

The 1991 Report of the Courts of Washington

Statistics, news, and special reports:

Measuring Ourselves: Trial Court
Performance Standards

A Closer Look at Juries

Caseflow Management in the Small Court

Tribal Courts: Exploring Common Ground



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ABOUT THE COVER....Themis, the goddess of justice, comes to us from the ancient Greeks. In one hand she holds scales, to weigh right and wrong, in the other a sword to carry out justice. Though depicted with open eyes in our rendering, she is usually shown blindfolded to indicate her impartiality.

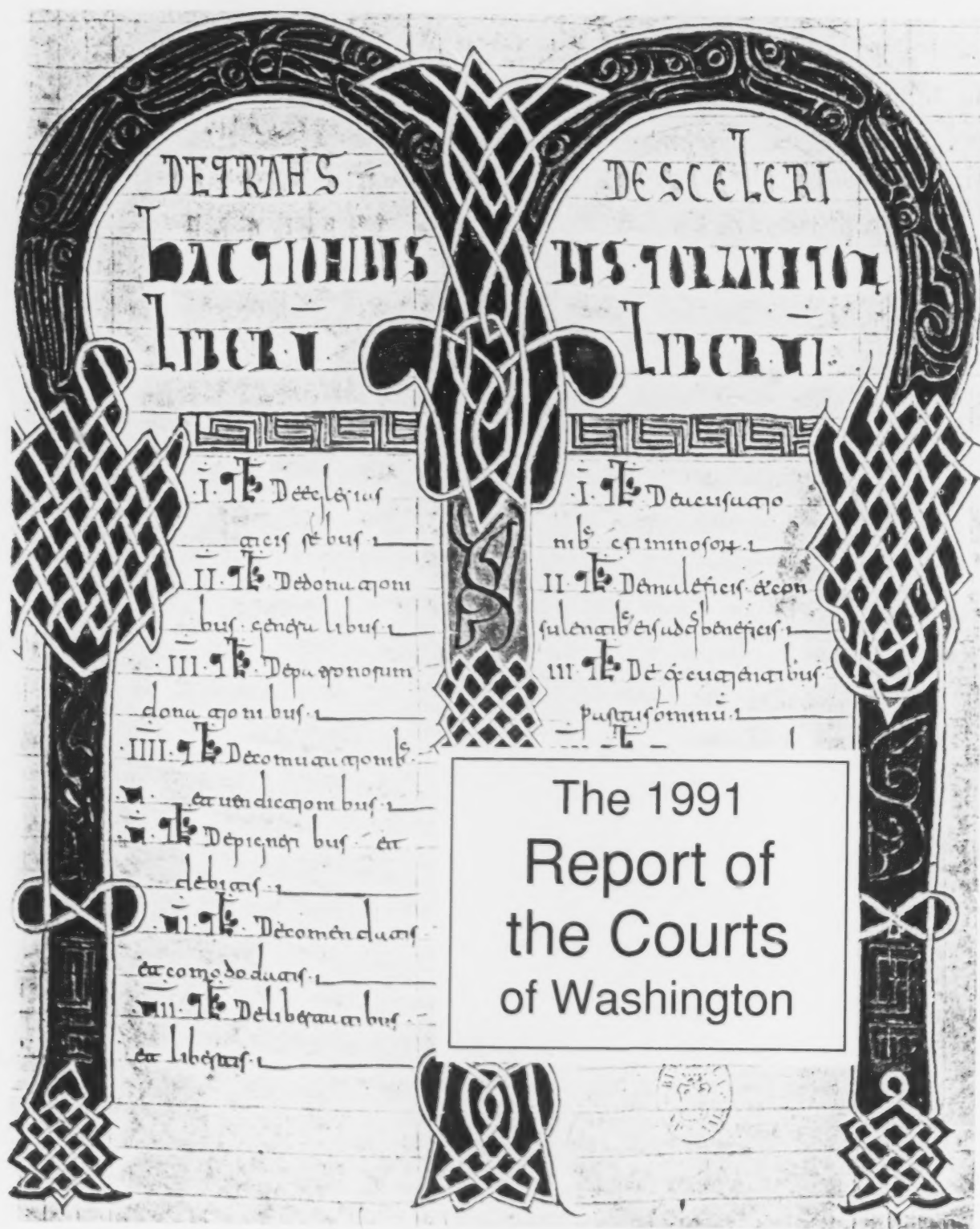
Themis, and the implements she carries are the most common symbols of justice in Western culture. Throughout this year's report, you will find symbols of law and justice from other cultures and other times.

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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts



The 1991
Report of
the Courts
of Washington

Overleaf: The Fuero Juzgo. This manuscript is an unofficial Latin version of the Visigoth's Book of Laws. The Visigoth's law code was the first to combine Roman laws with the laws of Spain. Although the manuscript dates from the seventh or eighth century A.D., this law code strongly influenced Spain centuries later during the country's days as a colonizing power.



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ADMINISTRATOR FOR
THE COURTS*

MARY CAMPBELL McQUEEN
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Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington

The Honorable Booth Gardner
Governor of Washington

The Honorable Joel Pritchard
President of the Senate of the state of Washington

The Honorable Joseph E. King
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the state of Washington

The Report of the Courts of Washington documents the activities of judicial organizations and committees working together to effectively manage our judicial system.

In articles and interviews throughout this year's report you will find a common theme:
"Quality of Justice."

During 1991 Washington became one of four states chosen to participate in a pilot project to develop standards for measuring court performance. A discussion of that Trial Court Performance Standards project begins on page 1-1 of this report.

While rising caseloads and falling revenues create a challenge for courts, they also create an opportunity for self-examination. The efforts of court leadership organizations to meet that challenge are detailed in interviews at the beginning of Chapters two through five.

Working together, Washington's judiciary is preparing for the future.

Respectfully,

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

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Detailed tables of contents for Judicial Leadership and court chapters are found within the individual chapters.

A Guide to Using this Report

The Report opens with special feature articles which concern all court levels.

The next chapter, "Judicial Leadership," also concerns all court levels; it reports the actions of the boards and committees whose efforts set the course of justice in Washington State. This chapter also recognizes those judges and administrators who have received special honors during the year.

The next four chapters deal with significant events at each separate court level.

Each chapter opens with a description of the court's present organization and responsibilities, and an index to the chapter's contents.

After the introductory section in each chapter, you will find brief interviews with

judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant developments of 1991.

Statistical tables begin in Chapter 7.

Finally, a reference section gives background information on the associations and committees which constitute court leadership, lists all publications available from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and gives an overview of court finances.

We hope you will find this year's Report attractive, interesting, and useful.

Special Features

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This painted panel, the work of a Nootka tribesperson, depicts a thunderbird carrying off a whale. The thunderbird is a symbol of justice to many Native American tribes.

Trial Court Performance Standards

In 1991 Washington became one of four states chosen for pilot implementation of a nationally important project to test the concept of measuring court performance.

Under the co-sponsorship of the National Center for State Courts and the U.S. Department of Justice, the Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards developed standards for trial courts. When tested and refined, the standards will give courts precise, first-ever measurements of how they do their job. Standards cover: access to justice; expedition and timeliness; equality, fairness, and integrity; independence and accountability; public trust and confidence.

Three Washington counties are participating in the pilot project, which is managed by Yvonne Pettus of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC).

At the fall Judicial Conference, participants met to discuss the ramifications of the project and the standards. Representatives were present from the OAC, Thurston County, King County, and Spokane County. The roundtable discussion was led by Supreme Court Justice Richard Guy. Wallace Loh, dean of the University of Washington School of Law was a guest participant.

Justice Richard Guy: When we began planning this discussion some of you questioned whether it made sense to discuss our thoughts about Trial Court Performance Standards this early in the process. Would it pique people's interest or would it simply provoke defensiveness?

Let's begin with Judge Jim Murphy. Jim, when you explain the project to other judges, do they feel threatened? When you talk to staff do they look at you and say, "Oh, another study; so what?" What reaction do you get from the bar and the press?

Judge James Murphy, Spokane County Superior Court: Initial reactions from those who are going to be subjects of scrutiny is usually somewhat defensive. I think any time one's work is put under a microscope, even with the caveat that it's only to create a measurement tool, people are somewhat fearful. But I believe--and most judges agree--that our system of justice needs to be examined on a fairly regular basis if it is to be bettered.

My fellow judges at first showed some natural defenses. They were concerned how Judge A or Judge B would be portrayed in the published results; would individual judges be shown to be lacking in some way? But once they understood that Judge Smith or Judge Jones is not the subject of this inquiry, and that measurement standards are the final product, they were both relieved and happy to get results to use in evaluating their own performance.

I've found that the bar, the media, and users of our courts welcome this scrutiny. But they may not appreciate the fact that we are simply trying to create a tool with which measurement can be made. We're probably going to hear people asking, "What was the result? Are you doing a good job?"

We're going to have to be prepared to answer those questions to some extent. But I think that the judges, clerks, administrators, those who deal with the public, and those who do the planning for our future



Left to right: Justice Richard P. Guy, Judge Richard A. Strophy, Judge James M. Murphy, Carolyn Reed

are all going to be better off as a result of being forced by this study to look inward.

Bob Carlberg, Spokane County Superior Court Administrator:

When we started discussing the idea of Spokane's participation in this project, not all judges attended the initial meeting. We had to talk individually to some of them. But by doing that we got virtually 100 percent agreement by our bench. It's exactly as Judge Murphy has said; there was some reluctance, but we need to think of standards as a mirror we can hold up in front of ourselves. There can be good news and bad news in the mirror, and we have to be bold enough to stand up and take some bad news with the good news.

Justice Guy: Dean Loh, is there any feeling among law students that the court system is not meeting their expectations because of the press of business or the way the courts are run?

Wallace Loh, Dean, University of Washington School of Law:

There is an increasing sense--and I've noticed it over the past three or four years--that more and more students are asking whether judicial resolution of disputes is, or should be, the norm. Now, without doubt we will always have judicial resolution, but many law students visit the local courts, or spend a summer working in a municipal or district court, and that's enough to discourage anyone. The assembly line processing, the noise, the reading of rights over a loudspeaker--these things are prompting the brightest students to ask if every misdemeanor case or small civil matter should be handled by the judicial process.

Justice Guy: Mike, you run the biggest system in the state with, what? 46 superior court judges, seven commissioners, and a building bursting at the seams. You've just come from Maricopa County, Arizona where they got their docket fairly well under control. Do you perceive that the system is failing, or at least that the public feels that it's failing?

Michael Planet, King County Superior Court Administrator:

I don't think the public perceives that the system is failing but I do think--and they sure tell us every day--about what could be done to improve it. They are telling us they can't find lawyers to take their cases, that they can't afford representation.

Every day we get more pro se filings in our courts. The first thing people see when they come to court is the fee schedule for filing complaints, and the second thing is the sign in the clerk's office that says, "We are prohibited from giving legal advice." It starts there and it can quickly go downhill--unless we have the sensitivity to reach out and help those people.

I agree with Dean Loh. I think most of us, at least the administrators in the room, wholeheartedly embrace the idea of alternative dispute resolutions. We don't want the business, we recognize that there are better ways to handle some disputes, and we hope the lawyers do, too. We hope a new generation of lawyers comes along that can provide that kind of advice to the potential litigants out there, but to do that there has to be a stronger commitment to teaching those ideas.

The public tells us a lot of things. They want access to the courts; they want to be able to afford the courts; they want to be able to get a handle on the information they need; and I think they would like to get an outcome sooner rather than later. Most people we talk to will live with whatever decision they are handed in court. To me that's an encouraging sign. People have faith in the system, as long as they can get access to the system.



Wallace Loh, Dean, University of Washington School of Law

Those are some of the challenges we face, and those are the kinds of issues that the Trial Court Performance Standards project can help us get a

handle on and find solutions for.

Justice Guy: I read a book which examined a number of different jurisdictions, including Maricopa County and Detroit, which have done very good jobs. One of the points the book made is that you cannot make the system work well by imposing changes from the top. You have to involve the bar and the community, to get them to believe a proposed change is workable and will help them. What kind of relationship do you see King County's judicial system having with the bar and the community?

Michael Planet: I think King County has an advantage in its history. We have a number of programs that are natural models. Some things have been done in King County before being done



Left to right: Robert M. Henderson, Michael Planet, Kay Loveland, Jeff Hall (OAC), Yvonne Pettus (OAC)

elsewhere. The guardian ad litem program, the juvenile conference committee program, utilization of volunteers--a lot of these innovations started in King County, and now other courts from around the country come to see how they can implement programs like these in their own systems. These programs involve a great deal of community and bar participation.

Many of you are also aware of our work on delay reduction on the civil side. While there were a number of judges interested in the delay reduction program, it wasn't really until the Seattle-King County Bar Association mobilized, created a committee, and came to the court and said, "How can we help with

this?" that the project really began to pick up momentum.

So I think you are absolutely right. The court can't impose improvements. It needs to reach out, whether that means to the community, to the bar, or whatever constituency--to get them involved and interested in changing the courts for the better.

Justice Guy: Carolyn, what is your reaction to having this kind of program initiated in your county?

Carolyn Reed, Thurston County Superior Court Administrator: I'm very excited about it. I think it's a great opportunity for us to be proactive, rather than having the public come to us with their criticisms or being studied by a Gates Commission. It's an absolutely marvelous opportunity to go out and find out for ourselves what we are doing wrong and what we are doing well.

It will also give the courts great value in that it will help us demonstrate our real needs. For example, many of us are looking for additional security officers and security measures for our courts. If we can have a consultant evaluate our situation, then we'll have the ammunition we need to go to the county commissioners, to show them what we need, and prove we really need it.

I've also been working with the Dispute Resolution Center Committee in Thurston County, and one of the ideas that's come out of that association is that conflict resolution needs to be

taught to people at a very early stage of life. Seven- and eight-year-olds need to learn how to resolve their own disputes. I think dispute resolution education in our schools is definitely something that needs to come about. In fact, we need to provide more education to the schools about the judicial system in general. Schools are seriously lacking in that area.

Justice Guy: Judge Strophy, you have a mixture in your courts of younger judges and more experienced ones. Was there a difference in the way they reacted to the trial court performance project?

Judge Richard Strophy, Thurston County Superior Court:

Initially, and only briefly, I think, there was more concern and reluctance among the veteran judges. They'd been around long enough to hear about a lot of studies and they wanted to know what the benefits would be, given the expense of staff and judicial time involved.

But when we talked about it, some of the newer judges saw it as an opportunity. We could tell the public, "We're willing to look at ourselves. We're willing to do what Ford has done and take a 'Quality is Job One' approach."

In the courts we deliver a service--a very important and critical service to the citizens. If the courts say to the public, "Our delivery of the service is Job One, and we are willing to join in partnership with observers, public officials, court users, litigants and so on, there will be a number of benefits. One, we'll learn how to assess our own performance and improve it. Two, we'll teach the public that we're interested in assessing our own performance, good and bad, and take the rap for the bad. And three, as Carolyn pointed out, we're establishing credibility with the funders.

When we kicked all that around, there were no more reservations from new or more veteran judges.

Justice Guy: Steve, I suspect you've seen a lot of reports in your life, including many which are gathering dust on the shelves. Do you see this one winding up that way?

Steve Stentz, Research Specialist, OAC: I think not. I think it's designed to really help the courts evaluate what they're producing and see what kind of an action plan can be generated. So I think this will be very useful.

Justice Guy: Kay, you deal with programs like this all the time. What do you think? Are we on the right track? Are we making progress?

Kay Loveland, National Center for State Courts: Actually, we don't deal with programs like this one all the time, because this is a pioneering project. Instead of looking at the structure and internal organization of the courts, as we have done before, we are looking at the service, at the end product.

I'd like to add that the state of Washington is really on the cutting edge on this project. Yvonne Pettus



Left to right: Robert M. Henderson and Michael Planet

and Steve Stentz have done far more work than anyone else in the country, looking at the measurements that were developed by the National Center for State Courts and the Trial Court Performance Standards Commission, seeing what the standards involve, and determining what resources the project is going to take.

Justice Guy: Tom, I know you as a clerk who has always been very contemplative. You don't rush into things. You think things over. Why did you get involved in this?

Thomas R. Fallquist, Spokane County Clerk: I'm anxious to be involved. Clerk's offices, because they have so much direct contact with the public, hear a lot of comments from people on a daily basis. The public has a lot of perceptions regarding some of these measures, but I think the public has a lot to learn in some areas. I think we have some things to learn, too.

For instance, security is an area in which I think both the public and the court will see some surprises. When you let the public know how accessible the system is, and how little security there is in most courts to protect the public, litigants, staff, or the court, something's going to come of that. So I'm looking forward to this project.

Justice Guy: Betty, you've just recently become a clerk. You probably had some perceptions of what the system was like when you were on the outside. What do you think now that you are on the inside?

Betty Gould, Thurston County Clerk: Well, I spent 20 years in the system as a paralegal, and the court system was very frustrating to me. I didn't understand it. Now as a clerk I have a whole different perspective. I sympathize with people coming into our system and trying to get help from it...domestic

violence victims and pro se litigants. I try to understand and anticipate what they are going to face. Sometimes we forget the people we're dealing with. Sometimes a procedure is just routine to us; we want to get it over with and we forget that this is all new and confusing to the person in front of us. I'm looking forward to seeing what changes we can make to give the public better access and more fair treatment.

Justice Guy: Any big surprises about the system now that you are on the inside?

Betty Gould: I think the most shocking thing for me was the realization of the responsibility of dealing with the public, and dealing with each individual thing that comes from the counter. There are major judgments that have to be made all the time. It's just an awesome responsibility.

Justice Guy: Does anyone have any additional comments?

Michael Planet: This morning 15 superior court administrators met and spent all morning talking about trial court performance standards. Bob Carlberg led the discussion, and it ended our three-day conference on a high note and with a lot of excitement. We did an exercise, an inventory developed by the University of Southern California dealing specifically with standards. We each took this test and came up with a profile of the attitudes and perceptions of the 15 administrators in the room.



Left to right: Bob Carlberg, Carolyn Reed, Wallace Loh, Betty Gould, and Thomas Fallquist

It was so interesting we decided as a group to go back to our courts and administer this profile to our staff to help us begin to understand the strengths and weaknesses of our system. It's a kind of combination of taking a pulse and blood pressure and temperature of a court system.

Then we are going to try to work together as a group to educate our staff so we can begin to utilize the performance standards. I think one reason we are excited to see this experiment go statewide is because of its potential to involve even courts who aren't lucky enough to be among the three trial sites.

Judge Murphy: I wish we could do this project in two stages, one making the assumption we have full funding, one as life really is. As I look through these standards I note that the effectiveness of a great many of the measures is severely impacted by funding. It would be interesting to see how effective you could be with a fully funded court.

Justice Guy: I'd like to conclude by asking for some comments from Bob Henderson. Bob, as person who knows public relations, what do you think about this program?

Robert M. Henderson, Public Information Officer,

OAC: Well, let's start with something basic. We know from research we commissioned three years ago that 54 percent of the people we talked with were very uncomfortable with what they *didn't* know about the courts. But they *did* know exactly what we know...that justice takes too long and costs too much; they knew that absolutely and unequivocally. They're waiting for the courts and other government agencies to do what private enterprise has been doing for a decade now--talking to stockholders, stakeholders, suppliers, customers, the media, and the general public to get feedback about what they're doing. This is exactly the kind of enterprise we are engaged in today with the Trial Court Performance Standards project.

I'm somewhat regretful that we've put in the word "performance" because I think that leads to some uneasiness. I'd have preferred something like "Delivery of Justice Standards"

because, after all, that's what we're really about here--delivering the product and developing some standards for how we do it.

That aside, this effort can't be anything but beneficial. The involvement of stakeholders is a particular benefit, and nowhere is that more evident than in Spokane. In Spokane they're reaching out and pulling people in from other branches or using retirees to work within the system. In other words, getting people from outside to own this thing and help devise solutions to problems. If you don't do anything else, that has got to result in good public relations.

Justice Guy: I've been around this system for 30 years in a lot of different capacities. It's incredible for me to sit where I do and watch the performance of our trial courts, our clerks, and the entire administration of justice. The end product is superb, and I'm thrilled to be a part of that.

The end result is not the problem. The problem is getting to the end result...how we bring people into the system, how we treat people once they're there, how we process their cases in an expeditious and affordable fashion.

We can't predict what's going to happen in the future, but we can start planning, and revisiting our plans periodically, to see if they are on target or not. It's going to be very interesting watching our own future court system evolve from what we are undertaking today. Thank you.

A Closer Look at Juries

Across the nation, courts are becoming more aware of the needs of juries. Recently, jurors have been asked to hear cases that deeply traumatized them. Jurors in well-publicized cases have been hounded to tell their stories; while other jurors in similar cases have rushed to sell theirs. Disabled potential jurors have demanded that barriers be eliminated that prevent them from serving. In Washington, as elsewhere, courts have sometimes found themselves with too limited a jury pool, and with citizens unable to serve because of inadequate pay and long terms of service.

We asked a national expert and several of Washington's own jury management experts to comment on some of the most pressing jury issues.

What's New in Jury Standards

By Thomas Munsterman
Director, Center for Jury Studies
National Center for State Courts

In 1985 the Superior Court Judges' Association adopted the Washington Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management. These standards, based on American Bar Association (ABA) standards, were prepared by a committee representing superior, district, and municipal court judges, court clerks, administrators, and the Washington State Bar Association.

Implementation of the standards has resulted in procedural changes, revisions of state statutes, improved training, enhanced automation of jury processes, and studies which may lead to further improvements. One such study, investigating the use of multiple lists as sources of jurors names, has resulted in proposed 1992 legislation (see accompanying article).

However, the ABA Standards were drafted in the early 80s and adopted by the ABA's House of Delegates in 1983. Since then, so many changes have occurred that the ABA Committee felt they should consider whether their standards should be updated. Areas of particular concern were:

Disabled Persons--The Americans with Disabilities Act places new responsibilities upon the courts to make courtrooms and court facilities more accessible.

Juror Privacy--In light of increasing public exposure of juries, what privacy can be provided before, during, and after trial? What are jurors expectations and rights?

Peremptory Challenges--Since the U.S. Supreme Court addressed the discriminatory use of peremptory challenges in *Kentucky v. Batson*, the use of peremptory challenges continues to be questioned in state and federal courts, and prohibitions extend in many dimensions.

Juror Notetaking and Asking Questions--New research provides support for these practices. The publication, "Toward More Active Juries: Taking Notes and Asking Questions" is available from The American Judicature Society. (ISAN-0-938870-51-3).

Juror Fees and Terms of Service--How important are fees and reduced terms of service to jurors and the court? (See accompanying article).

Those who worked on the Washington Jury Standards will be pleased to know that the ABA Standards were not changed. The panel examining the standards felt these concerns could all be covered simply by revising the commentary to the existing standards. This has been done and approved by the Judicial Administration Division of the ABA. The revised commentary will be available in mid-1992. The following is a summary of the concerns about two of these topics.

Disabled Persons

The Americans with Disabilities Act places new emphasis on the need to make courts more accessible to everyone through proper facilities and procedures. Jury standards also specify that every eligible person be given the opportunity to be considered for jury service. Many sight and hearing disabled persons have been selected as jurors.

The Federal 10th Circuit in *U.S. v. Dempsey* (830 F.2d 1084) held that having a hearing disability did not disqualify a person from serving on a jury. To help jurors with limited hearing loss, the District Court in Denver, Colorado installed infrared hearing transmitters in the juror assembly room and in several of the courtrooms. Prospective jurors with hearing problems are now given a headset and a "Walkman"-size unit which receives the infrared signal and amplifies it for the juror. In this way, persons who might otherwise be excused from jury duty because of a partial hearing loss, can serve.

Whether a person may serve on a particular case is, of course, not guaranteed. A challenge for cause is available if a person is "unable or unwilling to hear the particular case at issue" (Washington Jury Standard 8).

Most modern court houses, of which there are few, have been designed to allow the disabled access to juror assembly areas, jury boxes, deliberation rooms, and rest rooms. There are still access problems in many courts.

One jurisdiction was concerned that only a few of its many courtrooms could accommodate wheelchairs; random assignment of panels from the juror

assembly room might result in a wheelchair-bound person being randomly selected for a courtroom without wheelchair access. The difficult solution would have been to move such a case to a courtroom with access; the more practical solution was to recognize this as a time when a departure from randomness was permissible (see Standard 3 for other accepted exceptions to randomness). A person needing wheelchair access would be considered only for those cases in courtrooms that have wheelchair access. The parties in cases would be told of the selection method to be followed for these prospective jurors. This solution was far better than the alternative--used prior to the availability of accessible courtrooms--of totally excusing from jury service most physically disabled persons.

Juror Privacy

The question of juror privacy is a difficult and delicate one. It calls for a balance between information needed by the parties for the exercise of challenges and the right of privacy expected by each person called to serve. The courts, striving to provide greater juror privacy, are seeking to find a mid-position between open voir dire and full disclosure of all juror information and the use of anonymous juries.

The juror's right to privacy is not mentioned in the Constitution. However, privacy has been held to be a fundamental right.¹ In the *Whalen* case and in *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, the U.S. Supreme Court stated that a person has a constitutional right to privacy protecting him or her from compelled disclosure of personal matters when he or she has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

This expectation of privacy is addressed in Minnesota, which has placed a statement on the jury summons informing prospective jurors that information on the qualification questionnaire will be made available to the court, attorneys, and clients. It also states that after one year the information becomes a public record. Thus, Minnesota has ensured that jurors know what to expect about the information they provide on questionnaires.

Privacy is addressed in several of the Washington Jury Standards. Standard Seven specifies that on the day jury selection begins, basic background information be provided in writing to each party. It states, "The judge should ensure that the privacy of prospective jurors is reasonably protected and trial

questioning is consistent with the purpose of the voir dire process."

Standard 16(b) states that the judge should inform jurors of their rights regarding post-verdict contact by the press or attorneys prior to dismissing the jury.

The leading case on the issue of open voir dire is *Press-Enterprises v. Superior Court of California*.² In that case it was held that the jury selection process is presumptively open and that there is a public right of access to voir dire. The court may find that a juror's privacy becomes a compelling interest when questions concern deeply personal matters. In such cases, the court can close selection. If so, this should be spelled out so that a reviewing court can determine whether the closure was proper.

The use of anonymity to protect jurors from outside influence and intimidation has been used in state and federal courts. Anonymity means that jurors' identity is never disclosed at any time during the judicial proceedings or after the verdict. Such total nondisclosure is not sanctioned for all cases and should only be used where the seriousness of the charges, the extensive pretrial publicity, or the defendant's willingness to interfere with the judicial process place the safety and privacy of the jurors in jeopardy.³ Critics of anonymous juries contend that anonymity prohibits meaningful voir dire and undermines the defendant's right to an impartial jury. Telling jurors to guard their identities, they say, effectively violates a defendant's right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. Guidelines have been set regarding permissibility of an anonymous jury.⁴ (See "Helping Jurors Cope with Trauma," page 1-13.)

In major or lengthy cases, the use of pre-screening questionnaires to reduce the time required for voir dire has become increasingly popular.⁵ These questionnaires can help uncover jurors' time problems with lengthy cases, attitudes to publicity, experience with criminal activities, or general background information. Some of these questionnaires are so lengthy that jurors must be brought in ahead of the trial to complete the questionnaires and provide time for their review by the parties and attorneys prior to jury selection. Public access to these questionnaires is handled several ways.

A recent case of interest is *Copely Press, Inc. v. San Diego County Superior Court*.⁶ In this incident, 300 prospective jurors in a death penalty case had filled out pre-screening questionnaires containing 219 questions. Copely Press filed a motion requesting the release of the questionnaires. The request was denied. The superior court stated that it recognized the right of access to the voir dire examination in a criminal trial. However, in this case jurors had given open and complete information only after receiving assurances that their replies would be confidential.

In this case it was determined that a blanket denial of access to the questionnaires was unconstitutional. However, due to the assurance of confidentiality given to the prospective jurors, the questionnaires were not to be released. It was determined that all future cases in which jury questionnaires are used, the court should: 1) segregate juror qualification information from other questions; 2) plainly instruct the prospective jurors in the body of the questionnaire that written responses are not confidential and that veniremen have a right to request an in-camera hearing to discuss their response to any questions they do not wish to answer in writing; and 3) provide access to the questionnaires.

As trials become "media events," the problems of juror privacy will increase, and privacy considerations should be a part of pre-trial planning.⁷

¹ *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589 (1977) and *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425 (1977).

² 104 S. Ct. 819 (1984).

³ *United States v. Barnes*, 604 F. 2d 121 (2d Cir. 1979), cert denied, 446 U.S. 907 (1980) and *United States v. Thomas*, 757 F. 2d 1359 (2d Cir.), cert denied, 106 S. Ct. 66 (1985).

⁴ *United States v. Persico*, 621 F. Supp. 842, 878 (S.D., N.Y., 1985).

⁵ In a Florida case, the appellate court stated that these questions should meet the same standard as to whether they would be appropriate in court.

⁶ 223 Cal. App. 3d 994.

⁷ *A Manual on Managing Notorious Cases*, National Center for State Courts, 1992.

Studies and Legislation Change Washington Jury Practices

By Gil Austin

Court Services Specialist
Office of the Administrator for the Courts

Juror Pay and Term of Service

Jury managers in Washington courts have been troubled for several years by the low number of citizens who respond to a jury summons. As a rule of thumb, jury managers expect only a third of those summoned to actually appear and be willing to serve as jurors.

To help uncover the reasons for this problem, Washington State surveyed jurors in 16 counties during 1991, using a National Center for State Courts juror satisfaction survey as a model. This survey had never been done before in Washington and provided a considerable amount of information. The survey was especially valuable in identifying which aspects of jury service citizens find most difficult. (Copies of the survey are available from the OAC.)

Of the 830 jurors responding to the question, "What created problems for you during your jury service?" nearly 250 cited interference with work as the greatest difficulty. Nearly 180 others felt loss of income and the meager amount of the jury fee were a significant problem.

On a positive note, most respondents said they would willingly serve again as jurors even if the problems they cited could not be resolved.

The Joint Jury Management Committee used the survey information to develop a series of recommendations to increase juror pay and shorten the length of jury service. Judge Grant Meiner, Clallam County Superior Court, used the recommendations to draft proposed legislation for submission to the 1992 Legislature.

The minimum juror fee was last raised in 1959, when it was increased from five dollars to ten. This by no means covers expenses of present day jurors. The

proposed legislation would raise the minimum fee to \$25 per day.

The legislation was also unique in that it proposed to limit the amount of time citizens would have to be available for jury service away from the courthouse, while at work, or at home. The proposed legislation fixed the maximum time as two weeks for availability and two weeks for actual service. These are maximums. Many courts have one day/one trial as a minimum term of service.

These changes were intended to help citizens serve as jurors and make jury service realistic for those who have limited incomes or family members dependent on them for care.

Expanding the Jury Source List

The need to enlarge the pool of potential jurors has been recognized since juries began being systematically studied in the late 1960s. One of the principal reference volumes for jury management, *The Methodology Manual for Jury Systems*¹ sets the following standard: "The coverage of the source list should exceed 85 percent of the population eligible for jury duty." Without a list or combination of lists that represents a significant portion of the population served by the court, the pool of potential jurors will not be large enough or representative of the population served by the court.

Washington State developed the Washington Standards for Jury Use and Management in 1985. The second standard recommends, "The names of potential jurors should be drawn from a jury source list compiled from one or more regularly maintained lists of persons residing in the court jurisdiction." The standard goes on to advise that the source list should be as representative and inclusive of the adult population as is feasible. The comment published with the standard states that, in 1985, 69 percent of Washington's population was registered to vote, while 89 percent of the population 16 years of age or older had drivers' licenses. The commentary concludes with the observation, "These statistics indicate a possible benefit from a merger of the two lists."

During the 1988 legislative session the judiciary offered a bill to update jury management procedures. Legislators in both the House and Senate expressed a strong interest in studying the possibility of

expanding the jury source list. Several legislators observed that citizens often claimed they did not register to vote because of their reluctance to serve on a jury.

The 1988 Legislature directed the Washington State Judicial Council to study the "advisability of using other lists in addition to the [current] jury source list."

The Judicial Council conducted a study and reported to the 1989 Legislature that the jury source list could be significantly expanded by merging the list of voters with the list of licensed drivers and identicard holders. The council's report also related, however, that it was not possible to determine how much more representative of the state's population a merged list would be, at least in terms of ethnicity, occupation, or income levels, without further study aimed specifically at these topics.

The council's study also found a number of incidents where courts had a shortage of citizens for jury duty, due to the inadequate size of the source list.

During its 1991 session, the Legislature passed a bill directing that an implementation plan be developed to merge the current jury source list with the list of licensed drivers to form an expanded jury source list. A group of judges, court administrators, state government representatives, and representatives of the clerks' and auditors' associations was formed to develop the plan.

One of the principal problems the group encountered was the difficulty of identifying citizens who appear on both lists in order not to include them twice on a combined list. The group's proposed solution was to identify each person by a unique number. The best identifier, they believed, would be the person's Social Security number. Social Security numbers, however, cannot be used for this purpose unless authorized by federal legislation.

Date of birth is another effective identifier and is available for use. But as the implementation plan reports, date of birth information is not present on thousands of voters records, and an effort would have to be made to gather the information--a time-consuming and somewhat expensive undertaking.

The plan, as readied for presentation to the Legislature, recommends these implementation steps and schedule:

- That a merged list be put into use by July 1994;
- That the state or county merge the two lists;
- That date of birth information be gathered for all voters;
- That steps be taken to amend federal legislation to allow use of the Social Security numbers.

If the Legislature approves changes to juror pay, term of service, and source list, potential jurors in Washington will face less hardship when called for duty. Not only will there be more people available to share the duty, but those who serve will be better compensated.

¹ National Center for State Courts, Revised 1981.

Helping Jurors Cope with Trauma: The Dodd Case

By Judge Robert L. Harris

Clark County Superior Court
with

Charlene M. Hiss

Administrator, Clark County Superior Court

Westley Allen Dodd pled guilty to the aggravated murder of three young children in June 1990. During the penalty phase of the trial, jurors heard the evidence against Dodd in order to decide whether he should receive the death penalty or life in prison.

The evidence included graphic diary accounts and photographs depicting Dodd's sexual abuse of his young victims before and after their deaths. In an interview with the *Portland Oregonian*, Tom Munsterman of the National Center for State Courts commented: "In our survey of the 200 nastiest cases nationwide, nothing was as repulsive as this."

Preparing staff and jurors for the stress of such testimony and the constant media pressure was one of my major concerns. The National Judicial College's course on managing death penalty cases had pointed out the need for dealing with jurors' stress, and this was one of the first cases in Washington where extensive stress-management techniques were put to the test.

The clerk, video reporter, court reporter, and bailiff all reviewed portions of the evidence in small doses prior to trial. Jan Justin, the court bailiff, found that this helped her deal with her own feelings of shock and outrage prior to the trial, and helped her be more sensitive to the reactions of the jurors during trial. Justin also compiled profiles on the jurors, listing information about each person's job, family, diet, medical providers, and special needs. By ensuring that the jurors' needs were met, she helped minimize the stress of deliberations.

Providing recreation and entertainment for the jurors was very important, since jurors could not watch television, read the newspaper, or talk on the telephone. When they were sequestered at the conclusion of testimony, a motel with an indoor swimming pool was selected to provide an opportunity for exercise. They ate at a different restaurant each morning and evening. I selected light, non-violent films for the jurors to watch in the evening.

Preserving juror anonymity was vital to reducing jurors' stress. The trial commenced before a packed courtroom of television cameras and media representation, and finished in the same manner. A special individual call system was used to ensure that no prospective juror spent more than half a day at the courthouse until the final jury was selected. Prior to sequestration, we arranged for a special police escort to walk the jurors to their cars each evening and shield them from the press. During deliberations, jurors traveled back and forth to court in a sheriff's van with a deputy sheriff as driver. All prospective jurors were assigned a number throughout the trial to shield their privacy.

Often when a verdict is rendered, jurors have no opportunity to discuss the emotional impact of the case with their fellow jurors. In the Dodd case, we offered all the jurors and alternates the opportunity to return on the Monday following the verdict, and gave them the opportunity to express their feelings with a psychiatric services crisis worker from Southwest Washington Hospital. This was vital since they had listened to some very ugly evidence in a short period of time and were not allowed to talk about it until they began deliberation. Every juror came to the session. Sharing the experience of the trial and their feelings about it created a bond among the jurors, and they have continued to meet and interact with one another since the trial.

In all, the techniques we used were successful in minimizing jurors' trauma and helping them deal with the long-term impact of the horrors they saw and heard.

Caseflow Management in the Small Court

When the subject of caseload management arises, someone usually comments, "That's only a concern for big, urban courts." Yet small courts also face backlogs and caseload problems. Small courts have been becoming more proactive in handling caseload, and some courts have been doing so for years. The following are caseload management success stories from courts in two of Washington's small or mid-sized counties.

From Master to Individual Calendaring

By Judge John N. Skimas

Clark County Superior Court, with

Charlene Hiss

Administrator, Clark County Superior Court

The Impetus for Change

Prior to 1974 Clark County Superior Court was faced with increasing civil congestion and backlog. The court was operating under a master calendar system. With the advent of speedy trial rules for criminal cases, civil cases were being displaced from the trial roster and experiencing greater delays. Civil cases

which could not be heard on the scheduled trial date were reset as far as a year in the future.

The court tried several measures to remedy the problem, including using attorneys as judges pro tem, limiting the number of cases set each week, and utilizing a trailing calendar. These changes failed to ameliorate the backlog.

Innovation

After hearing a discussion of calendaring methods at the Judicial College in Reno, Judge John N. Skimas proposed an individual calendar system. The system utilized a simple concept: each criminal and civil case would be randomly assigned to a specific judge upon filing, and the assigned judge would hear all matters pertaining to the case up to and including resolution. Civil cases were assigned a trial date upon being certified by attorneys as ready for trial, and sanctions were imposed in cases where the certificate was filed prematurely.

The public defender's office was the first entity to declare its support for the new system. The local bar was also receptive to the change because they were guaranteed trial date certainty. The prosecutor's office was more resistant because of the need to restructure its operations.

Results

Within a year the new system had produced tangible results. Civil cases reached trial in a substantially shorter time, while criminal cases continued to be disposed within the 60- and 90-day time limits. Continuances had declined to a negligible level. If a civil trial was supplanted by a criminal case in a particular department, every effort was made to find another available judge rather than reset the trial.

System Adjustment

Implementation of an individual calendar system caused some immediate changes in the way courthouse business was conducted:

The shift from a master to an individual calendar was reflected in a reorganization of the public defender's and prosecutor's offices. Some deputies were assigned to a particular superior court department and handled routine felony cases from start to finish.

Other deputies specialized in homicide, sex, or drug cases.

The role of bailiff expanded from judicial secretary and jury coordinator to caseload manager. Bailiffs and judges each assumed a share of the responsibility for scheduling trials and tracking the status of trial-ready cases. They rapidly became familiar with the cases assigned to them and took steps to move all cases toward disposition.

As the court gained experience with the individual calendar, other needs emerged and were addressed with further innovation. These included the following:

A trade slip system was developed. If judges excused themselves or needed assistance due to a scheduling conflict, comparable cases were exchanged. This ensured that the distribution of workload among the judges remained even, and that the more efficient or accommodating judges were not burdened with a disproportionate share of the cases.

A need for greater coordination and uniformity emerged. This need was addressed in two ways. Rather than designating a presiding judge for a term of two to three months, the judges elected an administrative judge for a much longer term. The court also hired its first professional administrator.

The pure individual calendar system was modified to include a series of special dockets for domestic show cause, pro se dissolution, probate, adoption, and domestic violence cases.

Epilogue

At the present time, 94 percent of all cases are disposed within 12 months of the Notice to Set for Trial. Although the statewide Weighted Caseload Study calls for ten superior court judges in Clark County, the court is disposing of its cases in a timely manner with seven judicial officers. The Clark County bench was recently recognized by the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association for the efficiency demonstrated by the court's use of an individual assignment system.

The key elements to success in Clark County were instilling a sense of individual responsibility for the court's workload, and transforming the role of the bailiff to case scheduler and "bird-dogger." Lack of uniformity, the chief danger of an individual calendar

system, was averted by creating the senior judge and court administrator positions and by developing other mechanisms for instituting change in a coordinated fashion.

A One-Judge County Eases its Congestion Problem

By Pat Swartos

Clerk, Mason County Superior Court

Prior to January 1987 Mason County Superior Court was a joint judicial district with Thurston County. Cases were set by the calendar administrator in Thurston County. But a law had been passed in June 1986 to give Mason County its own judge.

Because Thurston County knew that a judge would be appointed and in office by January 1987, Thurston County set no cases for Mason County as that date approached. There were, however, 70 cases which needed to be set for trial for the new judge. The clerk/court administrator began assigning dates, with four or five cases set for each trial day, up to two years from request for trial. All civil and domestic cases were secondary to criminal trials.

So, from the first day it had its own judge, Mason County faced backlog problems.

Generally, Mason County hoped that a majority of the cases would be disposed with a plea, be rescheduled, or be continued. But a problem occurred whenever a number of cases did proceed, thus causing the civil/domestic trials to be "bumped." For example, in the first six months of 1990, 134 criminal trials were set. Eighteen cases were heard in 61 days; two civil jury and six non-jury civil cases were heard in 11 days. Fifty-one civil/domestic cases were not able to be heard because of the criminal trials overlapping into the next weeks.

It was very difficult in this one-judge county for counsel to prepare for trial, when congestion made trial dates so uncertain. Also, the criminal trials

affected the motion calendar, and civil motions were continued week to week.

Changes were necessary. On June 2, 1989 the court, with a committee from the local bar and the clerk, published a local court rule to improve the flow of civil and domestic cases. The rule basically states that:

- When a case is at issue, a status conference before the judge is held within one month. At the status conference, the court may set discovery, pre-trial, and/or settlement conferences, or a trial date.
- The court commissioner will hear settlement conferences and the judge will hear pre-trial conferences. Trial dates may be set at either of these conferences. At the pre-trial conference the court considers compliance with discovery and motion deadlines, sets a briefing schedule, and asks counsel to frame issues for trial.
- Domestic cases are given a settlement conference without a status conference. If custody is an issue, domestic cases will also be given an expedited trial date.

Since implementation of the rule, cases have been resolved earlier, either after the status conference or during settlement, thus causing fewer cases to be set for trial. Trial dates are being set earlier, generally one to two cases each trial day, and within one year or less from issue. Counsel are working their cases earlier. The court commissioner is instrumental in settling many cases. In all, the system has succeeded in reducing Mason County's backlog and controlling the flow of new cases entering the system.

Exploring Common Ground

Seeking Solutions to Jurisdictional Conflicts between Tribal and State Courts

By **Vernon R. Pearson**

Justice (ret.)

Washington State Supreme Court

A Native American mother places her child with an Anglo American foster family. The foster family later seeks to adopt the child.

Should a state court or a tribal court decide the child's fate?

A repeat offender who is a member of a Native American community suddenly tells a tribal judge, "I'm not an Indian. You can't process me." What is the responsibility of the tribal judge?

A non-custodial father picks up his child for visitation and fails to return her. The father files an action to modify custody in a state court. The Native American mother files kidnapping charges with her tribal court. How should the two courts resolve the conflict?

Federal law recognizes Native American courts as sovereign within their own jurisdictions. But what happens when jurisdictions are in dispute? Retired Washington State Supreme Court Justice Vernon Pearson has been involved since 1988 in efforts to find harmonious solutions to these problems.

In 1988 the Conference of Chief Justices of the United States commenced a three-year project to improve relationships between Indian tribal courts and state courts. The underlying purpose of the project was to reduce, if not eliminate, jurisdictional conflicts and the endless and costly litigation of such conflicts in the federal courts.

A national coordinating council was established that year. I served as its chair. The 15-member council consisted of state, federal, and tribal judges, lawyers, administrators, and two Indian law scholars. The State Justice Institute provided funding for the project.

During 1989, the first full year of its mission, the coordinating council identified jurisdictional issues by polling state and tribal court officials in the 30 states (mostly in the west) with substantial Indian populations. The council also undertook a comprehensive legal research project to define the state of the law on jurisdictional conflict issues. The research paper will be published during 1992 in the American Indian Law Journal by the University of Oklahoma Law School.

During its second year the coordinating council established local forums in three pilot states to develop models for solving jurisdictional conflicts peacefully and without litigation.

Washington, Arizona, and Oklahoma were selected as the pilot states for this project. Washington's then-Chief Justice Keith Callow appointed me as chair of the local forum. I was joined by two tribal judges, Anita B. Dupris, Chief Judge of the Colville Tribal Court, who served as co-chairperson; and Edythe Chenois, Chief Judge of the Quinault Tribal Court. Judge James R. Thomas, Okanogan County, represented the superior courts. Also serving were Paul Peterson, juvenile court administrator, Yakima County Superior Court; Joanne Moore, court services specialist, the OAC; and John C. Sledd, tribal attorney for the Suquamish Tribe.

Professor Ralph Johnson, an Indian legal scholar from the University of Washington School of Law, served as consultant to the forum. Rachel Paschal, UW law student, and Jeff Sullivan, prosecuting attorney for Yakima County, gave special assistance. The Supreme Court provided staffing through Denise Kilborn.

Forum Produces Recommendations and a Handbook of Tribal Courts

The forum met four times during 1990 in various parts of the state and heard testimony from a number of people on issues relating to jurisdictional conflicts.

The forum recommended:

- That the Washington State Supreme Court adopt proposed Civil Rule CR 82.5, which deals with the complex problems of full faith and credit recognition and enforcement of tribal court orders, judgments, or decrees. (The rule is currently before the rules and procedures committee of the Supreme Court and has recently been sent out to many interested groups for comment.)
- That when adopting rules with potential impact on tribal courts, the Supreme Court solicit and consider comments from tribal courts and attorneys;
- That Washington State agencies should investigate irregularities in implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act;
- That tribal governments should enhance access to their courts by updating and disseminating tribal codes;
- That Washington State judicial training conferences should continue to invite the participation of tribal judges, and that they should frequently include workshops addressing jurisdictional conflicts between state and tribal courts.

The Washington forum completed its report and recommendations in December 1990. The report is available through the OAC.

The local forum also published a Tribal Court Handbook for the 26 federally recognized tribes in Washington State. The handbook contains a history of tribal courts, a description of tribal trial and appellate courts in Washington State, a summary of sources of tribal law, tribal court profiles, and a research paper on jurisdictional issues and laws.

The handbook should be invaluable for lawyers who represent clients in the ever-increasing civil jurisdiction of tribal courts. The handbook has already been widely distributed; further copies may be obtained from the OAC.

Local Work Culminates in National Conference

The reports of all three pilot states formed the basis for a national conference, "From Conflict to Common Ground," held in Seattle in July 1991.

More than 225 state, federal, and tribal judges, lawyers, and other officials attended the conference. Twenty-three states were represented. The three forum states presented their models and, as a result, tribal and state judges from 14 states have shown interest in establishing similar forums.

The national conference lived up to its name by opening communication and encouraging mutual respect between the courts. That harmony is reflected in statements by two of the conference speakers.

Judge Roger Wollman of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, noted that non-tribal officials would do well to learn from tribal courts such concepts as communication, cooperation, sharing, respect for elders, and tradition--all of which are emphasized in Native American culture.

Tom Tso, Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation Judiciary, urged tribal courts to expand their education and information efforts with the public and the non-Indian bench and bar. He said, "If we're to invite people to our home, we have to tell them how to get there."

The project will continue in 1992 under direction of the National Coordinating Council with continued funding from the State Justice Institute.

Judicial Leadership

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The Stele of Hammurabi shows the ancient king (standing) receiving his famous code of laws from the seated figure of the god. Hammurabi's code echoed the "eye for an eye" provisions of the Old Testament with such declarations as, "If a man destroy the eye of another man, they shall destroy his eye" and "If a man knock out a tooth of a man of his own rank, they shall knock out his tooth." (A man who knocked out the tooth of "a common man" had only to pay a fine in silver.)



Judicial Leadership

What is Judicial Leadership?

Effective leadership is crucial if the courts are to remain independent and effective today and in the world of the future.

The judicial leaders of Washington State are judges, clerks, attorneys, and administrators from all court levels who commit themselves to making our justice system responsive to society. Through involvement on committees, in special projects, and as liaisons to the executive and legislative branches of government, these men and women seek to solve current court problems and to anticipate the courts' future needs.

The justices of the state Supreme Court lead and direct the entire Washington court system. Their authority to pass court rules is similar to the authority of legislators to pass statutes. Court rules set the administrative policies of all state courts and ensure that litigants' cases will be handled in an equitable manner whether a case is heard in Seattle, Spokane, or Centralia.

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) sets overall policy for the state's judiciary. The BJA advises and informs the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels. The BJA's decisions also serve as a basis for making recommendations to the legislature. The BJA enables the judiciary to speak with a unified voice and to participate as an equal with the other two branches of government.

The Court Management Council (CMC), founded in 1987, is a similar policy-making board and public voice for court administrators and clerks.

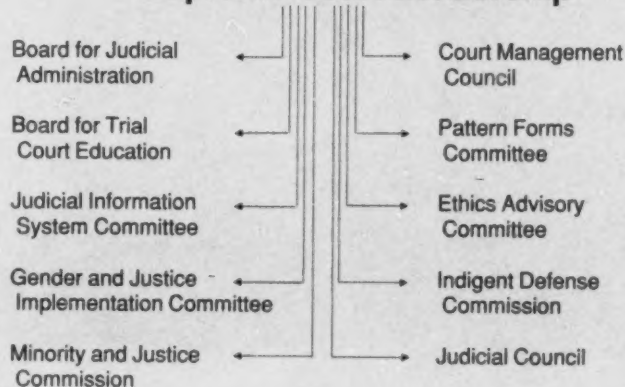
The people of these and other organizations are the leaders who assure that the courts remain productive and fair. Under their leadership, the courts continue to attract talented, committed judges and administrators, and continue to remain independent and strong.

The chart below shows the major boards, committees, and task forces which comprised Washington state judicial leadership during 1991. The

achievements of these organizations are detailed in this chapter and in banner articles beginning on pages 1-1. Information about the mission and makeup of boards and committees can be found in the reference section, beginning on page 11-1.

This chapter also contains information on recent developments and policies which affect all court levels.

Supreme Court Leadership



Judicial Leadership

BOARD FOR JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

In 1991 the Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) coordinated a successful effort to educate citizens about the need to attract and retain a qualified judiciary.

The national salary ranking of Washington judges had dropped since the previous pay increase was granted in 1989, and the disparity between state and federal judges' salaries had grown. This discouraged highly qualified candidates from seeking judicial careers.

In response to a request from the Washington Citizen's Commission on Salaries for Elected Officials, the BJA prepared comprehensive background materials and a specific proposal to reduce the salary disparity. Retired Chief Justice Vernon R. Pearson presented the board's proposal to the commission.

The BJA also appointed teams consisting of judges, community leaders, and bar association representatives to attend each of the commission's public hearings. The teams were to answer questions and present additional information about the responsibilities of judges and the workload of Washington's courts. These representatives were effective advocates on behalf of the judiciary, acquainting commission members with the critical need for a competent judiciary and the consequences of less-than-adequate pay.

As required by law, the commission filed a salary schedule with the Secretary of State in June 1991, granting judges a pay increase of approximately 19 percent over the following two years. The commission included part-time district court judges in its schedule, mandating that they be paid a pro rata share of the salary of full time judges.

In 1991 the BJA also played an active role during the legislative session, supporting recommendations made by the Commission on Washington Trial Courts. The commission, chaired by William H. Gates, suggested a number of changes affecting Washington's courts.

Most notable among the recommendations were a proposal to expand district court jurisdiction and a constitutional amendment to increase the number of superior court commissioners. Also in response to the commission's work, the BJA endorsed appointment of a blue ribbon group to analyze the management structure of Washington courts and make recommendations for improvement. This group, also chaired by Gates, began its work in the fall of 1991.



Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Supreme Court



Acting Chief Justice
James A. Andersen
Supreme Court



Judge Larry E. Moller
Skagit County
District Court



Ronald M. Gould
Washington State
Bar Association



Judge George T. Shields
Court of Appeals,
Division II

Not pictured:
Judge David J.
Frazier, Whitman
County District
Court; Janet
McLane, OAC



Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts



Judge H. Joseph
Coleman, Court of
Appeals, Division I



Jack R. Dean
Washington State
Association



Left to right: Judge Ted Kolbaba, Skamania
County Superior Court and Judge Robert J.
Doran, Thurston County Superior Court

Judicial Leadership

COURT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

In 1991 the Court Management Council (CMC) continued to support the efforts of the Work Group on Caseload Management. The work group identified new automation procedures to improve case management, and these procedures were later added to SCOMIS (Superior Court Management Information System) by the OAC's Research and Information Services section. The work group also produced the *Guide to Caseload Management in Washington State* to introduce case processing time standards and serve as a training tool for courts wishing to measure the progress of their cases.

After considerable comment on its proposed rule governing the use of facsimile transmission, the CMC continued to work with the bar association and other interested parties to define appropriate uses for fax technology in the courts.

In the fall of 1991, the CMC began planning the second annual Conference of Court Managers. The council invited representatives of state and local government to discuss funding issues and find innovative ways to maintain the quality of the criminal justice system in an era of increasing caseloads and limited resources.

Not pictured: Jerry Merri's, Clerk, Supreme Court; Rod Herling, Juvenile Court Administrator, Grays Harbor County; Douglas Loece, Juvenile Court Administrator, Benton/Franklin Counties



*Carol J. Wilson, Administrator
Snohomish County District
Court, South Division*



*Janet McLane
OAC*



*Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the
Courts*



*Beverly Bright, Administrator
Pierce County Superior Court*



*Anne Noris, Clerk
Court of Appeals,
Division I*



*Pat Swartos, Clerk
Mason County
Superior Court*



*Donna Karvia, Clerk
Lewis County Superior
Court*



*Madelyn Botta
Administrator, Kitsap
County Superior Court*



*Jackie Roberts,
Administrator, King
County District Court,
Issaquah Division*

Judicial Leadership

Gender and Justice: A Year of Progress

Two years ago the Gender and Justice Task Force released its final report. The task force concluded that gender bias does exist in our society and is reflected in our court system. The task force made 75 recommendations for change.

Since release of the report, an implementation committee, chaired by Judge Rosanne Buckner of Pierce County Superior Court, has successfully monitored, encouraged, and evaluated efforts to implement those recommendations.

The following are the major projects undertaken during 1991.

Domestic Violence Task Force

Judge Laura Inveen chaired a 24-member Domestic Violence Task Force during a nine-month study of the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence. Membership included judges, legislators, attorneys, the police, and domestic violence service providers. The task force's final report made 41 proposals for reform.

Domestic Violence Education

The implementation committee pursued a number of projects to counter domestic violence. The committee:

- Completed a comprehensive domestic violence curriculum manual for judges, legal advocates, and court administration personnel.

The curricula were tested at five spring conferences;

- Developed a domestic violence resource library for court-related education programs;
- Translated the video, *Freedom from Abuse: Getting Your Own Protection Order*, into Spanish and distributed copies to Washington courts;
- Sent two judges to the National Judicial College domestic violence course;
- Completed the first draft of a bench guide on domestic violence and the criminal courts;
- Received a grant from the State Justice Institute to implement the model national curriculum, *Domestic Violence: The Crucial Role of the Criminal Court Judge*; and
- Agreed to participate in the development and piloting of a national model curriculum on domestic violence and the civil courts.

Spousal Maintenance & Property Division Study

The committee studied current law and philosophies of maintenance, then submitted a report to the Legislature and the judiciary recommending changes to achieve greater economic equity among family members following dissolution of a marriage.

They are currently developing an education program for judges and attorneys based on their work.

Gender Bias Education - Attitude Awareness

During 1991 the implementation committee, together with Washington Women Lawyers:

- Coordinated seminars for senior-level attorneys on *Gender Bias in the Legal Profession*;
- Assisted with the development and distribution of a proposed process for reporting and responding to gender bias complaints; and
- Assisted with the distribution of a proposed amendment to the Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys to prohibit gender and minority bias.

In addition, the committee provided information on Gender and Justice Task Force work to judges and attorneys in Idaho, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, and British Columbia.

The commitment of committee members, including 16 Washington State judges who have served on one or more of the gender bias projects, has been encouraging. Funding from the Washington State Legislature and support from the OAC have been vital to the success of the committee's efforts.

Permanent Commission Pursues Minority and Justice Issues

In January 1991 after three years of intense work, the Minority and Justice Task Force submitted its final report and recommendations

Judicial Leadership

to the Legislature. The Task Force had been examining the treatment of minorities as litigants, attorneys, judges, and court employees.

In the summer, with funding from the Legislature, a permanent commission began researching ways to carry out the Task Force's recommendations.

Four subcommittees undertook different aspects of the research.

The Workforce Diversity Subcommittee, chaired by Judge Karen B. Conoley of Kitsap County Superior Court, focused on three projects: producing a job recruitment resources book listing minority and other organizations; developing and presenting a recruitment training program to help courts select "front line" employees with greater sensitivity to the cultural makeup of the courts' clientele; and planning a recruitment pamphlet for prospective employees explaining the various jobs within the court system.

The Research Subcommittee, chaired by University of Washington Professor George S. Bridges, began planning a study of prosecutorial discretion. Their aim: to measure levels of discrimination in sentencing, bail, and other areas.

The Education Subcommittee, led by Judge William W. Baker, Court of Appeals, Division I, examined ways of providing cultural sensitivity training to court personnel who deal with the public. During 1992 two judges (Judge Ron A. Mamiya, Seattle Municipal Court, and Judge Evan E. Sperline, Grant County

Superior Court) will hold pilot training sessions in their courts.

Members of the Bar Liaison Subcommittee, led by Seattle attorney Mary Alice Theiler, volunteered to interface with bar associations throughout the state about the activities of the commission and minority issues in general.

Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith, who chaired the task force, continues to guide the permanent commission, along with Justice James M. Dolliver. Mary Carol Manberg coordinates the effort for the OAC.

As one of the four founders of the National Consortium of Task Forces and Commissions on Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts, the Washington Commission is hosting the fourth annual meeting of the consortium on May 30, 1992.

Note: The recommendations of the Minority and Justice Task Force were detailed in the 1990 Report of the Courts of Washington; the Task Force's final report is available from the OAC.

Data Dissemination Policy Drafted

The Data Dissemination Subcommittee of the Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) spent much of 1991 working on a policy to govern public release of computerized court information. The subcommittee sought to balance three competing needs: public access to government information, protection for

individuals' privacy, and government efficiency.

The committee distributed a draft data dissemination policy to the JISC on August 28, 1991. As presented, the policy contains:

- A proposed Supreme Court rule restricting the release of certain information regarding individual citizens on the basis of privacy and confidentiality;
- Proposed JIS rules governing the release of information by a set of policy guidelines; and
- Proposed policies and procedures for the guidance of future data dissemination managers at the OAC and local courts who would actually be releasing information to the public.

Proposed Supreme Court Rules

The proposed Supreme Court privacy and confidentiality rules (JISCR 11.1) specify that information in computerized court records which has been sealed, exempted, or otherwise restricted by law or court rule may not be released to the public except by specific court order. This applies primarily to types of cases protected by statute, including certain juvenile, mental health, parentage or adoption, and sexually transmitted disease proceedings.

The proposed rules also allow public access to be restricted when granting access would circumvent privacy protections provided by the Legislature for records in executive agency computers. Public access to

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criminal history information, for example, is restricted by the provisions of RCW 10.97, but courts are specifically excluded.

Proposed JIS Rules

The rules governing release of JIS information would apply to all requests except those made by or with the consent of the OAC and deemed vital to the internal business of the courts. Direct access to a database stored within, derived from, or accessed from the OAC mainframe computer, is restricted under the rules for other participants in the judicial information system.

Access to computerized information kept by court clerks is permitted, subject to the limitations of the Supreme Court confidentiality rule. While the public is granted access to routine reports produced for the courts, requests for special reports would be referred to the agencies charged with keeping those records.

Some name-based searches would also be limited, and data dissemination managers would have leeway to refuse to produce some requested reports if fulfilling a request would interfere with the conduct of court business.

Proposed Policies and Procedures

The proposed policies and procedures would designate one data dissemination manager at the OAC and one in each individual court. Only this person would have the authority to respond to data requests, whether from the public, other government agencies, or other

participants in the judicial information system. In addition, there would be a checklist for determining whether applications for computerized information met appropriate criteria. When in doubt, a local court data dissemination manager could refer a request to the OAC or the JISC for a decision. Anyone denied access to data could appeal to the JISC.

The procedures also set a basis for a standard fee schedule, to be issued periodically by the OAC. The fees would allow recovery of the costs of answering specific requests and, ultimately, the costs of developing and improving the system. No fees would be charged to city or county governmental agencies using the JIS for court business.

Before the proposed rules go into effect, they must be approved by the JISC and the Supreme Court. The JISC is expected to consider the proposal in early 1992. Copies of the draft policy are available from Jane Nelson at the OAC.

Simulation: Model for a Court's Future

Just as Boeing can build and test a model before building an aircraft, Washington State courts may soon be able to construct computer models of their own operations, thanks to the Civil Caseflow Simulation Project now under way at the OAC. The project is developing a model to analyze the impact of proposed changes in resources and procedures on a court prior to implementation. The model will

utilize actual court data to assess the impact of changes in court management techniques on caseflow.

Simulation modeling uses computers to imitate the behavior of real systems. "Systems" can include anything from grocery store lines to battlefield scenarios. Researchers can observe and experiment without interrupting the actual system by using a model that simulates the behavior of the system. In this case, the system is the entire process of requesting, waiting for, and receiving a court service.

Simulation is useful for addressing many "what-if" questions. Experimenters can enter proposed changes in the model and observe the impact on the model's behavior with a specified level of confidence.

The real plane Boeing builds may not behave exactly like the model, but risks to the pilot's life are greatly reduced by not building planes based on models that crashed and burned. In the same way, the actual outcome of a change to court caseflow management procedures may be slightly different from the model, but the model will have helped the court anticipate and avoid pitfalls.

The strategic question to be addressed by the Civil Caseflow Simulation Model is, "What is necessary in court resources and operations for courts to meet case processing time standards and maintain quality of justice?"

The tactical issues relating to this strategic question include assessing the effect on case

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processing of adding more judges or commissioners; extending the trial day; changing continuance policies; changing the pace of litigation, changing calendaring systems; or applying differentiated case management. To make the model predict accurately in the long term, courts must, on a daily basis, carry out the procedures the simulation indicates will be most successful.

The study model will serve as a prototype for further development of similar management models for trial and appellate courts in Washington State.

This project is funded by a federal grant from the State Justice Institute. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) will assist the OAC as a member of the advisory committee to monitor project progress, evaluate modeling as a court management tool, and assess the national applicability of simulation modeling.

JIS-Link: Access to Court Data Almost Anywhere, Any Time

When Judge Clifford Stilz leaves court on Friday evening, he takes his work with him. These days, that means he frequently tucks a portable PC under his arm when he leaves. Stilz, a Thurston County District Court judge, is often called during the weekend to consider release of selected defendants held in custody when the jail threatens to burst at the seams. Other times, he may be asked to authorize a search warrant or decide if an outstanding warrant is still valid.

"With my PC at home and JIS-Link, I can dialup the DISCIS database and make an informed decision without having to go back to the courthouse," Stilz reports.

Dialing into DISCIS (District and Municipal Court Information System) is one example of the emerging use of computer dial-up technology. Introduced in 1991, the JIS-Link program now serves more than 100 subscribing prosecutors, private attorneys, newspapers, investigators, and corporations who need frequent, read-only access to court records.

Courts are using JIS-Link as well, not only for jail decisions, but for court administration, probation staff, and local pilot projects--whenever flexible access to JIS court records is needed.

Judge Stilz recently had 300 cases remanded from superior court. "It was imperative that each case be set for speedy trial," he said. "My PC at home

and JIS-Link helped ensure that none fell through the cracks."

Another time, a court staff member on maternity leave requested dial-up access so she could continue her court work at home.

The JIS-Link program has greatly expanded since its origin as a 1990 pilot project in public access. During the past year, 90 new firms, more than 500 individuals, subscribed. Many were motivated by an article that appeared in the June 1990 Seattle-King County Bar Association newsletter. More than 20 prosecutor's offices now use JIS-Link for on-line access to superior, juvenile, and district court records. And a link to the state's Department of Information Services (DIS) network provides JIS data to the Attorney General's Office, State Patrol, Department of Licensing, Department of Corrections, and several smaller state agencies.

Meeting this exploding demand has challenged the OAC's resources, as staff scrambled to install new equipment, software, and telephone lines to provide additional capacity and more reliable service.

In the future many more firms are expected to subscribe as word of JIS-Link capabilities gets out. New services on the horizon include access to the status of appeals in ACORDS and even electronic access to full-text opinions of the Supreme Court and court of appeals.

JIS-Link offers the opportunity to extend the places where court work is accomplished. "No longer do we have to fight downtown

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traffic to get to the courthouse," reports one King County subscriber. "That alone is worth the subscription cost."

JASS: Accounting System to Link Courts and Agencies

According to law, superior courts must share information about offenders' legal financial obligations, such as fines and restitution requirements, with the Department of Corrections. Since this law became effective in 1989, the OAC has been developing the Judicial Accounting Sub-System (JASS) to help track information.

During the past year the JASS project produced a complete set of accounting requirements and screen designs for the courts. This effort, and the development of a computer system capable of linking courts and state agencies, has laid the groundwork for a new accounting system which can be used by both superior courts and district courts.

Randy McKown, JASS project manager, says he is excited about working toward the first major cross-jurisdictional application. "Our goal is to determine the best way to leverage work from existing applications to help this project move at the fastest possible pace." McKown is reiterating what many state agencies are feeling about the need to get maximum benefit from existing budgets and resources.

In 1992 Alan Erickson will take over as project manager with McKown assisting.

Judicial Education Takes a Journey into the Future

The judicial education "train" tried some alternative fuel this year and moved along at a pretty good clip, picking up new passengers on its route. The train's locomotive is the Board for Trial Court Education (BTCE), which met at a long-range planning retreat in January 1991 to consider the future course of judicial education. During the retreat, members discussed and reflected upon the purpose and operation of the board, funding and prioritization of issues, the subject matter and delivery of educational services, and the need for a more comprehensive approach to curriculum planning.

After the retreat several representatives of the BTCE participated in the national Leadership Institute in Judicial Education, held in North Carolina in April 1991. At the Institute, the BTCE team drafted a mission statement and action plan to enhance judicial education in Washington State over the next few years. The BTCE board approved the action plan at its September meeting.

The plan emphasizes a more coordinated approach to curriculum development and identifies the need to "implement a comprehensive plan that addresses the training, educational, and developmental needs of the judiciary."

With the impetus of the retreat and the Institute, the BTCE enthusiastically decided to sponsor its own Leadership in

Judicial Education Institute. In several workshops in 1991, the BTCE brought together representatives of all judicial and court administrative associations to expand horizons in judicial education. The workshops focused on adult learning theory, curriculum development, and practical applications for educational planning groups. At each juncture, the Board encouraged greater involvement in the learning process and in planning efforts.

The main thrust for the future is a more directed, comprehensive approach to curriculum planning. In late 1991, BTCE constituent groups began developing a curriculum plan covering a three-to five-year period. The board is striving to adopt an integrated, system-wide plan that takes into account all user groups and a vast array of educational activities. The plan will be completed early in 1992. Even with a comprehensive plan in place, the board will still have to exercise a leadership role because curriculum planning (like other planning efforts) is an ongoing and evolving process.

Judicial Leadership

Judges and Administrator Earn Statewide Honors in 1991

Several Washington State judges and a court administrator earned recognition from state or local organizations during the year.

Judge Roy A. H. Rainey, Bremerton Municipal Court, was named 1991 Jurist of the Year by the Washington State Bar Association.

Judge James A. Noe, King County Superior Court, was named Jurist of the Year at the annual Washington Judicial Conference held in Bellevue. The award was given by the BJA. Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred H. Dore said Noe "has worked hard to improve judicial education, support professional ethical behavior, and to foster better relations between the bench and the press."

King County Superior Court Judge Faith Enyeart was named Judge of the Year for 1991 by the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association (WSTLA).

Judges honored by WSTLA for 20 years of service were: Judge Daniel T. Kerschner, Snohomish County Superior Court; Judge Robert J. Doran, Thurston County Superior Court; Judge Byron L. Swedberg, Whatcom County Superior Court; Judge John N. Skimas, Clark County Superior Court; Judge Alan R. Hallowell; Cowlitz County Superior Court; and Judge James A. Noe, King County Superior Court.

Charles V. Johnson, presiding judge of King County Superior Court, was named Judge of the Year for 1991 by the Seattle-King County Bar Association.

Robert Carlberg, Spokane County Superior Court Administrator, was awarded the Court Management Council's Court Management Award for significant contributions to the administration of Washington courts.

Court People and Programs Win National Honors

Washington court employees and programs were singled out for national honors in 1991.

Justice Robert F. Utter became chairman and executive committee member of the American Judicature Society during 1991.

State Court Administrator Mary Campbell McQueen received the 1991 Distinguished Service Award from the National Center for State Courts. McQueen was cited for her involvement in local court projects and her promotion and application of new court technology.

Robert Freudenstein, clerk of Kitsap County Superior Court, was named to the board of the National Association for Court Management.

Two Washington State family violence programs were selected as finalists by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The Bellevue

Probation Division and King County's Protection Order Advocacy Program were recognized as well-run family violence court programs.

The Supreme Court

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The Code of Lipit-Ishtar. This fragment of a law code, written in the Sumerian language around 1860 B.C. and found in Nippur, Iraq, predates the famous Code of Hammurabi, making it the oldest known code of laws in the world. The code imposed fines for thefts and decreed fixed solutions to thorny dilemmas such as who should inherit "If a man married a wife and she bore him children...and a slave also bore children to her master but the man granted freedom to the slave."

The Supreme Court

What is the Supreme Court?

The Supreme Court is the state's "court of last resort." As the highest court in the state, it is also the final rule-making body for all other state courts. The Court has administrative responsibility for the state court system and supervisory responsibilities over certain activities of the Washington State Bar Association, including attorney discipline.

Jurisdiction

The Court has original jurisdiction over petitions against state officials. It can review decisions of lower courts if the money or value of property involved exceeds \$200. The \$200 limitation is not in effect if the case involves a question of the legality of a tax, duty, assessment, toll, or municipal fine or the validation of a statute.

Direct review of trial court decisions may occur if the action involves a state officer; if a trial court has ruled a statute or ordinance unconstitutional; if conflicting statutes or rules of law are involved; or if the issue is of broad public importance and requires prompt and ultimate determination.

The Court automatically reviews all cases in which the death penalty has been imposed. The decision to grant or not grant a petition for review in other cases is at the discretion of the Court. A five-member department of the Court hears petitions for review; a unanimous vote by this panel

requires the entire Court to consider the matter.

All nine justices hear and dispose of cases argued on the appeal calendar. Each case is decided on the basis of the written record plus oral arguments. The Court takes no evidence and hears no testimony.

Selection of Justices

The nine Supreme Court justices are elected to six-year staggered terms. The only requirement for office is that the prospective jurist be admitted to the practice of law in the state.

Court Personnel

Supreme Court personnel include the bailiff, court clerk, court commissioner, court administrator, reporter of decisions, law librarian, and law clerks.

The Supreme Court



Q&A

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Washington State Supreme Court

Access to Justice

Q: As chief justice, you've initiated new study efforts within the court system this year, including one that's looking at access to justice issues. What gave rise to that effort?

A: Many Washington residents cannot afford the cost of legal assistance in civil matters. Often, they don't even know if they need an attorney or who to turn to if they do. Justice simply isn't possible for those who can't get adequate legal help.

Q: What kind of people are we talking about?

A: We're talking about individuals who, on the one hand, don't earn enough to pay for a lawyer to help them pursue or defend against a legal action, yet on the other hand, make too much to qualify for help from agencies that support indigent litigants. Young,

single parents often fall into this category. So do the elderly. They are the working poor and members of the middle class.

Further, those who actually do qualify for no-fee services that are staffed by legal agencies and pro bono programs, may be turned away due to funding shortfalls.

Q: So, you appointed a task force...

A: That's right. I appointed a 12-member task force and asked Stuart Oles of Seattle to chair it.

Q: Who are the members of Mr. Oles' group?

A: Well, we asked Chuck Johnson from our court to serve, along with Don Haley of King County Superior and Laura Inveen of King County District Court.

Then, from the Legislature, we asked Representative Lorraine Hine of Des Moines and Senator Gary Nelson of Edmonds to serve. As I'm sure everybody knows, Senator Nelson is chair of the Senate's Law and Justice Committee.

Lowell Halvorson, who was state bar president last year and Joe Delay, the current president, joined our group, along with several Seattle attorneys--Dave Heller, O.J. Humphrey, Bill Lanning, Michele Sales, George Zwiebel, and Tom Chambers.

Q: What is the focus of the group's study efforts?

A: Last summer, Stuart's committee began to investigate the root causes of the problem

and reviewed some of the past programs which sought to address them. The committee is now in the process of looking at new alternatives as possible solutions to the access to justice problem.

Q: Such as...

A: Such as a pre-paid system or a 1-900 phone access system which could give out information and make referrals.

Q: How would these systems work?

A: Well, you might call the pre-paid system "legal health insurance." We're thinking of approaching large Northwest companies and asking them to offer this service as part of their regular employee benefit package. A pilot program has already been put together and is ready for implementation.

Q: How about the "900" system?

A: By dialing a "900" number, people could, for just a few dollars a call, get basic information from an attorney or be referred to a panel attorney specializing in the needed area of law. Should the client desire representation, the attorney would take the case at a percentage discount on his normal fee rate. It would be for people who need first-visit consultation with a lawyer to determine the extent of their problem--is it legal in nature, is it something they can handle themselves, do they need a lawyer--and so on. The best part is that the program would be self-supporting, funded a few

The Supreme Court

dollars at a time by those who call in for help.

Q: Are other legal service delivery systems under consideration by the committee?

A: Yes. We're also looking at the creation of a legal clinic where attorneys are actually retained on staff. The clinic would take care of the people who work for companies that are too small to afford pre-paid systems, people who need more than a phone consultation, people who need actual representation throughout the course of a civil trial.

Q: This sounds like a more expensive proposition...

A: It is, but litigants would be charged reduced rates for the service. And we think that some of the many new, young lawyers that are flooding into the legal market these days could be put to work in this program. They would get needed experience, and those that need legal help the most would get the benefit of their professional labors. They could be supervised by retired, senior attorneys or other experienced attorneys who work, on a pro bono basis, as "managing partners" for the clinics.

Of course, primary funding would still be needed. Will private corporations provide it? Philanthropic organizations? Government? These questions still need to be answered.

Q: Is the work of the Oles Committee unique--is our state the only one addressing the problem?

A: I wouldn't say it's unique but I do think we are one of the leaders of the pack. Within our state there are a number of groups in the legal community--the state bar association, for example--that are studying the growing problem of access to justice.

In addition, the issue is finally receiving nationwide attention. California and Arizona have been leaders in the field, pioneering innovative programs in the family law area where the need seems to be the greatest.

An ABA committee is looking into the same issues nationwide and Lowell Halvorson is our liaison to that group. It's clear from our investigations that we are going to be on the cutting edge of efforts to make sure all citizens have equal access to justice.

Here at home, no matter what group our task force talked to, the sentiment seemed to be the same: Federal and state cuts to existing legal aid programs have had devastating effects on the citizens of this state. Evergreen Legal Services, for example, now turns away eight out of every ten *eligible* people. Legal aid programs are working on a triage system--only those with critical, legal "emergencies," such as those who are at risk of losing custody of their children, get legal help.

This is simply unacceptable. We are optimistic, however, that through the work of task forces such as ours, we can make a difference.

The Supreme Court

Mock Trial Tests Students' Skills in Court

Eight teams of high school students helped lift the standards of excellence another notch higher at the 1991 State Mock Trials Competition in April.

The teams were finalists in the annual competition, which joins high school students, educators, attorneys, and judges in a practicum-like experience with the trial courts. Teams of students vie with one another to see which group can most effectively try the same mock court case.

"Each year the students arrive a little better prepared than the last," said Paula Liechty, Director of the YMCA State Mock Trial Program.

Teams representing Olympia's Capital High School, Port Townsend High School, Moses Lake High School, Puyallup High School, Lynden High School, Walla Walla High School, Seattle's Franklin High School, Vancouver's Columbia River High School, and Spokane's John Rogers High School competed for the blue ribbon.

When the verdict was returned, 1990 state champion Franklin held onto the state champion title by edging out Columbia River.

The mock case centered on a young woman accused of administering a lethal dose of salicylate or aspirin to her paraplegic, hospital-bound boyfriend. The injured man was allergic to aspirin.

Ruling on the facts, Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith found in favor of the Columbia River prosecution team, but a three-member panel of competition judges ultimately selected Franklin's defense team as overall winner of the competition.

Gun control has been selected as the theme for the 1992 Mock Trial Competition. The YMCA Youth and Government Program sponsors the annual event with assistance from the OAC and the Washington State Bar Association.

Supreme Court Rules Committee Adopts Twenty-Five Changes

The Supreme Court Rules Committee, chaired by Acting Chief Justice James A. Andersen, published 38 proposed changes to the court rules in January. Twenty-five changes were adopted in July and became effective on September 1, 1991.

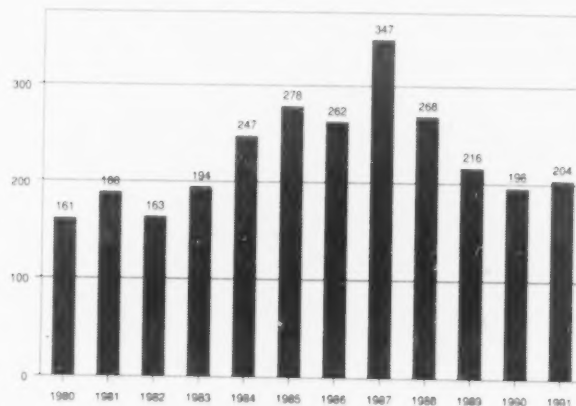
The majority of the proposed rule changes involved amendments to the Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP), Superior Court Criminal Rules (CrR), and Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CrRLJ). These amendments usually originate with the state bar association and customarily result from statutory changes or decisions of the appellate courts.

Three proposals were rejected by the Court. They would have permitted defendants to retain personal, exclusive custody of discovery materials.

Some of the significant rule changes are:

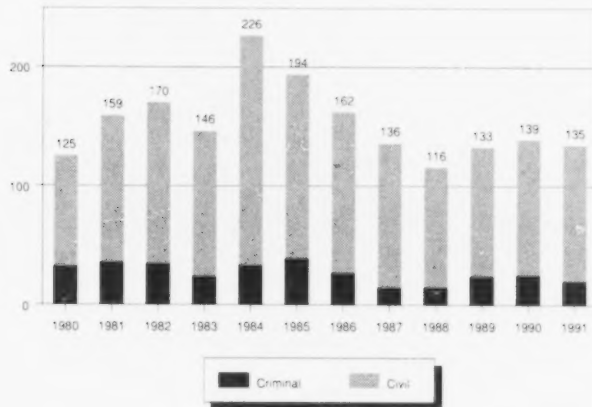
- GR 7/Local Rules/Filing and Effective Date--This amendment places adoption of local court rules on the same timetable as adoption of statewide court rules. That is, unless emergency rules are promulgated, local court rules are required to be filed for comment on or before July 1 and to be effective September 1. The intention is to eliminate piecemeal adoption of local court rules throughout the year.

Notices of Discr. Review 1980-1991

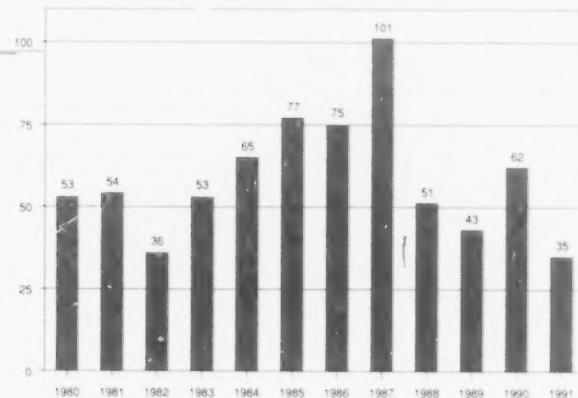


The Supreme Court

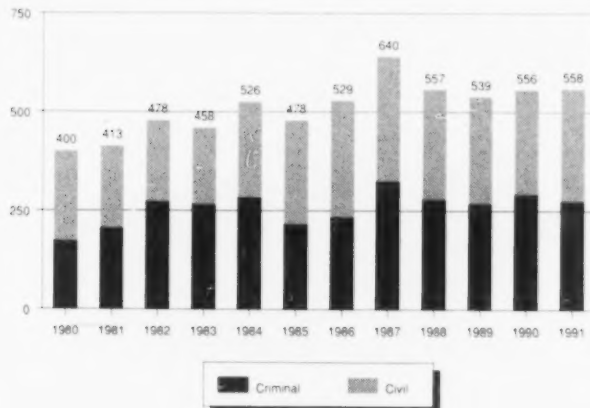
Notices of Appeal 1980-1991



Personal Restraint Petitions 1980-1991



Petitions For Review 1980-1991



- AR 5/Offender Financial Information--This change clarifies, for purposes of monitoring and billing, an offender's legal financial obligations. According to the amendment, information contained in the criminal judgment and docket records of the superior court clerk shall be considered official.
- CrRLJ 2.2/Warrant of Arrest or Summons Upon Complaint;
- CrRLJ 2.5/Procedure on Failure to Obey Citation and Notice--These specify that an arrest warrant will only be issued if a sentence of incarceration is possible for the violation in question.
- APR 11/Continuing Legal Education--This permits attorneys to earn up to five hours of their required fifteen continuing education hours by watching a videotape or listening to an audio tape approved by the Washington State Bar Association Board of Continuing Legal Education.

In the fall the Rules Committee considered several proposed amendments to the court rules which the Court ordered to be published for comment in January 1992. Those amendments are to the following sets of rules: Evidence Rules(ER), Superior Court Civil Rules(CR), Rules for Lawyer Discipline(DR), new set of Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction(IRLJ) and Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP). These submissions will be considered by the Court in 1992.

The Supreme Court

Caseload Highlights

Total filings decreased by two percent in 1991. The number of new cases filed with the Supreme Court has remained relatively constant over the last three years, at roughly 1,020 cases per year.

The number of appeals filed stabilized in 1991, after growing nearly 20 percent during 1989 and 1990.

Notices of discretionary review increased for the first time in five years. The 204 new notices filed represent a four percent increase over 1990 figures.

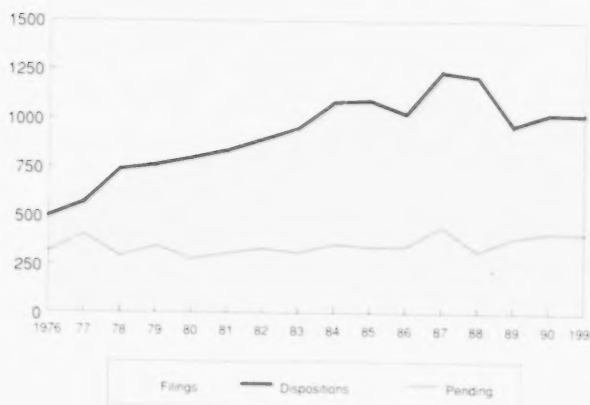
After increasing by nearly 45 percent in 1990, the number of new personal restraint petitions filed decreased by 44 percent in 1991. The 35 petitions filed in 1991 represent the lowest total since 1979.

The Court's disposition and pending caseload totals remained basically unchanged for 1991. There were 1,021 cases disposed and 413 cases pending at the end of 1991, compared to 1,022 and 414, respectively for 1990.

Reviews disposed by dismissal were up 11.5 percent during 1991 and had increased more than 65 percent over 1989 totals. The total number of dismissals represents only seven percent of all cases disposed.

During 1991 more than 50 percent of all criminal appeals disposed were completed by a mandated opinion. This is the fourth consecutive year of this trend.

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1976-1991



The Court of Appeals

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The Chinese character for law. The word is pronounced "fa" in Chinese and "ho" in Japanese. In more formal usages "fa" is combined with the character "hui," and together they speak of the rule of law.

The Court of Appeals

What is the Court of Appeals?

The court of appeals was created in 1969 to alleviate the escalating workload of the state Supreme Court. Today, most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the court of appeals. Only specific types of cases go straight to the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The court of appeals has the authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of superior courts. Each case is decided only after the transcript of the record in the superior court has been reviewed and written and oral arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard. Parties may appeal decisions to the Supreme Court.

Selection of Judges

The court of appeals is divided into three divisions. Division I is located in Seattle and has nine judges. Division II, in Tacoma, has four judges, as does Division III in Spokane. Judges serve six-year staggered terms. Each division is divided into districts, and a specific number of judges must be elected from each.

To qualify for a position on the court of appeals, a person must have been admitted to the practice of law for five years and have lived in the area served by that division for one year at the time of election.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel include the clerk of the court, court commissioners, staff attorneys, and law clerks.

The Court of Appeals



Q&A

Judge H. Joseph Coleman
Court of Appeals, Division I

Increasing Caseload; Decreasing Resources

Q: Given the ever-increasing superior court caseload, can the court of appeals ever completely overcome caseload problems?

A: In a time of diminishing resources, it's difficult to manage increasing caseload. My personal view is that the court of appeals will need additional judges and commissioners in the future. This is not to say we don't have other options for handling caseload, but in reality the court has done just about all it can to expedite cases.

Q: What are some of the steps the court has taken?

A: We employ motions on the merits to the fullest extent possible. No-oral-argument calendars are being implemented. All of these efforts are designed to more efficiently handle the cases. We can and

will continue to refine screening methods to identify cases for fast track resolution, and continue to examine ways to do our work faster and better. However, whether this alone will be enough remains to be seen.

Q: Legislation, such as that which created exceptional sentences, has contributed to the court's caseload. In the future, will the court of appeals play a more proactive--or preventive--role with the Legislature when such issues arise?

A: It's always important to advise the Legislature when proposed legislation may affect the court's workload. Some decisions ultimately belong to the Legislature, but legislators need to be aware of the impact of their decisions on the court.

Q: Would you actively oppose legislation?

A: That depends on whether the issue is within the province of the Legislature or the courts. If it is a legislative decision to make, our obligation is one of being sure that the Legislature is aware of the impact its actions will have on the judiciary. In that way, it can do the necessary balancing and make an informed decision.

Q: The recent economic down-slide has resulted in a budget crunch for the entire state government. What will it mean to the court of appeals?

A: The budget crisis makes it even more urgent to find more efficient ways to do our work. But we must also work to divert cases out of the court system--those cases which could be handled

through mediation or some other form of dispute resolution. We have to face the reality that the court system is not going to be able to respond to all cases in a desirable timeframe, given the nature of court funding and the restraints placed on personnel and resources. The sheer expense of litigation necessitates this also.

Q: Then you support private disposition methods such as JAMS (Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service)?

A: Yes. Clearly there is a role for JAMS and similar programs. It is a solution for people who want their civil cases settled quickly, and whose cases do not have ramifications beyond that particular case.

Q: Then what do you envision as the future role of the court of appeals?

A: We must strive to screen cases so that each one follows the most appropriate track for that case. If the case can be handled quickly and fairly, it should be. The motion on the merits procedures facilitate this goal. We can't stop there, however. An appellate judge spends considerable time in preparing written opinions. There are situations where parties don't necessarily require a detailed written analysis, but simply prefer that the case be reviewed by a panel of three judges and decided quickly. We need a means to identify these cases and to resolve them with short dispositional opinions. This will mean the judges will have more time to devote to cases

The Court of Appeals

presenting complex issues that do require lengthy analysis and formal written opinions because of the precedent-setting impact of such cases. If we can refine our management of cases along these lines, we can maximize our resources without sacrificing quality. The result will be better, more thoughtful justice at all court levels.

Videotaping Project Continues in the Appellate Courts

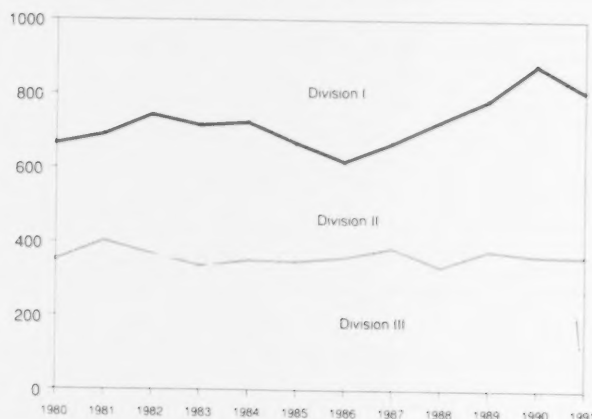
Judges in all divisions of the court of appeals participated in a videotaping pilot project in 1991. The project is governed by a Supreme Court order that outlines procedures for making videotaped trial records and for reviewing those records on appeal.

For appeals to Division II or III, the videotape serves as the record on appeal unless the trial judge authorizes a transcript. In those two divisions, seven trial courts currently have video installations.

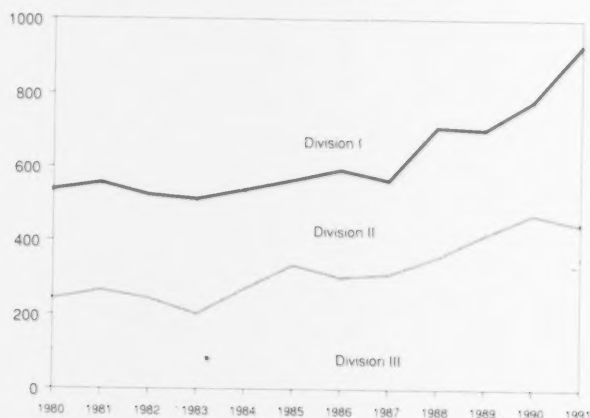
A limited pilot in Division I resulted in three cases proceeding through the appellate process with a video record. All other appeals proceed with a written transcript. King County, with six video courtrooms, has the only video systems in Division I.

Court of Appeals Judge Ray Munson chairs a statewide Video Evaluation Committee which spent 1991 reviewing the use of video in state courts. This committee recommended to the Supreme Court that the pilot

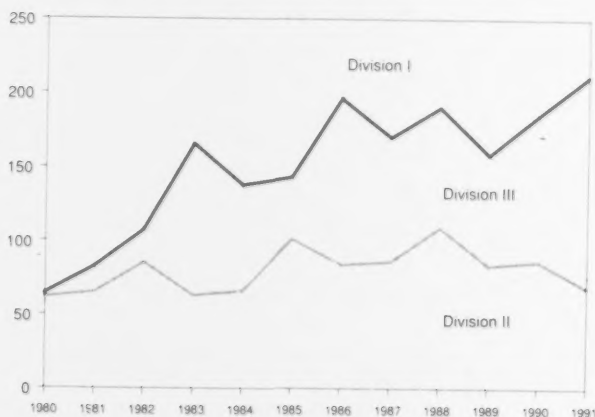
Civil Notices of Appeal 1980-1991



Criminal Notices of Appeal 1980-1991



Notices of Discr. Review 1980-1991



The Court of Appeals

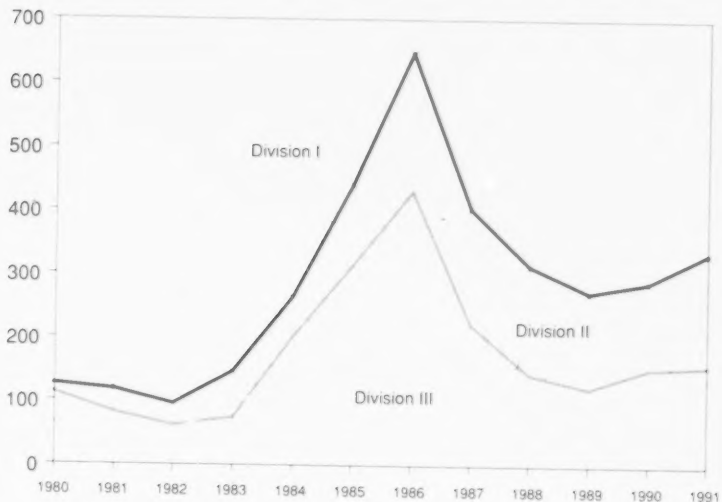
project be extended until the Court can adopt rules governing the use of videotape. The Committee also recommended that, if the project is extended, some of the existing procedures be changed to address concerns raised by appellate judges and lawyers. The Supreme Court will adopt these changes in a new order to be signed January 2, 1992. The order extends the pilot project until court rules are adopted or until December 31, 1993, whichever occurs first.

The most significant change in the new order requires transcripts on appeal if there are more than 12 hours of testimony in a proceeding. The 12-hour limitation would not include voir dire, opening statements, closing arguments, or jury instructions.

The committee plans to present its final report to the Supreme Court in 1992. The report will include proposed rule changes to implement the committee's recommendations.

**See related article on
page 5-8**

Personal Restraint Petitions 1980-1991



The Court of Appeals

Caseload Highlights

The Court as a Whole

Total filings increased 3.2 percent in 1991, for an all-time record of 4,144.

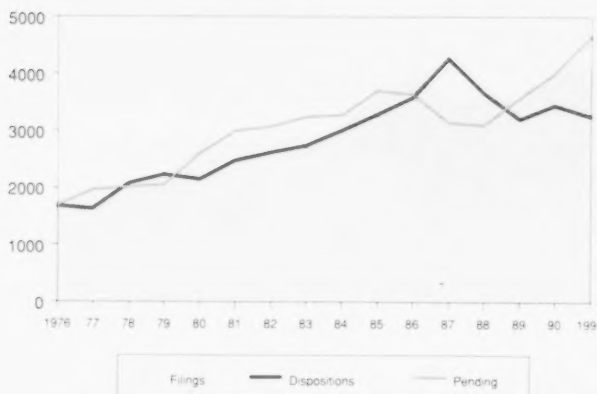
Criminal appeals continued their dramatic climb of the last several years, with a 9.1 percent increase over 1990 filings. Total criminal appeals in 1991 were 59.7 percent greater than the number filed in 1987, just four years ago. Civil appeals, on the other hand, declined 6.4 percent in 1991, resulting in a level 7.6 percent higher than in 1987.

The rise in personal restraint petitions which began in 1990 continued through 1991, with a 14.3 percent increase. While this year's 624 petitions are still less than half of the 1986 level (1,310), the 27.1 percent increase in the last two years may portend a dramatic climb toward peaks previously experienced in the wake of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

Total pending caseload increased substantially for the third year in a row, to a level which exceeded pre-ABLE totals by almost 1,000 cases (25 percent). However, pending appeals continue to be predominantly cases which are not ready for setting (54 percent). Such cases are awaiting attorney (rather than court) action.

The 1986 ABLE (Appellate Backlog Elimination) project was effective in handling a large number of cases which were awaiting court action--those cases which were ready for setting but which the court,

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending at Year End, 1976-1991



limited by available resources, could not have set. Could the need for another backlog reduction effort be approaching? In 1991 criminal appeals ready for setting climbed to 418 (a 9.7 percent increase), while civil appeals ready for setting climbed to 404 (a 38.4 percent increase). At these rates both criminal and civil appeals ready for setting will have overtaken their 1985 levels (447 and 596, respectively) within one to two years, suggesting that additional measures to reduce appellate backlog may be necessary in the near future.

Statewide processing time for appeals remained fairly constant through 1991, with negligible change in median days between filing and opinion. This was true of both criminal and civil appeals.

Division I

Division I filings, which constituted over half of all court of appeals filings during 1991, also increased at the fastest rate among the three divisions (6.8 percent).

Criminal appeals shot up 18.6 percent, while civil appeals declined 8.4 percent--the first decline in civil appeals since 1986.

Both personal restraint petitions and notices of discretionary review increased for the second year in a row, with dramatic growth rates of 22.4 percent and 33.5 percent, respectively over 1989 filings.

Division II

Division II experienced a modest decline in total filings, reflecting small drops in all types of filings except personal restraint petitions (up 2.6 percent). Although modest, the decline in total filings is a departure from the pattern of significant increases the prior two years.

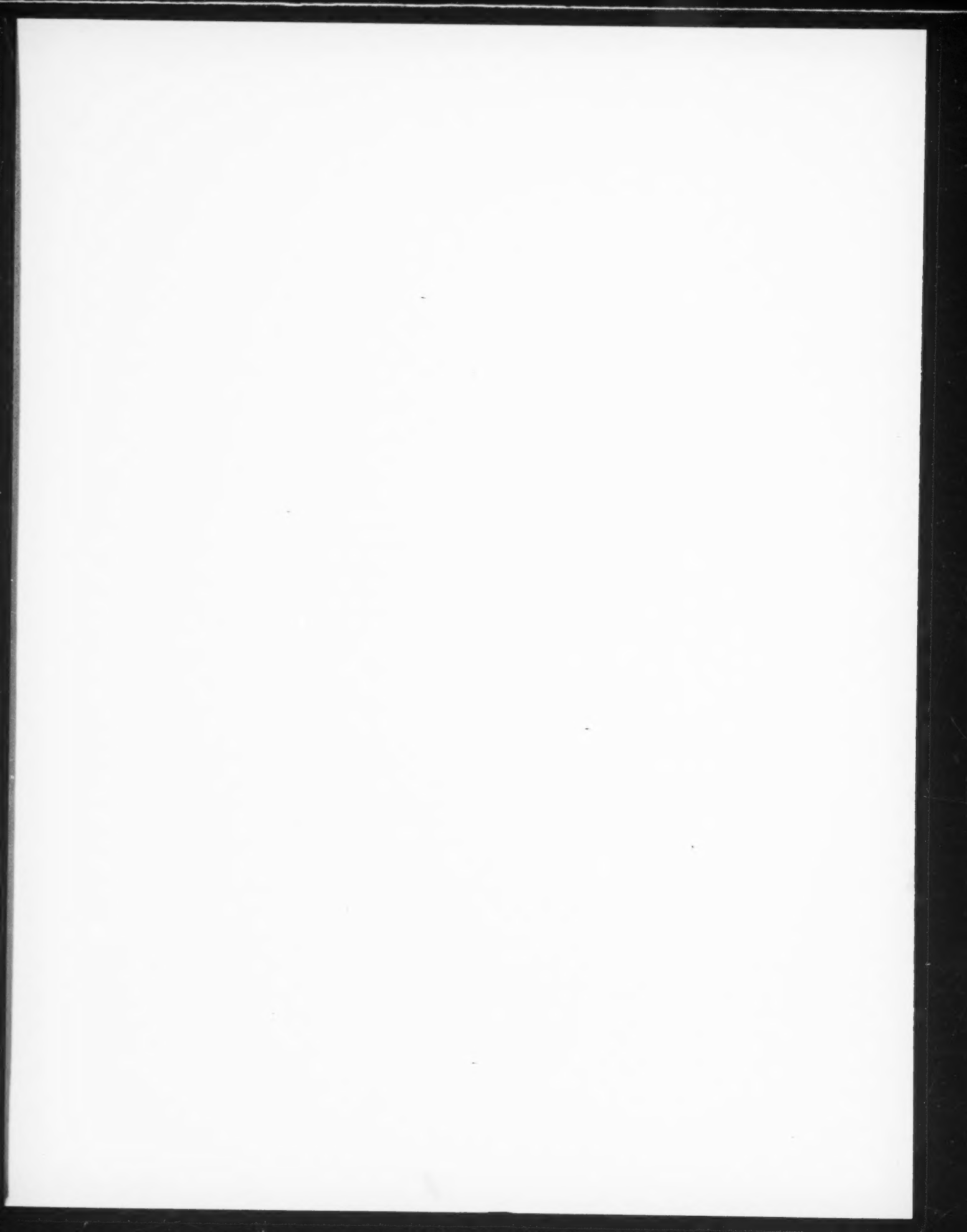
Despite a small decrease from prior year levels, 1991 criminal appeals made up 55.1 percent of total appeals in Division II. For the fourth year in a row, criminal appeals continued to outnumber civil appeals.

The Court of Appeals

Division III

Total filings were stable in 1991, with an increase of 2.2 percent over 1990 filings. While total appeals also remained fairly constant, criminal matters rose while civil declined, continuing the recent trend toward criminal appeals surpassing civil.

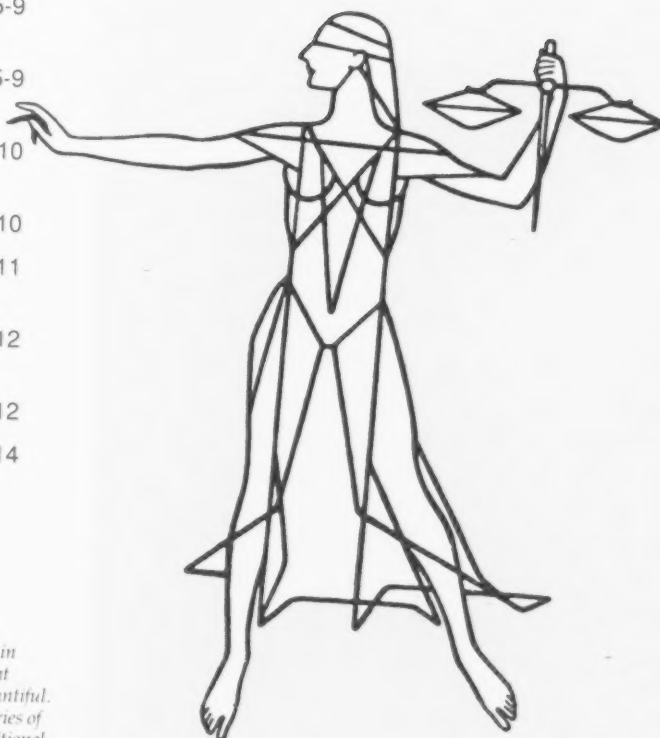
Consistent with patterns in the other divisions, increases in personal restraint petitions were notable, with 1991 petitions having grown by 57.6 percent over 1988 levels.



Superior Court

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Artists and editorial cartoonists have depicted the Goddess of Justice in thousands of ways. She has been a gum-chewing teenager, a pregnant mother, a warrior, a starving poverty victim, and an ample Lady Bountiful. In this stylized rendering she is slender, modern, and reduced to a series of simple design elements. Unusually, the artist has combined the traditional scales and sword into a single object.

Superior Court

What is the Superior Court?

Superior courts are courts of general or unlimited jurisdiction. They derive their authority from Article 4 of the state Constitution and Title 2 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Jurisdiction

Superior court judges preside over both criminal and civil cases including, among others, crimes against persons, property crimes, divorces, juvenile crimes, probate of estates, and matters of domestic violence.

Selection of Judges

The state is divided into 30 judicial districts, each composed of one or more counties. The number of judges in each district is specified by the state legislature. In 1991 there were 149 designated superior court positions. Each judge is an independent elected official within his or her district. Judges are elected to four-year terms.

To be eligible for the superior court bench, individuals must be admitted to the practice of law in Washington State.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel may include elected county clerks, bailiffs, court commissioners, court administrators, juvenile court administrators, and court reporters.

Superior Court



Q&A

Judge Ted Kolbaba

Klickitat/Skamania Counties
Superior Court

President, Superior Court Judges'
Association

Rural Justice

Q: You're a judge in a one-judge district. As distances get shorter and communication technology becomes more advanced, won't there be a tendency to try to merge small rural courts into larger, more mechanized urban court structures?

A: Perhaps, but regionalization is not the answer. I realize some rural people routinely travel long miles to get to work each day. Folks in Cle Elum and Roslyn drive into Bellevue every morning and I know people in Stevenson who commute every day to Portland.

But commuting to work and commuting to justice are two different things. Litigants are not going to want to travel long distances to have their local

disputes resolved in some regional justice center. Are we going to retreat to the days of circuit riders? I don't think so.

Q: What are some of the unique aspects of being a judge in a rural, small-town setting?

A: For one thing, you live a fishbowl existence--you are always on display. Some social activities, particularly those where alcohol is served or where fundraising is featured, are simply not acceptable for a judge and his family. Your children are on display, too. They have to adhere to behavioral standards that other kids don't have to follow.

In a small community it's almost impossible to avoid ex parte contact with people. In any social setting--a wedding reception, lunch at the local diner--you're going to run into somebody who wants to discuss whatever case you are hearing at the time.

And then there's the isolation. Members of the bar who you used to socialize with are now off limits. So are the clubs and lodges you used to belong to. There are no bench-mates to commiserate with.

Basically, you face a fundamental conflict between judicial values and the values of a small community: as a judge, you are supposed to be independent, but the community expects you to be interdependent.

Q: How did rural courts become an emphasis area for your association?

A: In 1990 several of our judges attended a national conference in

Montana which crystallized this issue for us. This year, I asked Judge Dave Draper of Lewis County to chair an ad hoc, joint committee of superior court and district and municipal court judges to look into the issue as it affects our state. Ten others including, incidentally, a judge from an urban court, serve on the committee with Judge Draper.

Q: What constitutes a "rural court?"

A: For purposes of our effort, a rural court is one that is served by no more than two judges. Nearly 70 percent of our 39 counties are served by two or fewer superior court judges and about half of them have only one judge. And of the approximately 200 district and municipal courts across the state, only 13 have more than two judges.

Q: What was the rural courts committee set up to do?

A: We sort of took our cue from the American Bar Association's rural courts committee, then made up our own list of charges for Judge Draper's group. The purpose of our effort generally is to look at a wide range of issues which surround the administration of rural courts. We want to look at how rural courts can be reinforced, how technology can keep them in business, instead of consolidating them out of existence. There *are* economies to be made. Economic hard times suggest they *have* to be made.

Q: What are some "economies" that a rural court could make?

A: Well, so far rural courts have escaped the eye of the stopwatch

Superior Court

holders. But things like video arraignments, like they do in Jefferson County, and the computerized law enforcement scheduling program they have in Pierce County--these are things that can help rural courts be more efficient, more timely.

Case tracking--we have a system for this in my own court--is automatically recognized as a "must" for larger courts but it's needed in the smaller ones, too.

Rural judges need the data produced by statewide computer systems just as much as other judges do. These systems need to be made more responsive to the needs of small courts so that they can benefit from their advantages, too.

Q: The point is often made that it is not cost-effective to provide the services of large, sophisticated systems to smaller entities.

A: Those big, heavy ledger books that small courts still record cases in cost \$800 apiece--about a third of what it costs for a modern computer. Buy three ledger books and you've just paid the price for accessing almost unlimited amounts of needed data and work-saving programs. As I said, there are economies to be made.

Q: So, bigger is not necessarily better.

A: Right. Hopefully in the future, we will arrive at organizational decisions concerning the courts that will increase access for all citizens to the dispute resolution process and not detract from the independence of the judiciary.



Q&A

Pat Swartos

Mason County Clerk
President, Washington
Association of County Clerks

Emphasis: Intercommunication

Q: What were some of the main points you and your organization focused upon this year?

A: We stressed intercommunication, striving to get members involved in the affairs of our association. We also focused on cooperation and collaboration, helping each other and targeting issues of special interest to county clerks. We had nearly 30 committees working to address these projects and issues.

Q: What were some of the specific areas that these committees covered?

A: One of them included our top priority project for the year, the establishment of an automated accounting system for clerks' offices statewide. Also, several of

us spent a week at the OAC looking at DISCIS to see what that newly redesigned system might have to offer us in our work.

Q: What other areas did you look into?

A: Civil and criminal caseload and tracking and electronic sharing of data with other criminal justice agencies were other areas we studied. We also studied the problems involved in creating an expanded jury source list, through the merging of voter and driver registration lists.

We also developed a new records retention schedule and studied database management. We supported the idea of individual lifetime identification numbers as a means of making information easier to share amongst the agencies that need it.

This was also the first full year clerks have used a new receipt reporting or "cash register system" which helps track restitution payments and the collection of fines.

Q: What was your experience with this new system?

A: Well, in most cases, use of this system has meant an increase in the payment of restitution and fines and a greater level of accountability for the system overall.

Q: What were some of the legislative issues your association followed?

A: Generally, we kept track of and testified on proposed legislation related to our role within the state superior court

Superior Court

system. With the co-sponsorship of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs and the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, we backed legislation to study ways that jail inmates could be more entrepreneurial--make more money while on the inside so they can take care of themselves and keep up on their restitution payments.

Q: Did your association address the problem of professional education and training?

A: Absolutely. "Keeping up" is a big problem for all of us, so continuing professional education was another high emphasis area for our association. For newly appointed county clerks, we initiated a new mentoring program, offering the expertise of veteran clerks to those new to our field.

Q: What was your group's approach to education?

A: We offered a regional training program which concentrated on specific job functions. We tried to supply the training as close to those needing it as possible. By regionalizing, we recognized that though much needs to be done in urban areas, small rural courts need attention, too.

Q: What subjects were offered?

A: Docket code and statistics manual training were two subjects we offered in this manner. We also looked at the way judgments are entered.

Q: Your association has done a lot this year. What would you say

was one of its most important accomplishments?

A: As part of our overall education effort, we implemented a new certification program for county clerks. By acquiring credits earned from the many hours of education available to those who attend, clerks can now obtain professional certification, a status not available to them in the past. I think we can be very proud of this new program.



Q&A

Madelyn Botta

Administrator, Kitsap County Superior Court

President, Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators

Getting There First

Q: If you were to pick a theme statement for your year as president of the superior court administrator's association, what might it be?

A: I think it would be "Getting There First."

Q: Meaning...

A: Meaning, we are beginning to learn we have to deal with problems while they are still new and solvable, instead of waiting until they get old and intractable.

Q: So, how are you going to "get there first?"

A: Through the twin processes of education and information. The problems we face, both individually and as an association, continue to increase in severity and volume. We believe that by increasing our own professional education and by staying on top of key issues through information sharing with other court organizations, we may be able to get to major problems before they get to us.

Q: But not all of your problems are new ones...?

A: No. At the felony court level, our chief problems are those that have been with us for some time: caseload and funding. But there are some new twists to these.

Q: Such as...?

A: Well, for years caseload problems were something that happened only to "them"--those in the urban areas. But in recent years, they have begun to affect "us" in the suburban regions, as well. In time, they will also spread to the rural courts.

It is important to remember that caseload problems are not just related to volume. Some are related to complexity or to the severity of crimes involved in the

Superior Court

cases being tried. The severity of juvenile crimes is a relatively new problem that is causing caseload problems in a number of jurisdictions.

Q: Across the board--urban, suburban or rural--what kinds of cases seem to tie up superior courts the most?

A: Pro se actions can tie up any superior court. And as legal costs rise, their numbers go up. Of every 40 pro se dissolution litigants that come to our court, maybe only 15 will bring the right information with them or have their forms filled out correctly. Both administrators and judges try--without giving legal advice--to help those who choose to represent themselves. But the overall result is the same as if the court had experienced a dramatic increase in filings: a depletion of large amounts of staff and bench time. In small courts, this can be particularly difficult to deal with.

Q: Let's talk some more about the "twin processes of education and information." What has your association done along these lines?

A: We're constantly working through our education committee to put programs together that meet the new problems we face. We want to address problems that affect us more today than the ones we faced five years ago.

Q: How about the "information" part?

A: We're beginning to coalesce with others--county clerks for example--to address problems we see happening five years from

now. We are trying to be proactive instead of reactive.

Q: What sort of information do you exchange with the other groups?

A: We used to talk about technical matters--how to do this and that--but now we focus on the broader issues. Courts taking more control of their caseloads--we talk a lot about that. We also talk about the impact of new legislation and Supreme Court rules, and the uses of automation.

We talk about how to cement relationships with other affected agencies outside of the court system. We know we have to rid ourselves of the insulated approach, and broaden our horizons to look at the bigger, overall picture.

Q: So, proactivity has been your major focus?

A: Yes, and making ourselves accountable. This is the whole idea behind the Trial Court Performance Standards project--measurable accountability. We still have to deal with the nitty-gritty but we must keep an eye on the future and decide now what we are going to do about it.

Q: But surely, not everything can be looked at in "big picture" terms?

A: Oh, no. We're still very interested in how to handle today's caseload and we know we need to help pro se litigants find their way through the process.

Court security is also a big current concern. More emotionally-charged people, especially those in the domestic relations arena, are coming to court than ever before. And they are coming armed, armed with everything from screwdrivers to guns. We have an obligation to protect our judges and the public. Our association is studying the matter with the hope that guidelines can be drawn. We also have the challenge of doing more with less; the workload increases, but the resources are decreasing.

Q: What is the future of the Court Management Council as a policy-making organization?

A: The CMC approach was inevitable. We *had* to band together to solve common problems. Everybody has to get their cases through the system and everyone has to serve the public. It only made sense to get together and learn how others handled these common problems. I think CMC is here to stay.

Q: Are professional ethics a concern to members of your association?

A: Definitely. There's lots of public scrutiny of courts now, calls for accountability. Our association spent time looking at the Code of Judicial Conduct with the thought of creating an "administrator's code."

All of us in Washington State have become more professional in the last 15 years--we had to. The result is we're well-respected nationwide. We have numerous Institute for Court Management (ICM) graduates within the courts,

Superior Court

attesting to our commitment to continuing education, and we always hold offices in national court management organizations.

Q: Public scrutiny of the courts--what are superior court administrators doing to improve the image of the judiciary?

A: We realize there are some negative public attitudes out there. But we think we can address them by meeting and dealing with the public in a competent, professional manner. We are committed to projecting professionalism in the courts through continuing education and the efficient operation. We must *never* lose sight of our primary goal: serving the public in a professional manner.

Q&A

Rod Herling

Juvenile Court Administrator,
Grays Harbor County
President, Washington
Association of Juvenile Court
Administrators

Innovations in Juvenile Justice

Q: What new programs did your association undertake during 1991?

A: I'm happy to report that the association was alive and well in 1991 and that we began working

with two new Consolidated Juvenile Services programs during the year. One, the Option B Program, authorizes state funds for intensive monitoring of juvenile offenders in the community who otherwise might be sentenced to the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). The other is SSODA, Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative. This option, authorized by the Legislature and the Juvenile Disposition Sentencing Commission, allows a two-year suspended sentence with intensive supervision and counseling. The association supported both concepts, and our members are working with the state to help screen offenders. During the year we also supported the Washington Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) in its evaluation of juvenile facilities.

Q: What is being done to upgrade juvenile facilities?

A: During the year, all 18 juvenile detention facilities in the state were visited for one or two days by members of the JJAC. The committee is evaluating how well existing facilities meet proposed state standards and establishing what it would cost to upgrade. The committee approached us early in 1991 to propose the visits. The association endorsed the effort and encouraged members in the affected counties to give their full cooperation.

Q: How was your association involved in the efforts of the Juvenile Justice Task Force?

A: Our members were represented on the task force by

Harold Delia of King County and Lois Smith of Jefferson County. The task force is looking at the entire scope of juvenile justice in Washington State and considering innovations such as extending the jurisdiction of juvenile courts to include parents as well as children. The overall direction of the task force is to give judges more flexibility in determining treatment options and in making young offenders accountable for their actions.

Q: What is being done about the increasing--and increasingly violent--population of juvenile offenders?

A: We are being faced with some real challenges there. Juvenile detention populations are increasing throughout the state and the nation. At the same time, there is a trend to reduce institutionalization. So we must develop screening procedures to determine which kids can best be kept in the community and which require institutionalization.

Q: All court levels are facing funding crunches. What are juvenile court administrators doing about this problem?

A: Our association has persuaded the DJR that we need to be in on the ground floor of planning and budgeting. We are already working closely with them on the 93-95 biennial budget. The next two years will be very busy ones for us, as we work to maintain or increase funding in the community.

Superior Court

Videotaping Project Continues in the Trial Courts

Washington's trial courts continue to experiment with using video to record trial proceedings. The pilot project is governed by a Supreme Court order that outlines procedures for using video both at the trial and appellate court levels.

Two new installations were added to the pilot project in 1991, one in the courtroom of Judge Thomas Lodge in Clark County and the second in the courtroom of Judge James Warme in Cowlitz County. The other participants in the pilot project are Judge John Skimas and Judge Robert Harris in Clark County; Judges Harold D. Clarke and James Murphy in Spokane County; and Judge Ted Kolbaba, Skamania and Klickitat Counties.

The order governing videotaping also authorizes Division I of the Court of Appeals to establish a separate pilot program in King County, where there are currently six video installations. A limited pilot during 1991 generated three cases that will proceed through the appellate process with a video record.

In 1991 a statewide Video Evaluation Committee began assessing the success of the video project. In December the committee proposed that the Supreme Court extend the pilot and change some existing procedures. The Supreme Court will sign the order on January 2, 1992, extending the pilot project until court rules are adopted or

until December 31, 1993, whichever occurs first.

Under the terms of the new order, the videotape is the record on appeal for all proceedings with no more than 12 hours of testimony. The 12-hour requirement does not include voir dire, opening remarks, closing argument, or jury instructions. Proceedings with more than 12 hours of testimony would be transcribed on appeal.

The committee will present its final recommendations to the Supreme Court in 1992. The recommendations will include proposed rule changes to implement the committee's proposals.

See related article on page 4-4

Child Support Schedule Changes in 1991

During its 1991 session, the Legislature once again amended the Washington State child support schedule. Legislators made two major changes: eliminating the "alternative economic table" option and allowing judges discretion in adjusting support payments based on the residential schedule of the children.

The alternative economic table had allowed counties to set support rates other than those specified in the standard schedule. Many jurisdictions adopted their own tables,

reducing the standard table by as much as the 25 percent authorized by statute. In 1990 the Legislature was advised that federal regulations require the statewide use of a uniform economic table and that the statutorily authorized use of alternative economic tables placed the state out of compliance with this regulation. Facing the threat of loss of federal funding, legislators decided to eliminate the alternative economic table option.

Because a majority of judicial districts had adopted a more or less "uniform" alternative economic table, the Legislature adopted for statewide use an economic table which incorporated the support amounts of this alternative table.

By allowing judges discretion in adjusting support payments based on residential schedules, legislators reinstated a former judicial option. That option had been replaced with a formula that tied support rates in a fixed ratio to the amount of time a child spent with each parent. A *perceived* increase in litigation led the Legislature to return discretion to judges.

Study Shows Relationship Between Income, Support Levels

The revised child support schedule was not the only domestic relations project affecting the judiciary during 1991.

In 1991 the courts both assisted with and benefitted from a study conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. The study, entitled "The

Superior Court

Economic Consequences of Child Support in Washington State," used data submitted to the OAC on the child support order summary report form.

The report forms are collected by county clerks and forwarded to the OAC. The study sample was made up of 1,040 families, representing 47 percent of the dissolutions occurring between September 1 and November 30, 1990. Analysis indicated the families in the study to be representative of families with support orders in Washington State.

Summary results of the study show that regardless of the number of children in a family, most child support orders are for less than \$400 per month and less than 30 percent of the paying parent's net income. Data also showed that support orders are larger for families with more children and that the greater the number of children being supported, the larger the percent of the paying parent's income goes for support.

Further analysis revealed that, regardless of a paying parent's income, the percent of income obligated for a support payment varied only slightly between income levels.

Juvenile Issues Task Force Makes Recommendations

The number of juvenile cases in Washington State has been increasing, and the clientele of juvenile courts has been changing rapidly. Yet the last

wholesale review of the juvenile code took place in 1977.

In response to a growing chorus of public, professional, and media demands, the 1991 Legislature created the Washington State Juvenile Issues Task Force to examine a wide range of juvenile justice issues. The task force was co-chaired by DSHS Secretary Richard Thompson, House Majority Leader Brian Ebersole, and Senate Floor Majority Leader Irv Newhouse.

The task force and its subcommittees worked intensively throughout the latter half of the year, and by year's end had produced a report containing 50 specific recommendations for action. The report also recommended 23 areas for further study.

Among other recommendations the task force suggested:

- That parental involvement in juvenile proceedings and treatment programs be increased by law;
- That crisis residential centers be utilized as originally intended, raising the maximum stay from 72 hours to five days and transferring children to appropriate treatment services as necessary;
- That the judiciary be given increased flexibility in sentencing juvenile offenders;
- That the Legislature create an appeals process allowing parents to contest decisions by mental health or chemical dependency specialists to deny commitment to children.

Many members of the state judiciary were on the task force. Judge Bobbe Bridge of King County Superior Court chaired the Families at Risk subcommittee. Island/San Juan County Superior Court Judge Alan R. Hancock and Jefferson County Juvenile Court Administrator Lois Smith were also members of that subcommittee. Spokane Superior Court Judge Kathleen M. O'Connor and King County Juvenile Court Director Harold F. Delia served on the Juvenile Offender subcommittee.

The task forces will make its report to the Legislature in January 1992.

Standardized Forms Now Mandatory for Some Domestic Relations Cases

A domestic relations forms subcommittee of the Pattern Forms Committee met regularly throughout 1991 to develop forms for dissolution, paternity, and third party custody cases. The forms, mandated by 1990 legislation, were circulated for review in the fall and will be in mandatory use as of January 1, 1992.

Anecdotal information suggests more than 50 percent of domestic relations cases are pro se; standardized forms are intended to bring uniformity to paternity, dissolution, and third party custody actions and reduce errors.

The subcommittee, chaired by Judge David E. Foscue of Grays

Superior Court

Harbor County Superior Court and staffed by Garth Jones of the OAC, included representatives from the bar, family law court commissioners, the Office of the Attorney General, prosecuting attorneys, public defenders, county clerks, the Office of Support Enforcement, and the former Child Support Schedule Commission.

Foster Care Citizen Review Board: A Success

The Foster Care Citizen Review Board (FCCRB) program is still in its infancy, but an independent evaluation of the program in Snohomish and Yakima Counties concluded that the program had achieved the purposes outlined by the Legislature in RCW 13.70. In June 1991 Urban Policy Research (a Seattle-based consulting firm specializing in legal issues) reported: "All objective measures used to assess the FCCRB pilot program suggest that the citizen review process was a success and should be continued."

According to the evaluation:

- The Citizen Review Boards provided periodic review of cases involving substitute care of children in a manner that complied with case review requirements and time lines imposed by federal and state law;
- They provided early (90 day) comprehensive reviews, thereby improving the frequency and quality of the review process afforded to

children in substitute care and their families;

- The boards provided a means for community involvement in monitoring cases of children in substitute care;
- Children whose cases were reviewed by Citizen Review Boards were permanently placed more quickly than children from comparative cases, thereby reducing the number of days that program children were in substitute care;
- Children whose cases were reviewed by the boards were more likely to be permanently placed than children from comparative cases;

The program did not reduce juvenile court or public costs because of an error in the authorizing legislation. However, newly enacted legislation has corrected the error and will produce net savings of approximately \$25 per averted court hearing in Snohomish County and \$65 per averted hearing in Yakima County.

The juvenile courts in the pilot counties train citizen volunteers to conduct the periodic, structured case reviews. These reviews provide an opportunity for parents, children (over age 12), social workers, and other interested parties to meet and assess the progress being made toward providing a permanent, safe home for each child. The Citizen Board submits written advisory recommendations to the review participants and the court regarding each case.

Legislative funding for the project has been increased to allow expansion into Clallam County. Project evaluation will continue, and a second report will be submitted to the Legislature and the Judiciary in 1993.

Intellect Replaces INQUIRY in Automation Systems

Since the beginning of the Judicial Information System (JIS), courts using the INQUIRY facility on SCOMIS or ACORDS could complete fill-in-the-blank queries such as "LIST CASES WITH CAUSE = XXX" and quickly receive the data they needed. More than 800 court professionals had access to this facility, with many depending upon it daily. The facility required minimal training, since it simply required completing sentences which were listed in a manual.

That was great until the software grew so old the vendor did not even want to talk about it. That is, the software would never be enhanced, and it was prohibiting the OAC from migrating to newer database systems. To make matters worse, it would not work with the newly developed DISCIS system. INQUIRY had to go.

Because JIS clients were busy performing their court duties, any replacement product had to function essentially like the old from the court's perspective. Lengthy and expensive training was out of the question. Yet the product had to have more powerful capabilities, since increasing demand on the courts

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requires greater access to data in order to manage operations. It was vitally important that courts be able to access their own information without depending on data processing professionals.

Therefore, JIS required a product that could mimic the existing INQUIRY, was more powerful and flexible, was easy to learn, did not require data processing experience to use, was "natural" enough to be effectively used on an infrequent basis, and could be supported and enhanced by more experienced court personnel or the OAC programming staff. On the face of it, this sounds impossible.

However, one product met this mix of requirements: Intellect, manufactured by AI Corporation. Intellect met this tough bill because it is an artificial intelligence product which can translate English into "computerese." It can mimic the INQUIRY scripts, yet has more powerful capabilities that can be capitalized upon in the future.

From February through August 1991, all SCOMIS and ACORDS courts had their INQUIRY facilities replaced by Intellect. Re-training took place by phone. Slight differences between Intellect and INQUIRY exist, so the transition was not entirely pain free.

Juvenile courts had never had the INQUIRY capability. The JUVIS data structure is not capable of using simple queries to call up data. So another application, "JUVIS extract data," was created and linked with Intellect. Extract data consists of more than two

years worth of active juvenile cases in an improved data structure.

Because of the improved structure and the lack of history with ready-made INQUIRY sentences, JUVIS users could easily explore the possibilities of using Intellect in "native mode." Native mode allows the user to make direct requests of Intellect without using any pre-existing scripts for the questions; a freer form question and answer interaction.

Juvenile court personnel were given a one-day training session about the extract data and use of Intellect. Following the training session, users were left to learn Intellect on their own by asking questions like, "Show me juveniles with referral reason equal to 00103." Intellect "parses" this English request into a structured form and tries to answer it. The user learns how Intellect works at the same time as Intellect learns the user's language.

Twenty-four juvenile courts received one-day training. Some immediately developed their own unique forms of requests. Spokane developed its own notice-generation system, in which Intellect retrieves the desired data and the universal print facility downloads the data into a word processing system for notices. Clark County is using Intellect to track minor first offenders. The JUVIS Intellect User Group met in November 1991 and is formulating plans for sharing knowledge among its members.

Meanwhile, in the superior courts, King County has been using Intellect in native mode to develop requests and download data. King County court personnel recently formed their own internal users group. Other superior courts may join during 1992.

Intellect has completely replaced the old INQUIRY facility. Now the OAC is in a position to make improvements that will give greater access to data to help courts manage their caseloads. Enhancements may include improved scripts, menus with prompting, and possibly wider use in native mode. JIS is also exploring the possibility of adding inquiry capabilities to the DISCIS system.

In 1992 a post-implementation review survey will assess user satisfaction and help determine future directions.

Coming: Electronic Filing

The first phase of an experimental electronic filing project was completed in July 1991. This project may someday give attorneys the ability to file and read court documents via computer; clerks the ability to review, file, or reject documents on-screen; and judges the ability to review cases and "sign" orders electronically.

In the first six months of operation, only text documents prepared on attorney's keyboards were used. The experiment revealed electronic scanners are needed to supplement the process, since necessary support

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materials--wills, contracts, exhibits--cannot be captured via keyboard.

"We all learned a great deal," says Applications Support Manager John Sherman, "and realized the possibilities of being able to transmit data directly to the clerk's office and store it electronically."

Phase II will incorporate scanners and will commence when budget is available.

Legislature Provides Funds for Visiting Judges

In response to the increase in criminal case filings, the 1991 Washington State Legislature provided funding to pay travel and per diem expenses for superior court judges hearing criminal cases outside their home county.

Counties experiencing surges in criminal filings often require temporary judges to help manage the additional caseload. Normally, counties are solely responsible for paying the visiting judge's travel and per diem expenses. Under this project, however, a county with an emergency criminal caseload can bring in a judge at no extra expense to the county. Since courts often experience sudden and unpredictable surges in criminal filings without a corresponding surge in resources, this is a significant help in coping with increased filings.

One Out of Five Civil Cases Can't Be Classified

Nearly one out of five civil cases filed during 1991 fell under the "Other Petitions and Complaints" classification established by the 1984 Superior Court Statistics Committee.

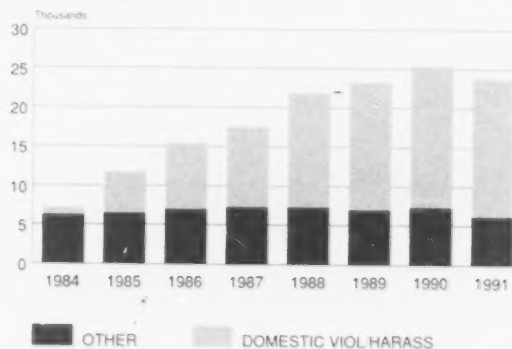
Between 1984 and 1990 total filings in this category increased by 250 percent, and the category's proportion of the general civil caseload almost tripled (see graph below). The 1991 figures actually showed a

slight decrease from the previous year.

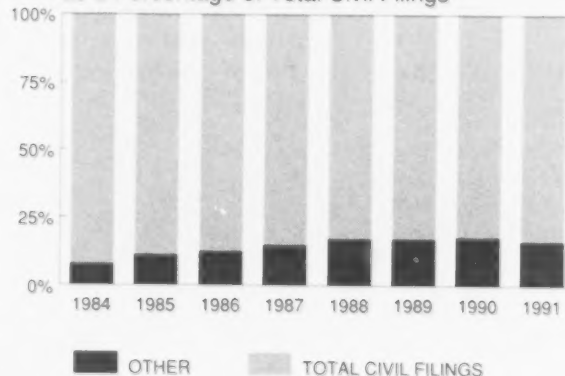
Why are such a large proportion of cases being classified under a miscellaneous, catch-all category? Does this suggest that current counting models no longer represent the business of the courts? Why the dramatic increase and the recent decrease? To answer these questions we must analyze the individual causes of action that comprise this mysterious category.

"Other Petitions and Complaints" has historically included

Other Petitions & Complaints Filed
1984 - 1991



Other Petitions & Complaints
as a Percentage of Total Civil Filings



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injunctions, writs, petitions for protection orders in domestic violence and civil anti-harassment cases, name changes, and other miscellaneous actions. Most of these causes of action are not used regularly, but a few have experienced significant increases in recent years.

Legislative Changes Spur Increase, then Decrease

Domestic violence cases represented 14 percent of all cases filed in the "Other" category in 1984. After the 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act passed, filings for domestic violence protection orders rose. By 1991 they were 1300 percent above 1984 levels. Today, domestic violence petitions represent 58 percent of all filings in the category. (See graph on previous page).

A 1987 change in Washington's antiharassment laws had a similar impact on filing totals. During 1988, the first full year of activity, approximately 3,000 new antiharassment petitions were filed, compared with 1,000 in 1987. Approximately 4,000 were filed in 1989, and 5,000 in 1990. This upward growth appears to have continued during 1991; 3,400 new petitions were filed in the first six months of the year. The year-end total was projected to be 6,500 petitions, had jurisdiction not been moved to district court at mid-year (see graph on previous page). This total was instead just 4000 cases.

The legislative changes affecting these two causes of action explain a majority of the category's rise. During this same time span other segments of the

category also increased, though not as dramatically. These various other petitions and complaints rose 17 percent between 1984 and 1990.

If filings increased at a record pace over the previous seven years why did the category suddenly decrease by five percent during 1991? As a result of the 1991 legislative session, two mid-year changes impacted the number of superior court filings reported: name changes fell under the exclusive jurisdiction of district courts, and most civil antiharassment protection petitions were placed under district court jurisdiction. Just as legislative changes earlier spurred increased filings, recent changes led to the decrease.

A modification to the 1990 Washington State Court Rules may also have contributed to the recent decrease. The modification required all civil filings to be accompanied by a case information sheet. This sheet requires an attorney to describe specifically the cause of action by checking an appropriate box. This eliminates much of the guesswork associated with classifying the type of filing.

Category Must Change to Describe the Business of the Courts

What will happen to this category in the future? If the category were to continue to be counted the same way, it could lose as many as 8,000 potential filings during 1992 as a result of the legislative changes. Filings could return to pre-1988 levels. On the other hand, domestic violence cases show no signs of decrease. If

domestic violence filings continue their ascent, they could represent 70 percent of all other petitions and complaints filed during 1992.

The title "Other Petitions and Complaints" is misleading. Once a catch-all for seldom-used and hard to classify causes of action, the category is now dominated by two causes which are relied upon quite extensively.

In fact, of the total 23,700 cases filed in the category in 1991 only 6,000 did not involve domestic violence or civil harassment. Of these 6,000 cases only 3,000 fell under a miscellaneous cause of action. The other 3,000 cases were either change of name petitions, writs or minor settlement cases. In other words, the category represents only five percent of all civil cases filed; and of these less than three percent could not be classified.

It appears that current caseload reporting categories do not present information in the most useful manner. To remedy this, 1992 counting models will begin separating domestic violence petitions and any remaining civil harassment cases into their own reporting categories. Future observers will have an easier time making distinctions between obscure causes of action and more widely used ones.

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Caseload Highlights

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1987-1991

Overall, filings have increased 4.5 percent over 1990 figures. Total filings have risen nearly 20 percent since 1987.

Criminal filings experienced a modest increase of 1.9 percent during 1991, after a four percent decrease during 1990.

Juvenile offender filings increased for the fourth consecutive year. They are up 34 percent over 1987 totals.

Guardianship filings dropped 11 percent during 1991, marking the second consecutive decrease. Probate filings increased two percent, to 13,900, setting an all-time high for that category.

Total dispositions increased 2.6 percent, with a majority of the increase attributable to the 10.5 percent increase in juvenile offender dispositions.

There were 187 more trials held in 1991 than in 1990, and 22,224 more non-trial proceedings. Once again the most significant gains were found in the juvenile offender area.

Criminal Activity, 1987-1991

The 1.9 percent increase in criminal filings was due primarily to an increase in burglary, robbery, and sex crimes, which all experienced a decrease the previous year.

The number of acquittals increased for the second consecutive year after several

years without growth during the late 1980s.

Convictions rose a mere 1.5 percent in 1991, while dismissals/deferred prosecutions increased nearly 10 percent over 1990 totals. The 4,340 dismissals/deferred prosecutions granted during 1991 broke the old record of 4,144 set during 1989.

Controlled substance filings decreased for the second consecutive year, returning to 1988 levels. Although statewide filings decreased, Snohomish, Spokane, Cowlitz, and Whatcom counties experienced noticeable increases in 1991.

There was a noticeable 9.4 decrease in criminal non-jury trials in 1991. Criminal jury trials saw a slight 3.5 percent increase over 1990 totals.

Pre-disposition hearings decreased 22 percent during 1991, while post-disposition hearings increased 39 percent. This phenomenon can be explained by a change in counting procedures since 1990. In an effort to more accurately count non-trial proceedings, the choice of coding a hearing as a "pre" or "post" disposition was removed from data entry personnel. The computer system now classifies a hearing based on its relationship to the case disposition date.

Civil Activity, 1987-1991

Total civil filings were up 4.9 percent over 1990 totals. These figures were driven by an increase of more than nine percent in each of the following categories: torts, commercial,

domestic relations, and lower court appeal filings.

Other civil petitions and complaints dropped by six percent after 1990's record high. This drop was primarily due to a change in legislation which transferred civil harassment and change-of-name petitions to district courts.

Civil dismissals decreased dramatically during 1991, dropping 14 percent, while the number of default judgments/uncontested dispositions rose 8.5 percent. The increase in default/uncontested dispositions can probably be attributed to last year's increase in dissolution petitions. Dissolution petitions are normally disposed under this category.

There were 209 more civil non-jury trials held in 1991 than in 1990 and 50 fewer jury trials. This trend is just the opposite of the trend in criminal trials held during 1991.

Other Case Activity, 1987-1991

Probate cases increased by two percent during 1991. This may be the beginning of a trend, as the "baby-boom" generation ages.

Mental illness filings are down for the second straight year, while mental illness dispositions reached a record height during 1991. The 6,893 mental illness dispositions in 1991 could be explained by the fact that many courts have begun to clean up their old caseloads by closing inactive cases.

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Guardianship filings decreased for the second straight year, returning filing levels to those of 1985. Guardianship dispositions rose to an all-time high of 1,373 in 1991. The increase in this category may also be attributed to the cleanup efforts undertaken by many courts during 1991.

Juvenile Offender/Dependency Activity, 1987-1991

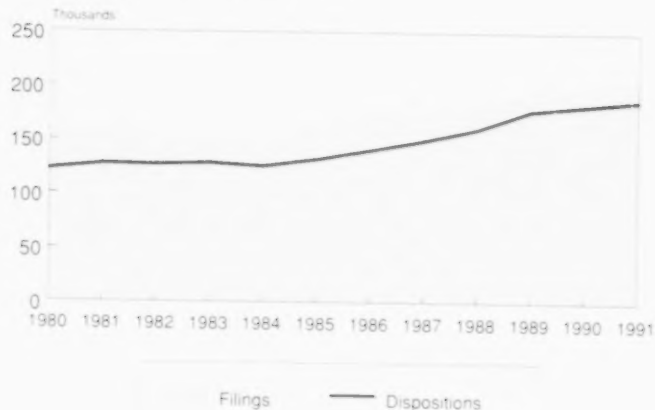
Over the last five years the fastest growing category has been juvenile offender filings. Filings in this category have increased by 34 percent over 1987 totals. During this time adult criminal filings have increased only 28 percent and civil filings only 21 percent.

Offender dismissals increased 18 percent over 1990 totals. Total dismissals have increased 72 percent since 1987, while convictions have risen only 28 percent.

The number of defendants sentenced to state institutions increased 17 percent in 1991, but was still 98 short of the record 2,056, set in 1982. The growing number of juveniles sentenced to state institutions is indicative of the rise in juvenile filings.

The number of juvenile offender proceedings rose more than 14 percent during 1991, breaking the old record of 52,801 proceedings set in 1989. The 1991 increase can be explained by a tremendous growth in guilty pleas and guilty plea & sentencing hearings which increased 44 and 70 percent, respectively.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1980-1991



Dependency petitions rose four percent, while dispositions fell nine percent during 1991. The number of petitions approved dropped to a four year low, whereas dismissals increased slightly by 1.5 percent.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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The western world inherited its Goddess of Justice from the Greeks, but the idea of a female justice deity is even older and more universal. This bas-relief, dating from about 1300 B.C. depicts Maat, the Egyptian Goddess of Justice. The bas-relief was found in the tomb of Seti I of the Nineteenth Dynasty.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

What are the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction?

The courts of limited jurisdiction include district and municipal courts. These "limited" courts handle a seemingly unlimited number of cases--more than two million misdemeanors, infractions, civil, and small claims cases each year.

Jurisdiction

District courts handle criminal and civil matters, including misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and criminal traffic violations (such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended license). They also have jurisdiction in civil cases involving personal injury, property damage, and contract disputes for amounts up to \$25,000. In 1991 they also were granted jurisdiction over antiharassment actions, name change petitions, and certain lien foreclosures.

Municipal courts handle violations of municipal or city ordinances. Some cities contract with district courts to dispose of such cases.

Selection of Judges

District court judges are elected for four-year terms. Municipal court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which the positions are established.

Court Personnel

Courts of limited jurisdiction are supported by administrative personnel who maintain the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction



Q&A

Judge Larry E. Moller
Skagit County District Court
President, District and Municipal
Court Judges Association

Changing Jurisdiction, Changing Resources

Q: What was the District and Municipal Court Judges Association's biggest accomplishment during 1991?

A: Helping broaden the jurisdiction of the district courts, following the recommendations of the Gates Commission. During the early part of the year we worked extensively with legislators to frame workable legislation, then served as a resource on issues presented during the legislative session. As a result, civil jurisdiction was increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and name change petitions, certain lien foreclosures, and most antiharassment actions were

moved from superior court to district court jurisdiction.

Q: How are the legislative changes affecting the courts' workload?

A: It's difficult to assess the impact of the legislative changes so soon after the effective date. We'll be in a much better position to evaluate the long-term impact after we've been operating under the changes for a year or so. I can tell you that the swiftest and most noticeable impact on judicial and clerk time has been from the filing of antiharassment cases at our level of court.

Q: Do district courts have the resources to handle an increased caseload?

A: Despite our association's support of legislation which transfers work from superior court to district court, we're always concerned that adequate resources be furnished to enable us to do the additional work effectively. That opens up the whole issue of state versus local funding for the justice system, which is currently being studied in hope of reaching some permanent solutions.

Q: Your association has such a diverse membership. How do you assure that the needs of different courts are met?

A: We represent municipal courts and district courts, both full time and part-time. The judges may be attorneys, or in some courts, non-attorneys. The courts are both urban and rural. The municipal courts may be independent of the district court,

or they may be serviced by, or a department of, the district court.

So, yes, our membership is very diverse, but they all share the common goal of providing the best system of justice to the constituencies they serve.

While sharing that goal, each faces issues unique to that particular court or type of court. The association is sensitive to these differences. Our bylaws require that our Board of Governors have at least two part-time judges, at least one of whom must be a lay [non-attorney] judge. We've also made it a practice to assure that the board represents both municipal and district courts and both eastern and western parts of the state. This assures that all viewpoints will be heard on any issue that comes before the association.

Q: What are some specific steps you've taken recently to meet the needs of different types of courts?

A: We currently have two task forces working on issues involving diversity of the courts. One is examining the structure and interrelationship of the district and municipal courts, and whether improvements can be made in the existing system. The task force is referred to as the Court Improvement Committee, and its goal is to study all possible options for improving administration of justice in the courts of limited jurisdiction. As with the board of governors, the committee was selected to ensure broad representation and input from all our members.

The second committee has been appointed to examine the needs

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of rural courts. This grew out of an ABA-sponsored Rural Courts Development Meeting in Montana in 1990. Our committee is working with a similar committee of the Superior Court Judges' Association to study and find solutions for the unique problems of rural courts. It's intended that this committee will become a permanent standing committee in the future.

Q: What are some special problems of municipal courts?

A: The problems vary depending on the size of the court you are talking about. The large, urban municipal courts often face crushing caseloads with limited resources and personnel to deal with the volume. That situation creates pressure to deal with cases as quickly as possible, which in turn may compromise justice in individual cases. This is certainly not done intentionally, but nonetheless it's a disservice to the public and the litigants.

The smaller municipal courts also have to deal with inadequate resources and the high cost of providing a justice system, particularly a criminal justice system with public defense, jail costs, and so on. In addition, these problems create pressures on local budgets, which in turn cause the legislative or executive branches to put pressure on the judicial branch to raise revenues, perhaps by increasing fines, or save money, for instance by not imposing jail sentences. That pressure, well-intentioned or not, can compromise a court's independence.

Q: What can be done in such cases?

A: The judge or judges involved are in a difficult position. Most municipal court judges are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the mayor or city council. They are not elected by the public. An individual judge who resists pressure may not be reappointed at the end of his or her term. On the other hand, if a municipality is successful in influencing a judge's decision making process, the constitutional independence of the judiciary has been eroded and justice has been compromised.

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association continually strives to be sensitive to the concerns of cities and counties--financial and otherwise--but we also steadfastly do what is necessary to preserve the independence of the courts in the process. We are currently undertaking a study of these issues and, in conjunction with the city/county funding study, hope to have some legislative proposals addressing these concerns in 1992 and 1993.



Q&A

Jackie Roberts

Administrator, King County District Court, Issaquah Division
President, Washington State Association for Court Administration

Be the Best You Can Be

Q: When you came into office, what did you set as your major goal?

A: As we began our new administrative year in October, we pledged to be the best we could be. We decided the way to help our 380 members achieve this goal was through education.

Q: What was your approach to member education?

A: Well, it was our desire to get away from the traditional, ad hoc, conference by conference method of education and move towards a more structured, professional approach. So, under the excellent leadership of

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Darlene Allen and Sandy Hyde, education committee co-chairs, we began to work with the Board for Trial Court Education to map out an education curriculum that would take us through the next biennium.

Q: Where did you start?

A: As a first step, our curriculum committee asked itself three questions: Who needs education? What education is needed? And what is the best means of delivering it to them?

Q: What were your other goals?

A: Our second major goal was to get all of our members--remember, they're spread across the state in 203 courts of limited jurisdiction--to get them working together on common ground for common goals.

Q: How?

A: First, we decided that a good way to pull our people together would be to revitalize the regional concept and establish smaller, regional divisions of our organization that could address member needs at a more local level. We reenforced this by holding our state board meetings in different regional locations to give members greater exposure to state issues. There were other benefits to this system, too.

Q: Such as...?

A: Well, by including items on our board agenda that were unique to that area, board members got a greater appreciation for activities at the local level. When we met in Pierce County, for example, we took the opportunity to view

Pierce County District's video arraignment system and to hear about the efficiencies it brings to that court.

Q: What were some of the other methods you used to pull your members together?

A: Mentoring--where large courts give a helping hand to the smaller ones--was another thing we started as a way of getting our people together. At a time when all of us are experiencing budget stress, we see mentoring as an important, cost-saving technique, too.

As another way of pulling people together and building community, we added a "people page" to *Docket Pages*, our quarterly publication. As part of an overall effort to streamline and professionalize the publication, editor Dick Musser added the new section so that we would know about the "whos" as well as the "whats" of our business.

Q: Anything else?

A: Well, as part of our goal to share information as broadly as possible, we continued to get out the word about legislation that impacts our courts. As a committee of one, Virgil Hulsey does a marvelous job of tracking legislation for us.

Q: Let's talk about some of the issues that you tracked last session--what effect did their passage have on your courts?

A: The passage of some bills by the 1991 Legislature--like those raising our jurisdictional limit to \$25,000 and giving us authority to handle name changes and lien

foreclosures--appears to have had only modest effect on the business of our courts. But the new law which gave us jurisdiction over civil antiharassment matters, created added work for our courts. All of these new developments pointed up the need for "keeping up" through education, the need to share information with one another.

Q: Summing up, what would you say was the theme of your year as president of your association?

A: Professionalism. Often, the average citizen's only contact with the judicial system is through district and municipal courts. For that reason, we who serve those courts must continue to do so in the most professional manner possible. I believe we can continue to maintain our professionalism through education and networking.

Q&A

Debra Hunter

Probation Counselor, Snohomish South District Court Probation Department

President, Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Expanding the Probation Alternative

Q: One of your association's major projects in 1990 was to establish a probation department in Benton County. How did that project fare during 1991?

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A: Everyone involved is extremely pleased with the results. To give you some background, in 1990 the Misdemeanor Corrections Association went to the Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC) and proposed to start a probation department in a county which had no formal probation services. Our intention was to show how probation services could improve traffic safety. With a \$35,000 grant from WTSC we purchased computer equipment and borrowed the services of an experienced probation officer from King County. Benton County was selected as the site because it had a high number of DWI filings and no formal probation services.

Prior to the project, the court had no way of enforcing alcohol evaluation and treatment orders. The only way they could even be aware whether the person had complied was if he or she reoffended. The project gave them a reliable tool for monitoring compliance. By the end of 1991 Benton County had hired its own probation officer, and by the end of 1992 the county will have completely taken over the project, establishing a permanent probation department of its own.

Q: How many probation departments are there now in Washington State?

A: There are currently 31 probation departments in the state, and most of these belong to the association. Three new departments joined MCA recently--Grays Harbor, Pend Oreille, and Benton Counties.

Kittitas County came back on line after surviving funding cuts. Our association either initiated or strongly supported these additions. MCA devised a membership campaign and went on the road this past year expressly to visit small or new departments, promoting the value of belonging to the organization and offering them assistance.

Q: Did you begin other projects in 1991?

A: Two grants took up a major amount of our time and energy during the year. One, from the National Institute of Justice, will change our state's misdemeanor corrections in a major way. This grant allows all probation officers who wish to take part in a risk assessment program and learn to use objective tools to determine an offender's likelihood of reoffending. By determining the appropriate level of service for each individual, we free up resources and increase public safety.

The second grant was still in proposal stage at year's end. We are requesting \$75,000 to add a probation program to DISCIS and to find a way to provide DISCIS information to all courts which don't currently have DISCIS. In another effort to increase information sharing, MCA and the District and Municipal Court Judges Association finalized a statewide Courtesy Supervision Agreement. Prior to this, probation departments would have to reinvent the wheel each time it was necessary to transfer a case to another county. Recipient counties would not always be in a position to accept

a courtesy case, requiring frequent negotiation or review of transfer policies in each department. With the agreement in place, the services a particular department is willing and able to provide are now published and distributed along with the statewide agreement form.

Q: What's your goal for the long term?

A: One of the association's goals is to have misdemeanor probation mandated by the Legislature, as recommended by the Gates Commission. This is still controversial. Some favor it; some don't. But we are gradually gaining support as we show people that probation is a viable alternative to incarceration.

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New DISCIS is Now in 43 Courts

Forty-three courts in Washington State are now using a new computer system thanks to the 1991 completion of a project to expand computer services. "New DISCIS" gives these 43 district and municipal courts added accounting and calendaring capabilities. It handles case management of parking tickets and civil cases, and makes it easier to track repeat traffic and misdemeanor offenders. A standout feature of the new system enables judges to share information statewide about a defendant's prior record of convictions.

Duplicated entry of data about defendants and attorneys has been eliminated. Defendants' names, addresses, and drivers' license numbers are shared among all courts using the system, removing the necessity of re-keying information for repeat offenders. DISCIS also takes advantage of the database of attorneys' names and addresses maintained by the Washington State Bar Association. Each week, updates to the Bar's attorney records are copied to DISCIS.

The District and Municipal Court Advisory Committee, composed of administrators and judges from across the state, played a vital role in developing guidelines for the day-to-day use of the system. By contributing their observations of what could be done to enhance the usefulness of New DISCIS, they helped improve procedures and develop a list of priorities for additions to the system.

Legislature Expands District Court Jurisdiction: Constitutional Amendment Fails

Following recommendations from the Commission on Washington Trial Courts (The Gates Commission), the 1991 Legislature amended four statutes relating to the jurisdiction of district courts.

Civil jurisdiction in these courts was raised from \$10,000 to \$25,000, concurrent with superior court. Antiharassment actions were moved from superior to district court, except in cases where the district court believes there to be a meritorious reason for transfer to superior court. Petitions for name changes, and lien foreclosure actions on personal property and crops were also moved to the jurisdiction of the district courts.

The Gates Commission and the Legislature viewed these as areas in which district courts could provide relief to the workload in superior court, and offer greater accessibility to the public at the same time.

In addition to the statutory amendments, the Legislature determined the state constitution should be amended to resolve any question about the district courts' authority to hear "cases in equity"-- matters over which the superior courts have previously had exclusive jurisdiction. Cases in equity involve court actions other than money judgments--restraining orders,

protection orders, and other types of decisions.

If these cases were constitutionally removed from the exclusive jurisdiction of the superior courts, the district courts would have clear authority to hear them. In particular, many district court judges believed a constitutional amendment was required before they could lawfully handle antiharassment cases in their courts.

The constitutional amendment was placed on the November 1991 ballot, but did not receive enough votes to pass. Analysts attributed the failure of the amendment in part to the difficulty of explaining the concept of "cases in equity" and in part to voters' belief that these cases were being removed from superior court jurisdiction, rather than placed in dual jurisdiction. Also, other highly publicized ballot issues, such as an abortion initiative and term limitations for elected officials, may have contributed to the public's lack of interest in a court jurisdictional question.

The issue before the judiciary now is to what extent the failure of the constitutional initiative jeopardizes the statutory changes made by the Legislature, and what efforts should be undertaken to resolve the disparity.

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LECS Pilot Project Improves Law Enforcement Officer Scheduling

During the final three months of 1991, in the Pierce County District Courtroom of Judge James R. Heller, 84 of 85 criminal trials were scheduled during the working hours of the law enforcement officer/witness.

This is a dramatic improvement over average statistics, and a demonstration of the effectiveness of a new expert system called LECS--Law Enforcement Court Scheduling.

The Law Enforcement Court Scheduling Project is a pilot effort to improve law enforcement officer/witness appearances in district court criminal cases by reducing scheduling problems. LECS went into operation in Pierce County District Court No. 1 in the fall of 1991.

Scheduling a criminal trial in district court involves coordination between the court, the prosecuting attorney, and the state's main witness--the law enforcement officer. Sometimes the court discovers officers are unavailable for a trial; frequently officers are paid overtime to appear on their day off.

There are several reasons for these scheduling difficulties. There may be no central contact for monitoring case status to ensure officer appearances. Frequent changes in officers' schedules may not be communicated to the court. Or the scheduling may be deliberate; the prevailing view is that officers

scheduled on their day off are more likely to appear. Yet, even if valid, this practice increases overtime costs and is irritating to officers. It also means that the prosecuting attorney, rather than the law enforcement agency, determines when an officer must work overtime.

These factors, often unrelated to the merits of the case, greatly influence plea bargaining.

The pilot project's objectives are to improve the frequency of officer appearances in court; to save time and expense for the court, the prosecuting attorney, and law enforcement agencies; to decrease filing-to-disposition time by reducing continuances and delays arising from scheduling problems; to allow law enforcement officers to testify during their normal working hours; to reduce wasted jury time while increasing certainty of trial dates; and to improve the quality of justice by reducing officer non-appearance as a reason for plea bargaining.

The LECS Project Takes Shape

LECS has two main components: organization and automation.

A Court Liaison Unit (CLU), staffed by law enforcement personnel, contacts the officer for a court appearance. The officer reports to court within 60 minutes after CLU notification, but may remain on patrol or at home until then. The CLU also coordinates issuance of all subpoenas to officers; notifies officers of case status changes, including cancellations; and monitors, reviews, and authorizes officer overtime.

Officer's schedules are entered into the OAC computer system by law enforcement agencies; this means that schedules are updated immediately. When setting a trial date, the LECS expert system combines the schedule of available court dates for a particular judge/courtroom from DISCIS and the officer's schedule to select an appropriate set of hearing dates for the case.

This pilot project taking place in Pierce County is made possible by a federal grant obtained by the Washington State Traffic Safety Commission. To allow all DISCIS users to benefit, Pierce County District Court No. 1 asked the OAC to develop the scheduling facility to operate in conjunction with DISCIS. Project funds were used to acquire expert system software, Knowledge Base Management Systems (KBMS) from AI Corporation.

The project is the OAC's first effort at using expert system technology to develop a sophisticated automated scheduling system.

The next step before deciding upon wider implementation will be to assess the impact of the system on officer overtime in 1992.

Technical Assistance Projects Help Courts Cope with Problems

"Helping courts help themselves" is the aim of the OAC's technical assistance service. Among other things, the OAC helps courts adjust to new technology, solve staffing or management

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problems, and ease conflicts with other branches of government. Any court needing technical assistance can call on the OAC for this service. In 1991:

Tacoma Municipal Court installed New DISCIS in August 1990. Since the court was new to on-line automation, its work flow needed to be changed to accommodate the new system. OAC staff from Client Services and Court Services helped the court make the transition. In a first-of-its-kind effort, the OAC also decided to bring in Darlene Allen, court administrator from Renton Municipal Court, thus using the experience of one court to benefit another.

Bremerton Municipal Court was having a standoff with the executive branch, which was trying to dictate the court's management in order to bring in more revenues (through fines) and lower expenses (through fewer jail sentences). Citing the state constitution and statutes, then-Chief Justice Keith Callow wrote to the city council regarding its plan for reorganizing the way the court processes its work. Several other courts had similar problems during the year. The OAC provided services and information to help the courts maintain their independence.

Assistance to other courts focused on making do with less. Courts that are not able to hire additional staff need to work more efficiently. The OAC's technical assistance helped them make the best use of their limited time and resources.

Weighted Caseload Analysis Determines Number of District Court Judges

The 1991 Legislature adopted a significant change in the method used to determine the number of district court judges needed per county. While many methods have been tested nationally, Washington has instituted a state-of-the-art system to assess district court judicial workload and resource requirements.

Historically, the number of district court judicial positions has been determined by statute, based on county population. As a county's population increased, the county became entitled to additional judges.

While each county, as a matter of right, could add one more full time district court judge than the number statutorily authorized, a county could only acquire additional judges if and when its population grew to a specified level. The principal drawback to this method is that there is very little correspondence between the population of a county and its district court judicial workload.

In response to this problem, the 1987 Legislature required that the OAC determine how a weighted caseload analysis might be used to determine the number of district court judges. The Weighted Caseload Study, completed in 1990:

- Measured the judicial time needed to process various types of cases;

- Applied the time required to process each type of case to the individual court workload;
- Determined the amount of a judge's annual work time that can be devoted exclusively to processing cases.

By analyzing these factors, the study was able to determine more accurately how much time was required, and therefore how many judges were required, to handle each county's caseload.

Legislation passed during 1991 states that, after January 1, 1992, any changes in the number of district court judges will be determined by the Legislature based on a weighted caseload analysis.

Under this statute any county seeking new district court judicial positions will forward its request to the Supreme Court. Based on data collected, the Supreme Court will recommend to the Senate Law and Justice Committee and the House Judiciary Committee that the number of district court judges authorized in a particular county be revised.

If the Legislature recommends and adopts new judicial positions, a county must approve the additions and agree to pay all associated costs before the positions can become effective. A county may pay for the new positions with funds from the Criminal Justice Account, but must phase the positions in within two years from when the positions become effective.

During the 1991 legislative session the number of authorized district court judicial positions

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was revised for four counties. King County was authorized to add two new judges, Pierce County to add three, and Spokane County to add one. The number of district court judges authorized in Pacific County was reduced from three to two.

New Law Increases Antiharassment Filings

As of July 1, 1991, filing jurisdiction for all civil antiharassment petitions was switched from superior to district courts. As a result, 1991 antiharassment petition filings rose 50 percent over 1990 totals. Many district courts were unprepared for the increased workload, as filings surged well above what was reported in the superior courts during the first six months of 1991.

Why was the change made?

The Legislature first addressed the problem of harassment in 1987 with passage of the Antiharassment Act. The act was intended "to provide victims of harassment with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil antiharassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator." Until July 1991 the act placed exclusive jurisdiction over these matters with the superior courts.

In keeping with the original intent of the act and in response to Gates Commission recommendations, the 1991 legislature shifted the filing jurisdiction level. Legislators

believed that justice in these matters could be served more swiftly and inexpensively in the district courts due to their lower filing fees and more diverse locations.

What was the impact?

The 50 percent increase in filings means that roughly 1,800 more petitions were filed in district courts during the last six months of 1991 than were filed in superior courts during the first six months (see chart below). Antiharassment filings had already been growing at record pace for three years; the change in jurisdiction stimulated an increase well beyond the previous rate.

Changes in filing totals varied dramatically across the state. The district courts in Cowlitz, Jefferson, Mason, King, and Skagit counties all experienced more than a 100 percent increase in the number of new petitions

filed after enactment. Benton, Clark, Pierce, Snohomish, and Whatcom county district courts experienced a 50 percent or greater increase. Fifteen other counties had changes between 10 and 50 percent. The remaining 14 counties had either a decrease or no change at all in the number of petitions filed after the change in jurisdiction.

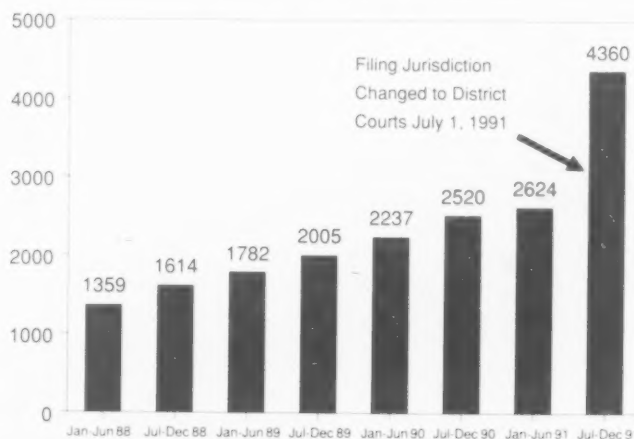
Why the overall increase and the variations between counties?

We may be able to explain the increase by analyzing three advantages offered by district courts--a lower filing fee, timeliness, and a greater number of courthouse locations. We may be able to understand the differences between counties by looking at the state's geographical diversity.

Reduced Filing Fee

Superior courts charge \$78 to file an antiharassment petition;

Civil Harassment Petitions Filed
1988-1991 (not including Spokane County)



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district courts charge \$25. To see what impact this might have had on would-be filers we looked at the Pierce County courts.

Pierce County had previously established an assistance office, courtroom, and judicial officer(s) within the superior court to process protection order petitions. After the jurisdiction was changed, the superior court made an arrangement with the county's four district courts to continue processing these petitions for efficiency reasons. The number of petitioners granted a filing fee waiver did not change with the transfer in jurisdiction. The only difference perceived by petitioners was the reduction of the filing fee to \$25.

After July 1991 the county experienced a 50 percent increase in total filings. Personnel in the county's assistance office speculated that a majority of the increase was directly related to the decrease in filing fee.

Timeliness

Another reason cited for the increase in filings is that district court cases reach disposition more rapidly than superior court cases. However, there was already a strict time schedule governing processing of these petitions in superior court, and the schedule was not modified by the 1991 legislation. Antiharassment petitions were processed as rapidly in superior courts as they now are in district courts. Thus, the jurisdictional change offers no advantage of timeliness.

Location

The greater number of locations for district courts offers yet another possible explanation for the increase in filings. Indeed, counties with district courts located separately from the county superior court reported an increase of 67 percent. However, if King County District Court totals are excluded, the estimated increase in those counties drops to 34 percent—lower than the statewide average (see chart, below). And among the ten counties experiencing the greatest amount of growth, eight have district courts in the same location as the superior court.

It appears that the location of district courts did not necessarily lead to the increase in filings.

Geography

Antiharassment petitions east of the Cascade Mountains increased 11 percent over totals from the first half of 1991, while filing totals on the west side

increased 80 percent (see chart on page 6-12). This may be due to population density.

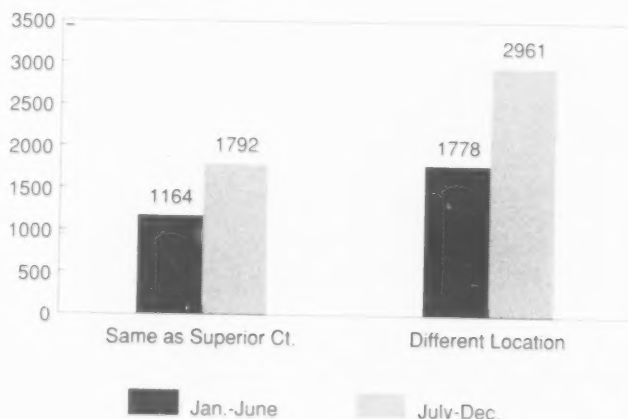
For most east side counties, with their more disbursed populations, the lower filing fee and greater number of district court locations had no apparent effect on filing practices. But for western counties with dense population bases the lower filing fee and branch courts appeared to attract filers.

Conclusion

It appears that the reduced filing fee had the greatest impact on the increase in filings. This fact has interesting implications for future legislation.

Antiharassment petitions are more analogous to criminal complaints than to other types of civil action, because petitioners seek physical protection through court and law enforcement intervention.

1991 Civil Harassment Filings
By District Court Location



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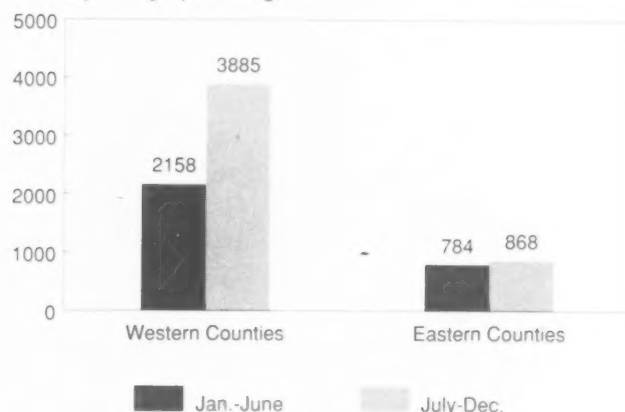
The primary difference between these petitions and a criminal complaint is that the public is required to pay a fee to initiate the relief. Assuming most petitioners come from low income backgrounds and represent themselves, the \$78 fee probably discouraged many would-be filers. It is no wonder that a decrease in the filing fee had the outcome it did. Conversely, if victims of simple assault suddenly had to pay a fee to file a criminal complaint wouldn't the number of filings go down?

Future legislators who seek to supplement criminal law remedies with civil orders should recognize that a filing fee decrease or increase could have staggering effects on future filings. In these cases the cost of justice can be likened to the price of admission; by lowering the price one stimulates demand, by raising it one decreases demand.

It should be noted that there is still debate over the

constitutionality of the change in jurisdiction. A constitutional amendment associated with enactment of the legislation failed to gain voter approval in the 1991 November general election. It is unclear at this point whether antiharassment petitions will remain in district courts or be returned to superior court jurisdiction in the near future.

1991 Civil Harassment Filings
By Geographic Region



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Caseload Highlights

Filings

Total statewide filings increased by 2.3 percent in 1991, setting a record of 2,248,299 filings in district and municipal courts. The 880,653 parking cases (up 5.8 percent from last year) made up 39.2 percent of total caseload; traffic infractions (823,554) follow close behind, making up 36.6 percent of the total caseload.

Parking infractions are handled administratively in many courts, and require comparatively little judicial attention. Non-parking matters (all other casetypes including traffic and non-traffic infractions, DWI/physical control cases, other traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors, felony preliminary filings, civil cases, small claims cases, and antiharassment/domestic violence protection petitions) consume the overwhelming majority of judicial and court resources.

While these non-parking filings were surprisingly stable (0.2 percent increase), some casetypes experienced shifts in filings during 1991. This had an impact on workload because judicial time requirements vary by case type. (See related article, page 6-10.)

Domestic violence/antiharassment petitions are up dramatically (165.9 percent), due to a statutory jurisdiction change that took effect July 1, 1991. The change shifted filing of antiharassment cases from the superior courts to the district courts. While domestic violence cases have historically made up

0.2 percent of the non-parking caseload, the addition of antiharassment matters has increased their impact to 0.5 percent of the non-parking caseload. (See related article, page 6-10.)

District courts handled 14.9 percent more civil cases in 1991 than in 1990. The additional 11,904 filings were due, in part, to a July 1 jurisdiction change which increased the prayer ceiling for civil cases filed in district court from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The prayer ceiling is the amount being sued for.

DWI/physical control filings decreased during 1991 for the first time since 1987. Despite the 8.2 percent decline, they continue to represent approximately three percent of total district and municipal court filings (excluding parking).

Similarly, non-traffic misdemeanors dropped 11.8 percent during 1991, reversing a six-year trend of steady growth.

Traffic infractions continue to constitute the majority (60.2 percent) of non-parking cases.

The apparent leap in non-traffic infraction filings primarily reflects a change in Seattle Municipal Court's reporting procedures, rather than an actual change in court activity. Improved local automation allowed these figures to be reported separately from traffic infraction filings, thereby contributing to an apparent decrease in traffic infraction filings.

Dispositions

District and municipal courts handled 1,563,369 case dispositions in 1991, a 6.1 percent increase over 1990 dispositions. Parking accounted for 21.5 percent of those dispositions, with non-parking matters making up the remaining 78.5 percent.

Dispositions are up for all case types except felony preliminary filings. Most notable is a 98.2 percent increase in domestic violence/antiharassment petitions, which corresponds to the jump in filings resulting from July 1 legislation placing jurisdiction for antiharassment cases with the district courts.

Civil dispositions--also influenced by jurisdiction change--rose 8.9 percent in 1991.

DWI/physical control dispositions went up 11.9 percent. The 1991 decrease in DWI filings may be expected to result in a decline in dispositions next year.

A 56.0 percent increase in non-traffic infraction dispositions continues a several year trend of steady increases.

Proceedings

All types of contested proceedings increased during 1991. Jury trials grew by 12.8 percent in 1991, continuing the substantial increases of the last two years. This growth is of concern because of the substantial costs jury trials impose on court resources.

An additional 4,777 domestic violence/antiharassment proceedings were necessary to

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process the increased filings (up 3,968 cases). This 155.9 percent increase was most dramatically felt in full-order hearings, which shot up from 815 in 1990 to 2,973 in 1991. Ex parte hearings soared from 2,250 in 1990 to 4,869 in 1991.

Consistent with the large increase in civil filings, civil other hearings increased 28.5 percent. Neither jury nor non-jury trials have yet been substantially affected. It is probable that these will show dramatic increases in 1992, as new civil cases with higher prayer amounts (\$10,000 to \$25,000) that were filed in the last six months of 1991 reach trial in 1992.

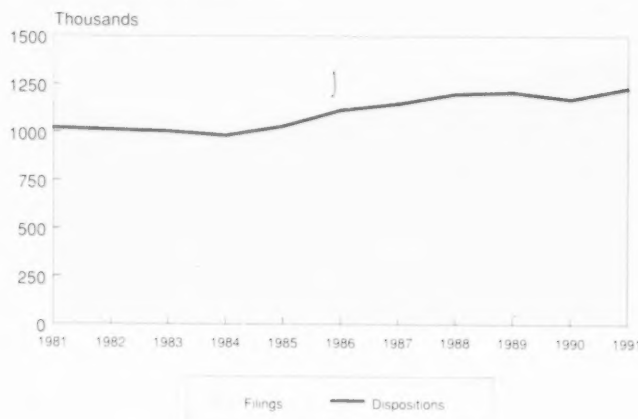
Revenue

Total revenue collected by district and municipal courts dropped 0.9 percent in 1991--the first decline since 1984. Parking revenues went up, but at a slower rate than in prior years (5.1 percent, as contrasted with 20.3 percent in 1990 and 11.5 percent in 1988). Non-parking revenues experienced a decline of 1.7 percent.

Less revenue was collected for traffic and non-traffic infractions, traffic misdemeanors, and non-traffic misdemeanors in 1991 than in 1990, reversing recent trends of steady growth. This reflects, in part, declines in traffic infraction, DWI, and non-traffic misdemeanor filings.

The 30 percent Public Safety and Education Assessment revenue increased a negligible 0.2 percent in 1991--a dramatic departure from sizable increases of recent years (12.0 percent in 1990, 6.5

Total Cases Filed and Disposed
at Year End, 1981-1991



percent in 1989, and 25.8 percent in 1988).

Traffic and non-traffic infractions continued, nonetheless, to contribute over half (56.6 percent) of total non-parking revenues collected in the district and municipal courts. Traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors follow, made up 15.5 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively, of total non-parking collections. These proportions have remained relatively stable over the past five years.

The Supreme Court

Statistical Tables

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NOTE: Due to time lag between filing notice of appeal in trial court and appellate court receipt of the case, current year filings are slightly under-counted (roughly 2 percent). Previous year filings will be recalculated annually to include all cases received late. Although this will provide more accurate statistical reporting, it may cause current year filing totals to vary in future court reports.

**The Supreme Court
History of Filings, 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	15	15	0.0%	24	60.0%	25	4.2%	20	-20.0%
Civil	121	101	-16.5%	109	7.9%	114	4.6%	115	0.9%
Total Appeals	136	116	-14.7%	133	14.7%	139	4.5%	135	-2.9%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	326	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%	275	-6.1%
Civil	314	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	264	-2.6%	283	7.2%
Total Petitions for Review	640	557	-13.0%	539	-3.2%	557	3.3%	558	0.2%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	101	51	-49.5%	43	-15.7%	62	44.2%	35	-43.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	347	268	-22.8%	216	-19.4%	196	-9.3%	204	4.1%
Actions Against State Officers	6	8	33.3%	4	-50.0%	7	75.0%	13	85.7%
Exp Public Funds	42	66	57.1%	63	-4.5%	72	14.3%	71	-1.4%
Certified Federal Court	3	7	133.3%	4	-42.9%	6	50.0%	2	-66.7%
Total Other Reviews	499	400	-19.8%	330	-17.5%	343	3.9%	325	-5.2%
Total Filed	1,275	1,073	-15.8%	1,002	-6.6%	1,039	3.7%	1,018	-2.0%

History of Dispositions, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	27	24	-11.1%	23	-4.2%	18	-21.7%	23	27.8%
Civil	129	136	5.4%	106	-22.1%	113	6.6%	135	19.5%
Total Appeals	156	160	2.6%	129	-19.4%	131	1.6%	158	20.6%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	282	321	13.8%	247	-23.1%	286	15.8%	264	-7.7%
Civil	294	296	0.7%	272	-8.1%	265	-2.6%	280	5.7%
Total Petitions for Review	576	617	7.1%	519	-15.9%	551	6.2%	544	-1.3%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	105	60	-42.9%	41	-31.7%	50	22.0%	45	-10.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	351	306	-12.8%	198	-35.3%	201	1.5%	195	-3.0%
Actions Against State Officers	8	6	-25.0%	6	0.0%	7	16.7%	13	85.7%
Exp Public Funds	38	62	63.2%	63	1.6%	75	19.0%	65	-13.3%
Certified Federal Court	3	3	0.0%	5	66.7%	7	40.0%	1	-85.7%
Total Other Reviews	505	437	-13.5%	313	-28.4%	340	8.6%	319	-6.2%
Total Disposed	1,237	1,214	-1.9%	961	-20.8%	1,022	6.3%	1,021	-0.1%

The Supreme Court
History of Pending Cases, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	25	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%	30	36.4%	30	0.0%
Civil	109	86	-21.1%	104	20.9%	108	3.8%	93	-13.9%
Total Appeals	134	102	-23.9%	126	23.5%	138	9.5%	123	-10.9%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	96	64	-33.3%	86	34.4%	89	3.5%	105	18.0%
Civil	103	79	-23.3%	89	12.7%	85	-4.5%	78	-8.2%
Total Petitions for Review	199	143	-28.1%	175	22.4%	174	-0.6%	183	5.2%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	13	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%	17	112.5%	8	-52.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	86	52	-39.5%	61	17.3%	67	9.8%	82	22.4%
Actions Against State Officers	0	0	---	0	---	1	---	1	0.0%
Exp Public Funds	---	10	---	14	40.0%	11	-21.4%	14	27.3%
Certified Federal Court	---	5	---	4	-20.0%	5	25.0%	3	-40.0%
Total Other Reviews	112	73	-34.8%	87	19.2%	101	16.1%	108	6.9%
Total Pending	445	318	-28.5%	388	22.0%	413	6.4%	414	0.2%

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,232	1,035	-16.0%	943	-8.9%	987	4.7%	983	-0.4%
Transfers	43	38	-11.6%	59	55.3%	52	-11.9%	35	-32.7%
Total Filings	1,275	1,073	-15.8%	1,002	-6.6%	1,039	3.7%	1,018	-2.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	135	146	8.1%	144	-1.4%	112	-22.2%	126	12.5%
Motion on Merits	9	8	-11.1%	7	-12.5%	11	57.1%	15	36.4%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	136	143	5.1%	143	0.0%	118	-17.5%	122	3.4%
Motion on Merits	10	10	0.0%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%	18	80.0%
Dismissed	48	53	10.4%	41	-22.6%	61	48.8%	68	11.5%
Transferred/Certified	154	98	-36.4%	65	-33.7%	81	24.6%	76	-6.2%
Review Not Accepted	832	822	-1.2%	630	-23.4%	668	6.0%	657	-1.6%
Terminated	50	81	62.0%	68	-16.0%	79	16.2%	78	-1.3%
Case Opened by Error	7	7	0.0%	4	-42.9%	5	25.0%	2	-60.0%
Total Disposed	1,237	1,214	-1.9%	961	-20.8%	1,022	6.3%	1,021	-0.1%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	17	14	-17.6%	7	-50.0%	7	0.0%	16	128.6%
Not Ready For Setting	182	114	-37.4%	197	72.8%	186	-5.6%	175	-5.9%
Ready For Setting	3	9	200.0%	30	233.3%	22	-26.7%	1	-95.5%
Set For Motion Calendar	129	90	-30.2%	91	1.1%	90	-1.1%	113	25.6%
Set For Oral Argument	42	25	-40.5%	12	-52.0%	39	225.0%	28	-28.2%
Total Awaiting Hearing	373	252	-32.4%	337	33.7%	344	2.1%	333	-3.2%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	0	-100.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	72	66	-8.3%	51	-22.7%	68	33.3%	81	19.1%
Total Pending Decision	445	318	-28.5%	388	22.0%	413	6.4%	414	0.2%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	65	46	-29.2%	49	6.5%	43	-12.2%	39	-9.3%

The Supreme Court
Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	8	11	37.5%	9	-18.2%	9	0.0%	11	22.2%
Transferred	7	4	-42.9%	15	275.0%	16	6.7%	9	-43.8%
Total Filings	15	15	0.0%	24	60.0%	25	4.2%	20	-20.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	12	16	33.3%	10	-37.5%	9	-10.0%	11	22.2%
Motion on Merits	3	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	0	---
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	10	13	30.0%	12	-7.7%	11	-8.3%	12	9.1%
Motion on Merits	3	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Dismissed	2	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	2	0.0%
Transferred/Certified	9	3	-66.7%	6	100.0%	2	-66.7%	2	0.0%
Review Not Accepted	2	3	50.0%	0	-100.0%	3	---	5	66.7%
Terminated	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	1	---
Case Opened by Error	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---
Total Disposed	27	24	-11.1%	23	-4.2%	18	-21.7%	23	27.8%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	2	2	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	---	1	---
Not Ready For Setting	9	10	11.1%	11	10.0%	15	36.4%	20	33.3%
Ready For Setting	0	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	4	1	-75.0%	1	0.0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	15	13	-13.3%	15	15.4%	20	33.3%	23	15.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	10	3	-70.0%	7	133.3%	10	42.9%	7	-30.0%
Total Pending Decision	25	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%	30	36.4%	30	0.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	3	6	100.0%	3	-50.0%	1	-66.7%	2	100.0%

The Supreme Court
Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	94	71	-24.5%	70	-1.4%	81	15.7%	91	12.3%
Transfers	27	30	11.1%	39	30.0%	33	-15.4%	24	-27.3%
Total Filings	121	101	-16.5%	109	7.9%	114	4.6%	115	0.9%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	50	39	-22.0%	51	30.8%	42	-17.6%	41	-2.4%
Motion on Merits	5	5	0.0%	6	20.0%	10	66.7%	14	40.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	55	42	-23.6%	49	16.7%	42	-14.3%	40	-4.8%
Motion on Merits	6	7	16.7%	9	28.6%	9	0.0%	17	88.9%
Dismissed	11	24	118.2%	13	-45.8%	23	76.9%	27	17.4%
Transferred/Certified	46	42	-8.7%	25	-40.5%	34	36.0%	41	20.6%
Review Not Accepted	7	17	142.9%	7	-58.8%	5	-28.6%	10	100.0%
Terminated	1	3	200.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Case Opened by Error	3	1	-66.7%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Total Disposed	129	136	5.4%	106	-22.1%	113	6.6%	135	19.5%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	4	4	0.0%	3	-25.0%	3	0.0%	6	100.0%
Not Ready For Setting	71	46	-35.2%	67	45.7%	69	3.0%	50	-27.5%
Ready For Setting	1	5	400.0%	12	140.0%	5	-58.3%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	11	7	-36.4%	2	-71.4%	9	350.0%	11	22.2%
Total Awaiting Hearing	87	62	-28.7%	84	35.5%	86	2.4%	67	-22.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	0	-100.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	22	24	9.1%	20	-16.7%	21	5.0%	26	23.8%
Total Pending Decision	109	86	-21.1%	104	20.9%	108	3.8%	93	-13.9%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	10	4	-60.0%	3	-25.0%	8	166.7%	8	0.0%

The Supreme Court
Court Activity, Total Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	102	82	-19.6%	79	-3.7%	90	13.9%	102	13.3%
Transfers	34	34	0.0%	54	58.8%	49	-9.3%	33	-32.7%
Total Filings	136	116	-14.7%	133	14.7%	139	4.5%	135	-2.9%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	62	55	-11.3%	61	10.9%	51	-16.4%	52	2.0%
Motion on Merits	8	8	0.0%	7	-12.5%	10	42.9%	14	40.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	65	55	-15.4%	61	10.9%	53	-13.1%	52	-1.9%
Motion on Merits	9	10	11.1%	10	0.0%	9	-10.0%	17	88.9%
Dismissed	13	25	92.3%	16	-36.0%	25	56.3%	29	16.0%
Transferred/Certified	55	45	-18.2%	31	-31.1%	36	16.1%	43	19.4%
Review Not Accepted	9	20	122.2%	7	-65.0%	8	14.3%	15	87.5%
Terminated	2	4	100.0%	2	-50.0%	0	-100.0%	1	---
Case Opened by Error	3	1	-66.7%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	1	---
Total Disposed	156	160	2.6%	129	-19.4%	131	1.6%	158	20.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	6	6	0.0%	3	-50.0%	3	0.0%	7	133.3%
Not Ready For Setting	80	56	-30.0%	78	39.3%	84	7.7%	70	-16.7%
Ready For Setting	1	5	400.0%	15	200.0%	7	-53.3%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	15	8	-46.7%	3	-62.5%	12	300.0%	13	8.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	102	75	-26.5%	99	32.0%	106	7.1%	90	-15.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	0	-100.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	32	27	-15.6%	27	0.0%	31	14.8%	33	6.5%
Total Pending Decision	134	102	-23.9%	126	23.5%	138	9.5%	123	-10.9%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	13	10	-23.1%	6	-40.0%	9	50.0%	10	11.1%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	326	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%	275	-6.1%
Transfers	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Filings	326	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%	275	-6.1%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	23	22	-4.3%	25	13.6%	23	-8.0%	26	13.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	17	27	58.8%	20	-25.9%	26	30.0%	28	7.7%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Dismissed	3	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%	5	66.7%
Transferred/Certified	0	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Review Not Accepted	260	286	10.0%	225	-21.3%	254	12.9%	226	-11.0%
Terminated	0	3	---	1	-66.7%	1	0.0%	5	400.0%
Case Opened by Error	2	2	0.0%	0	-100.0%	2	---	0	-100.0%
Total Disposed	282	321	13.8%	247	-23.1%	286	15.8%	264	-7.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	4	4	0.0%	2	-50.0%	0	-100.0%	7	---
Not Ready For Setting	10	1	-90.0%	23	---	20	-13.0%	13	-35.0%
Ready For Setting	0	0	---	4	---	7	75.0%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	65	44	-32.3%	44	0.0%	40	-9.1%	57	42.5%
Set For Oral Argument	9	4	-55.6%	5	25.0%	12	140.0%	8	-33.3%
Total Awaiting Hearing	88	53	-39.8%	78	47.2%	79	1.3%	85	7.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	8	11	37.5%	8	-27.3%	10	25.0%	20	100.0%
Total Pending Decision	96	64	-33.3%	86	34.4%	89	3.5%	105	18.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	7	1	-85.7%	6	500.0%	3	-50.0%	1	-66.7%

The Supreme Court
Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	314	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	264	-2.6%	283	7.2%
Transfers	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Filings	314	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	264	-2.6%	283	7.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	27	46	70.4%	36	-21.7%	23	-36.1%	24	4.3%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	30	42	40.0%	39	-7.1%	22	-43.6%	24	9.1%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Dismissed	4	3	-25.0%	2	-33.3%	12	500.0%	7	-41.7%
Transferred/Certified	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Review Not Accepted	260	246	-5.4%	230	-6.5%	228	-0.9%	247	8.3%
Terminated	0	5	---	1	-80.0%	2	100.0%	2	0.0%
Case Opened by Error	0	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	-100.0%
Total Disposed	294	296	0.7%	272	-8.1%	265	-2.6%	280	5.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	1	2	100.0%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%	0	-100.0%
Not Ready For Setting	5	1	-80.0%	21	---	12	-42.9%	2	-83.3%
Ready For Setting	0	0	---	7	---	3	-57.1%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	64	46	-28.1%	47	2.2%	50	6.4%	56	12.0%
Set For Oral Argument	11	10	-9.1%	3	-70.0%	5	66.7%	6	20.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	81	59	-27.2%	80	35.6%	71	-11.3%	64	-9.9%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	22	20	-9.1%	9	-55.0%	14	55.6%	14	0.0%
Total Pending Decision	103	79	-23.3%	89	12.7%	85	-4.5%	78	-8.2%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	1	7	600.0%	2	-71.4%	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%

The Supreme Court
Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	490	396	-19.2%	325	-17.9%	340	4.6%	323	-5.0%
Transfers	-9	4	-55.6%	5	25.0%	3	-40.0%	2	-33.3%
Total Filings	499	400	-19.8%	330	-17.5%	343	3.9%	325	-5.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	23	23	0.0%	22	-4.3%	15	-31.8%	24	60.0%
Motion on Merits	1	0	-100.0%	0	---	1	---	1	0.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	24	19	-20.8%	23	21.1%	17	-26.1%	18	5.9%
Motion on Merits	1	0	-100.0%	0	---	1	---	1	0.0%
Dismissed	28	23	-17.9%	22	-4.3%	21	-4.5%	27	28.6%
Transferred/Certified	99	52	-47.5%	34	-34.6%	45	32.4%	33	-26.7%
Review Not Accepted	303	270	-10.9%	168	-37.8%	178	6.0%	169	-5.1%
Terminated	48	69	43.8%	64	-7.2%	76	18.8%	70	-7.9%
Case Opened by Error	2	4	100.0%	2	-50.0%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%
Total Disposed	505	437	-13.5%	313	-28.4%	340	8.6%	319	-6.2%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	6	2	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	3	---	2	-33.3%
Not Ready For Setting	87	56	-35.6%	75	33.9%	70	-6.7%	90	28.6%
Ready For Setting	2	4	100.0%	4	0.0%	5	25.0%	1	-80.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	7	3	-57.1%	1	-66.7%	10	900.0%	1	-90.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	102	65	-36.3%	80	23.1%	88	10.0%	94	6.8%
Opinion/Order Stayed	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	10	8	-20.0%	7	-12.5%	13	85.7%	14	7.7%
Total Pending Decision	112	73	-34.8%	87	19.2%	101	16.1%	108	6.9%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	44	28	-36.4%	35	25.0%	30	-14.3%	25	-16.7%

The Supreme Court Court Activity, 1991

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews						
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO*	Exp Pub Funds	Cert Fed Court	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS													
New Filings	11	91	102	275	283	558	35	202	13	71	2	323	983
Transfers	9	24	33	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	35
Total Filings	20	115	135	275	283	558	35	204	13	71	2	325	1,018
OPINIONS/RULINGS													
Opinions	11	41	52	26	24	50	6	13	1	0	4	24	126
Motion on Merits	0	14	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	15
DISPOSITIONS													
Opinion Mandated	12	40	52	28	24	52	4	12	1	0	1	18	122
Motion on Merits	0	17	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	18
Dismissed	2	27	29	5	7	12	2	12	11	2	0	27	68
Transferred/Certified	2	41	43	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	33	76
Review Not Accepted	5	10	15	226	247	473	3	165	1	0	0	169	657
Terminated	1	0	1	5	2	7	2	5	0	63	0	70	78
Case Opened by Error	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total Disposed	23	135	158	264	280	544	45	195	13	65	1	319	1,021
PENDING AT YEAR END													
Case Stayed	1	6	7	7	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
Not Ready For Setting	20	50	70	13	2	15	5	71	0	14	0	90	175
Ready For Setting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	57	56	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
Set For Oral Argument	2	11	13	8	6	14	0	1	0	0	0	1	28
Total Awaiting Hearing	23	67	90	85	64	149	5	75	0	14	0	94	333
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opinion/Order In Process	7	26	33	20	14	34	3	7	1	0	3	14	81
Total Pending Decision	30	93	123	105	78	183	8	82	1	14	3	108	414
Opinion/Order Filed but													
Not Yet Mandated	2	8	10	1	3	4	7	15	0	0	3	25	39

* Original actions against state officers

Supreme Court Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal - A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or, the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review - A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews - The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews - A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party argues that the trial court has committed an error pursuant to [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition - A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State Officers - Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally

preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other - Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions - Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed - An order, issued by the Court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The Court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the Court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.19).

Review Not Accepted - Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Rule 2 and Rule 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals - To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated - An order issued by the Court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Pending

Case Stayed - Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

Ready for Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order in Process - Those cases which have been reviewed by the Court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.

The Court of Appeals

Statistical Tables

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NOTE: Due to time lag between filing notice of appeal in trial court and appellate court receipt of the case, current year filings are slightly under-counted (roughly 2 percent). Previous year filings will be recalculated annually to include all cases received late. Although this will provide more accurate statistical reporting, it may cause current year filing totals to vary in future court reports.

**The Court of Appeals
Court Activity, Division I, 1991**

	Appeals			Other Reviews			All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	
FILINGS							
New Filings	928	789	1,717	317	211	528	2,245
Transfers	1	18	19	16	0	16	35
Total Filings	929	807	1,736	333	211	544	2,280
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	298	304	602	16	11	27	629
Commissioners Rulings	120	62	182	0	0	0	182
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	271	279	550	12	7	19	569
Opinion Published	73	121	194	5	4	9	203
Opinion Unpublished	198	158	356	7	3	10	366
Commissioners Rulings	111	60	171	0	0	0	171
Motion on Merits	96	56	152	0	0	0	152
Other Rulings	15	4	19	---	---	---	19
Dismissed	134	386	520	269	33	302	822
Transferred/Certified *	5	6	11	0	0	0	11
Review Not Accepted	3	1	4	0	115	115	119
Terminated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case Opened in Error	4	3	7	0	3	3	10
Total Disposed	528	735	1,263	281	158	439	1,702
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	26	40	66	5	10	15	81
Not Ready For Setting	940	504	1,444	155	82	237	1,681
Ready For Setting **	98	109	207	8	1	9	216
Remanded To Trial Court	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion On The Merits	55	61	116	0	0	0	116
Ruling Referred To Panel	4	2	6	0	2	2	8
Set For Oral Argument	110	121	231	2	2	4	235
Hearing Scheduled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,233	841	2,074	170	97	267	2,341
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	7	8	0	0	0	8
Opinion/Order In Process	69	96	165	1	2	3	168
Total Pending Decision	1,303	944	2,247	171	99	270	2,517
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	145	171	316	11	33	44	360

* Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

** Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals
Court Activity, Division II, 1991

	Appeals			Other Reviews			All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	
FILINGS							
New Filings	444	347	791	147	76	223	1,014
Transfers	1	16	17	10	0	10	27
Total Filings	445	363	808	157	76	233	1,041
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	210	133	343	5	5	10	353
Commissioners Rulings	121	26	147	0	0	0	147
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	190	171	361	2	2	4	365
Opinion Published	32	63	95	0	2	2	97
Opinion Unpublished	158	108	266	2	0	2	268
Commissioners Rulings	102	21	123	0	0	0	123
Motion on Merits	48	21	69	0	0	0	69
Other Rulings	54	---	54	---	---	---	54
Dismissed	45	117	162	136	2	138	300
Transferred/Certified *	0	2	2	0	1	1	3
Review Not Accepted	1	5	6	0	26	26	32
Terminated	1	5	6	3	15	18	24
Case Opened in Error	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
Total Disposed	340	322	662	142	47	189	851
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	7	16	23	3	4	7	30
Not Ready For Setting	242	162	404	31	7	38	442
Ready For Setting **	259	221	480	6	0	6	486
Remanded To Trial Court	10	3	13	1	0	1	14
Set For Motion Calendar	9	1	10	0	8	8	18
Set For Motion On The Merits	14	5	19	0	0	0	19
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	52	68	120	2	1	3	123
Hearing Scheduled	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
Total Awaiting Hearing	593	480	1,073	43	20	63	1,136
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	41	55	96	3	3	6	102
Total Pending Decision	634	536	1,170	46	23	69	1,239
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	162	94	256	71	49	120	376

* Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

** Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals
Court Activity, Division III, 1991

	Appeals			Other Reviews			All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	
FILINGS							
New Filings	353	263	616	126	68	194	810
Transfers	1	4	5	8	0	8	13
Total Filings	354	267	621	134	68	202	823
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	136	126	262	9	14	23	285
Commissioners Rulings	101	23	124	0	0	0	124
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	132	127	259	8	13	21	280
Opinion Published	45	40	85	2	6	8	93
Opinion Unpublished	87	87	174	6	7	13	187
Commissioners Rulings	92	32	124	1	0	1	125
Motion on Merits	29	30	59	0	0	0	59
Other Rulings	63	2	65	1	---	1	66
Dismissed	30	95	125	110	15	125	250
Transferred/Certified *	0	5	5	1	2	3	8
Review Not Accepted	0	3	3	0	34	34	37
Terminated	0	1	1	3	1	4	5
Case Opened in Error	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Total Disposed	254	266	520	123	65	188	708
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	31	12	43	9	1	10	53
Not Ready For Setting	274	159	433	35	12	47	480
Ready For Setting **	61	74	135	11	3	14	149
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Motion Calendar	0	1	1	0	5	5	6
Set For Motion On The Merits	29	20	49	1	2	3	52
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	51	28	79	0	3	3	82
Hearing Scheduled	5	4	9	0	2	2	11
Total Awaiting Hearing	451	298	749	56	28	84	833
Opinion/Order Stayed	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Opinion/Order In Process	37	20	57	1	1	2	59
Total Pending Decision	490	318	808	57	29	86	894
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	50	34	84	32	11	43	127

* Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

** Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals
Court Activity, All Divisions, 1991

	Appeals			Other Reviews			All Reviews
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	
FILINGS							
New Filings	1,725	1,399	3,124	590	355	945	4,069
Transfers	3	38	41	34	0	34	75
Total Filings	1,728	1,437	3,165	624	355	979	4,144
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	644	563	1,207	30	30	60	1,267
Commissioners Rulings	342	111	453	0	0	0	453
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	593	577	1,170	22	22	44	1,214
Opinion Published	150	224	374	7	12	19	393
Opinion Unpublished	443	353	796	15	10	25	821
Commissioners Rulings	305	113	418	1	0	1	419
Motion on Merits	173	107	280	0	0	0	280
Other Rulings	132	6	138	1	---	1	139
Dismissed	209	598	807	515	50	565	1,372
Transferred/Certified *	5	13	18	1	3	4	22
Review Not Accepted	4	9	13	0	175	175	188
Terminated	1	6	7	6	16	22	29
Case Opened in Error	5	7	12	1	4	5	17
Total Disposed	1,122	1,323	2,445	546	270	816	3,261
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	64	68	132	17	15	32	164
Not Ready For Setting	1,456	825	2,281	221	101	322	2,603
Ready For Setting **	418	404	822	25	4	29	851
Remanded To Trial Court	10	7	17	1	0	1	18
Set For Motion Calendar	9	2	11	0	13	13	24
Set For Motion On The Merits	98	86	184	1	2	3	187
Ruling Referred To Panel	4	2	6	0	2	2	8
Set For Oral Argument	213	217	430	4	6	10	440
Hearing Scheduled	5	8	13	0	2	2	15
Total Awaiting Hearing	2,277	1,619	3,896	269	145	414	4,310
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	8	11	0	0	0	11
Opinion/Order In Process	147	171	318	5	6	11	329
Total Pending Decision	2,427	1,798	4,225	274	151	425	4,650
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	357	299	656	114	93	207	863

* Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

** Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

**The Court of Appeals
History of Filings, 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	564	708	25.5%	703	-0.7%	783	11.4%	929	18.6%
Civil Appeals	668	726	8.7%	784	8.0%	881	12.4%	807	-8.4%
Total Appeals	1,232	1,434	16.4%	1,487	3.7%	1,664	11.9%	1,736	4.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	403	313	-22.3%	272	-13.1%	289	6.3%	333	15.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	170	190	11.8%	158	-16.8%	182	15.2%	211	15.9%
Total Filings, Division I	1,805	1,937	7.3%	1,917	-1.0%	2,135	11.4%	2,280	6.8%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	311	357	14.8%	419	17.4%	476	13.6%	445	-6.5%
Civil Appeals	384	334	-13.0%	377	12.9%	365	-3.2%	363	-0.5%
Total Appeals	695	691	-0.6%	796	15.2%	841	5.7%	808	-3.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	221	144	-34.8%	121	-16.0%	153	26.4%	157	2.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	82	62	-24.4%	67	8.1%	80	19.4%	76	-5.0%
Total Filings, Division II	998	897	-10.1%	984	9.7%	1,074	9.1%	1,041	-3.1%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	207	230	11.1%	264	14.8%	325	23.1%	354	8.9%
Civil Appeals	284	275	-3.2%	301	9.5%	290	-3.7%	267	-7.9%
Total Appeals	491	505	2.9%	565	11.9%	615	8.8%	621	1.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	151	85	-43.7%	98	15.3%	104	6.1%	134	28.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	86	109	26.7%	83	-23.9%	86	3.6%	68	-20.9%
Total Filings, Division III	728	699	-4.0%	746	6.7%	805	7.9%	823	2.2%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,082	1,295	19.7%	1,386	7.0%	1,584	14.3%	1,728	9.1%
Civil Appeals	1,336	1,335	-0.1%	1,462	9.5%	1,536	5.1%	1,437	-6.4%
Total Appeals	2,418	2,630	8.8%	2,848	8.3%	3,120	9.6%	3,165	1.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	775	542	-30.1%	491	-9.4%	546	11.2%	624	14.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	338	361	6.8%	308	-14.7%	348	13.0%	355	2.0%
Total Filings, Court of Appeals	3,531	3,533	0.1%	3,647	3.2%	4,014	10.1%	4,144	3.2%

The Court of Appeals
History of Dispositions, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	669	632	-5.5%	624	-1.3%	670	7.4%	528	-21.2%
Civil Appeals	819	715	-12.7%	744	4.1%	751	0.9%	735	-2.1%
Total Appeals	1,488	1,347	-9.5%	1,368	1.6%	1,421	3.9%	1,263	-11.1%
Personal Restraint Petitions	596	376	-36.9%	225	-40.2%	296	31.6%	281	-5.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	229	196	-14.4%	164	-16.3%	192	17.1%	158	-17.7%
Total Dispositions, Division I	2,313	1,919	-17.0%	1,757	-8.4%	1,909	8.7%	1,702	-10.8%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	402	332	-17.4%	330	-0.6%	319	-3.3%	340	6.6%
Civil Appeals	451	379	-16.0%	326	-14.0%	310	-4.9%	322	3.9%
Total Appeals	853	711	-16.6%	656	-7.7%	629	-4.1%	662	5.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	366	185	-49.5%	113	-38.9%	160	41.6%	142	-11.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	95	68	-28.4%	68	0.0%	60	-11.8%	47	-21.7%
Total Dispositions, Division II	1,314	964	-26.6%	837	-13.2%	849	1.4%	851	0.2%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	141	219	55.3%	197	-10.0%	230	16.8%	254	10.4%
Civil Appeals	238	322	35.3%	279	-13.4%	276	-1.1%	266	-3.6%
Total Appeals	379	541	42.7%	476	-12.0%	506	6.3%	520	2.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	193	113	-41.5%	73	-35.4%	97	32.9%	123	26.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	70	122	74.3%	74	-39.3%	103	39.2%	65	-36.9%
Total Dispositions, Division III	642	776	20.9%	623	-19.7%	706	13.3%	708	0.3%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,212	1,183	-2.4%	1,151	-2.7%	1,219	5.9%	1,122	-8.0%
Civil Appeals	1,508	1,416	-6.1%	1,349	-4.7%	1,337	-0.9%	1,323	-1.0%
Total Appeals	2,720	2,599	-4.4%	2,500	-3.8%	2,556	2.2%	2,445	-4.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	1,155	674	-41.6%	411	-39.0%	553	34.5%	546	-1.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	394	386	-2.0%	306	-20.7%	355	16.0%	270	-23.9%
Total Dispositions, Crt Appeals	4,269	3,659	-14.3%	3,217	-12.1%	3,464	7.7%	3,261	-5.9%

**The Court of Appeals
History of Pending Cases, 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	716	802	12.0%	879	9.6%	1,010	14.9%	1,303	29.0%
Civil Appeals	709	684	-3.5%	760	11.1%	854	12.4%	944	10.5%
Total Appeals	1,425	1,486	4.3%	1,639	10.3%	1,864	13.7%	2,247	20.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	157	90	-42.7%	141	56.7%	134	-5.0%	171	27.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	72	79	9.7%	66	-16.5%	57	-13.6%	99	73.7%
Total Pending, Division I	1,654	1,655	0.1%	1,846	11.5%	2,055	11.3%	2,517	22.5%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	380	408	7.4%	513	25.7%	596	16.2%	634	6.4%
Civil Appeals	408	395	-3.2%	435	10.1%	455	4.6%	536	17.8%
Total Appeals	788	803	1.9%	948	18.1%	1,051	10.9%	1,170	11.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	108	61	-43.5%	70	14.8%	77	10.0%	46	-40.3%
Notices of Discretionary Review	24	21	-12.5%	16	-23.8%	32	100.0%	23	-28.1%
Total Pending, Division II	920	885	-3.8%	1,034	16.8%	1,160	12.2%	1,239	6.8%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	230	243	5.7%	317	30.5%	421	32.8%	490	16.4%
Civil Appeals	253	252	-0.4%	278	10.3%	292	5.0%	318	8.9%
Total Appeals	483	495	2.5%	595	20.2%	713	19.8%	808	13.3%
Personal Restraint Petitions	45	33	-26.7%	65	97.0%	51	-21.5%	57	11.8%
Notices of Discretionary Review	45	39	-13.3%	41	5.1%	32	-22.0%	29	-9.4%
Total Pending, Division III	573	567	-1.0%	701	23.6%	796	13.6%	894	12.3%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,326	1,453	9.6%	1,709	17.6%	2,027	18.6%	2,427	19.7%
Civil Appeals	1,370	1,331	-2.8%	1,473	10.7%	1,601	8.7%	1,798	12.3%
Total Appeals	2,696	2,784	3.3%	3,182	14.3%	3,628	14.0%	4,225	16.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	310	184	-40.6%	276	50.0%	262	-5.1%	274	4.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	141	139	-1.4%	123	-11.5%	121	-1.6%	151	24.8%
Total Pending, Crt of Appeals	3,147	3,107	-1.3%	3,581	15.3%	4,011	12.0%	4,650	15.9%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Total Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	2,377	2,595	9.2%	2,828	9.0%	3,084	9.1%	3,124	1.3%
Transfers	41	35	-14.6%	20	-42.9%	36	80.0%	41	13.9%
Total Filings	2,418	2,630	8.8%	2,848	8.3%	3,120	9.6%	3,165	1.4%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	1,624	1,195	-26.4%	1,222	2.3%	1,360	11.3%	1,207	-11.3%
Commissioners Rulings	1	89	---	385	332.6%	441	14.5%	453	2.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	1,588	1,289	-18.8%	1,193	-7.4%	1,308	9.6%	1,170	-10.6%
Opinion Published	457	372	-18.6%	388	4.3%	405	4.4%	374	-7.7%
Opinion Unpublished	1,131	917	-18.9%	805	-12.2%	903	12.2%	796	-11.8%
Commissioners Rulings	150	264	76.0%	395	49.6%	399	1.0%	418	4.8%
Motion on Merits	1	2	100.0%	302	---	278	-7.9%	280	0.7%
Other Rulings	149	262	75.8%	93	-64.5%	121	30.1%	138	14.0%
Dismissed	772	809	4.8%	828	2.3%	766	-7.5%	807	5.4%
Transferred/Certified	26	26	0.0%	50	92.3%	47	-6.0%	18	-61.7%
Review Not Accepted	14	31	121.4%	20	-35.5%	19	-5.0%	13	-31.6%
Terminated	161	168	4.3%	6	-96.4%	4	-33.3%	7	75.0%
Case Opened in Error	9	12	33.3%	8	-33.3%	13	62.5%	12	-7.7%
Total Disposed	2,720	2,599	-4.4%	2,500	-3.8%	2,556	2.2%	2,445	-4.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	46	56	21.7%	68	21.4%	88	29.4%	132	50.0%
Not Ready For Setting	1,343	1,607	19.7%	1,932	20.2%	2,144	11.0%	2,281	6.4%
Ready For Setting	571	431	-24.5%	726	68.4%	673	-7.3%	822	22.1%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	9	---	17	88.9%
Set For Motion Calendar	151	119	-21.2%	54	-54.6%	41	-24.1%	11	-73.2%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	87	---	47	-46.0%	159	238.3%	184	15.7%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	2	---	6	200.0%	6	0.0%
Set For Oral Argument	320	355	10.9%	116	-67.3%	270	132.8%	430	59.3%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	13	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	2,431	2,568	5.6%	2,898	12.9%	3,391	17.0%	3,896	14.9%
Opinion/Order Stayed	11	4	-63.6%	5	25.0%	7	40.0%	11	57.1%
Opinion/Order In Process	254	212	-16.5%	279	31.6%	230	-17.6%	318	38.3%
Total Pending Decision	2,696	2,784	3.3%	3,182	14.3%	3,628	14.0%	4,225	16.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	504	444	-11.9%	475	7.0%	587	23.6%	656	11.8%

The Court of Appeals
Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,077	1,291	19.9%	1,383	7.1%	1,583	14.5%	1,725	9.0%
Transfers	5	4	-20.0%	3	-25.0%	1	-66.7%	3	200.0%
Total Filings	1,082	1,295	19.7%	1,386	7.0%	1,584	14.3%	1,728	9.1%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	802	600	-25.2%	631	5.2%	720	14.1%	644	-10.6%
Commissioners Rulings	0	61	---	278	355.7%	329	18.3%	342	4.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	795	624	-21.5%	613	-1.8%	703	14.7%	593	-15.6%
Opinion Published	194	143	-26.3%	153	7.0%	191	24.8%	150	-21.5%
Opinion Unpublished	601	481	-20.0%	460	-4.4%	512	11.3%	443	-13.5%
Commissioners Rulings	89	176	97.8%	286	62.5%	297	3.8%	305	2.7%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	194	---	180	-7.2%	173	-3.9%
Other Rulings	89	176	97.8%	92	-47.7%	117	27.2%	132	12.8%
Dismissed	219	249	13.7%	225	-9.6%	191	-15.1%	209	9.4%
Transferred/Certified	8	4	-50.0%	15	275.0%	15	0.0%	5	-66.7%
Review Not Accepted	6	14	133.3%	3	-78.6%	5	66.7%	4	-20.0%
Terminated	91	108	18.7%	5	-95.4%	0	-100.0%	1	---
Case Opened in Error	4	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%	8	100.0%	5	-37.5%
Total Disposed	1,212	1,183	-2.4%	1,151	-2.7%	1,219	5.9%	1,122	-8.0%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	4	7	75.0%	18	157.1%	25	38.9%	64	156.0%
Not Ready For Setting	690	908	31.6%	1,090	20.0%	1,271	16.6%	1,456	14.6%
Ready For Setting	309	220	-28.8%	398	80.9%	381	-4.3%	418	9.7%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	5	---	10	100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	85	66	-22.4%	28	-57.6%	28	0.0%	9	-67.9%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	48	---	23	-52.1%	95	313.0%	98	3.2%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	2	---	3	50.0%	4	33.3%
Set For Oral Argument	119	164	37.8%	66	-59.8%	123	86.4%	213	73.2%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	5	400.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,207	1,365	13.1%	1,602	17.4%	1,932	20.6%	2,277	17.9%
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	1	-66.7%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	200.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	116	87	-25.0%	106	21.8%	94	-11.3%	147	56.4%
Total Pending Decision	1,326	1,453	9.6%	1,709	17.6%	2,027	18.6%	2,427	19.7%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	243	230	-5.3%	245	6.5%	289	18.0%	357	23.5%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,300	1,304	0.3%	1,445	10.8%	1,501	3.9%	1,399	-6.8%
Transfers	36	31	-13.9%	17	-45.2%	35	105.9%	38	8.6%
Total Filings	1,336	1,335	-0.1%	1,462	9.5%	1,536	5.1%	1,437	-6.4%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	822	595	-27.6%	591	-0.7%	640	8.3%	563	-12.0%
Commissioners Rulings	1	28	---	107	282.1%	112	4.7%	111	-0.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	793	665	-16.1%	580	-12.8%	605	4.3%	577	-4.6%
Opinion Published	263	229	-12.9%	235	2.6%	214	-8.9%	224	4.7%
Opinion Unpublished	530	436	-17.7%	345	-20.9%	391	13.3%	353	-9.7%
Commissioners Rulings	61	88	44.3%	109	23.9%	102	-6.4%	113	10.8%
Motion on Merits	1	2	100.0%	108	---	98	-9.3%	107	9.2%
Other Rulings	60	86	43.3%	1	-98.8%	4	300.0%	6	50.0%
Dismissed	553	560	1.3%	603	7.7%	575	-4.6%	598	4.0%
Transferred/Certified	18	22	22.2%	35	59.1%	32	-8.6%	13	-59.4%
Review Not Accepted	8	17	112.5%	17	0.0%	14	-17.6%	9	-35.7%
Terminated	70	60	-14.3%	1	-98.3%	4	300.0%	6	50.0%
Case Opened in Error	5	4	-20.0%	4	0.0%	5	25.0%	7	40.0%
Total Disposed	1,508	1,416	-6.1%	1,349	-4.7%	1,337	-0.9%	1,323	-1.0%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	42	49	16.7%	50	2.0%	63	26.0%	68	7.9%
Not Ready For Setting	653	699	7.0%	842	20.5%	873	3.7%	825	-5.5%
Ready For Setting	262	211	-19.5%	328	55.5%	292	-11.0%	404	38.4%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	4	---	7	75.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	66	53	-19.7%	26	-50.9%	13	-50.0%	2	-84.6%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	39	---	24	-38.5%	64	166.7%	86	34.4%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%
Set For Oral Argument	201	191	-5.0%	50	-73.8%	147	194.0%	217	47.6%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	8	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,224	1,203	-1.7%	1,296	7.7%	1,459	12.6%	1,619	11.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	8	3	-62.5%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%	8	33.3%
Opinion/Order In Process	138	125	-9.4%	173	38.4%	136	-21.4%	171	25.7%
Total Pending Decision	1,370	1,331	-2.8%	1,473	10.7%	1,601	8.7%	1,798	12.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	261	214	-18.0%	230	7.5%	298	29.6%	299	0.3%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	670	490	-26.9%	450	-8.2%	499	10.9%	590	18.2%
Transfers	105	52	-50.5%	41	-21.2%	47	14.6%	34	-27.7%
Total Filings	775	542	-30.1%	491	-9.4%	546	11.2%	624	14.3%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	30	21	-30.0%	24	14.3%	23	-4.2%	30	30.4%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	---	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	---
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	30	26	-13.3%	24	-7.7%	25	4.2%	22	-12.0%
Opinion Published	8	12	50.0%	5	-58.3%	11	120.0%	7	-36.4%
Opinion Unpublished	22	14	-36.4%	19	35.7%	14	-26.3%	15	7.1%
Commissioners Rulings	24	2	-91.7%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%	1	0.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Other Rulings	24	2	-91.7%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%	1	0.0%
Dismissed	1,058	638	-39.7%	381	-40.3%	522	37.0%	515	-1.3%
Transferred/Certified	20	2	-90.0%	3	50.0%	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%
Review Not Accepted	0	0	---	0	---	1	---	0	-100.0%
Terminated	22	6	-72.7%	1	-83.3%	1	0.0%	6	500.0%
Case Opened in Error	1	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---	1	---
Total Disposed	1,155	674	-41.6%	411	-39.0%	553	34.5%	546	-1.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	12	6	-50.0%	47	683.3%	13	-72.3%	17	30.8%
Not Ready For Setting	212	118	-44.3%	178	50.8%	189	6.2%	221	16.9%
Ready For Setting	77	47	-39.0%	43	-8.5%	54	25.6%	25	-53.7%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	---
Set For Motion Calendar	1	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	1	---	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---	1	---
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	5	7	40.0%	1	-85.7%	0	-100.0%	4	---
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	307	179	-41.7%	269	50.3%	257	-4.5%	269	4.7%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	3	5	66.7%	6	20.0%	5	-16.7%	5	0.0%
Total Pending Decision	310	184	-40.6%	276	50.0%	262	-5.1%	274	4.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	80	63	-21.3%	54	-14.3%	64	18.5%	114	78.1%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices of Discretionary Review, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	337	360	6.8%	308	-14.4%	348	13.0%	355	2.0%
Transfers	1	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Filings	338	361	6.8%	308	-14.7%	348	13.0%	355	2.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	27	42	55.6%	33	-21.4%	40	21.2%	30	-25.0%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	34	45	32.4%	34	-24.4%	43	26.5%	22	-48.8%
Opinion Published	14	26	85.7%	20	-23.1%	23	15.0%	12	-47.8%
Opinion Unpublished	20	19	-5.0%	14	-26.3%	20	42.9%	10	-50.0%
Commissioners Rulings	4	4	0.0%	1	-75.0%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---
Other Rulings	4	4	0.0%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dismissed	22	87	295.5%	27	-69.0%	54	100.0%	50	-7.4%
Transferred/Certified	9	5	-44.4%	3	-40.0%	4	33.3%	3	-25.0%
Review Not Accepted	300	229	-23.7%	220	-3.9%	235	6.8%	175	-25.5%
Terminated	24	15	-37.5%	20	33.3%	17	-15.0%	16	-5.9%
Case Opened in Error	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	100.0%	4	100.0%
Total Disposed	394	386	-2.0%	306	-20.7%	355	16.0%	270	-23.9%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	12	13	8.3%	11	-15.4%	12	9.1%	15	25.0%
Not Ready For Setting	82	77	-6.1%	72	-6.5%	75	4.2%	101	34.7%
Ready For Setting	7	4	-42.9%	16	300.0%	11	-31.3%	4	-63.6%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Motion Calendar	22	33	50.0%	14	-57.6%	13	-7.1%	13	0.0%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---	2	---
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	2	---	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%
Set For Oral Argument	12	2	-83.3%	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%	6	200.0%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	2	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	135	129	-4.4%	116	-10.1%	114	-1.7%	145	27.2%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Opinion/Order In Process	6	10	66.7%	7	-30.0%	7	0.0%	6	-14.3%
Total Pending Decision	141	139	-1.4%	123	-11.5%	121	-1.6%	151	24.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	52	40	-23.1%	51	27.5%	51	0.0%	93	82.4%

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Criminal Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	38	37	-2.6%	24	-35.1%	21	-12.5%	21	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	67	63	-6.0%	54	-14.3%	57	5.6%	44	-22.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	157	149	-5.1%	126	-15.4%	113	-10.3%	120	6.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	106	114	7.5%	117	3.1%	113	-3.4%	118	4.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	199	179	-10.1%	148	-17.0%	148	-0.3%	155	4.7%
Oral Argument - Opinion	107	109	1.9%	96	-11.9%	84	-12.5%	83	-1.2%
Opinion - Mandate	86	100	16.3%	72	-28.0%	85	18.1%	85	0.6%
Filing - Opinion, Division I *	628	587	-6.5%	556	-5.3%	564	1.4%	571	1.3%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	53	58	9.4%	50	-13.8%	48	-4.0%	47	-2.1%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	58	52	-10.3%	48	-7.7%	42	-11.5%	54	28.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	107	134	25.2%	90	-32.8%	90	0.0%	97	7.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	134	125	-6.7%	118	-5.2%	114	-3.4%	133	16.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	274	201	-26.6%	200	-0.2%	168	-16.0%	150	-10.7%
Oral Argument - Opinion	48	52	8.3%	25	-51.9%	27	10.0%	22	-20.0%
Opinion - Mandate	89	110	23.6%	79	-28.2%	90	13.9%	118	31.1%
Filing - Opinion, Division II *	624	586	-6.1%	602	2.7%	525	-12.8%	567	8.0%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	43	58	34.9%	46	-20.7%	46	1.1%	45	-2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	88	69	-21.6%	50	-26.8%	43	-13.9%	52	19.5%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	87	111	27.6%	82	-26.1%	99	20.7%	105	6.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	72	87	20.8%	71	-18.4%	78	9.9%	97	25.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	208	164	-21.2%	128	-21.6%	131	1.9%	133	1.9%
Oral Argument - Opinion	69	62	-10.1%	49	-21.0%	41	-16.3%	42	2.4%
Opinion - Mandate	88	83	-5.7%	69	-16.9%	51	-26.1%	78	52.9%
Filing - Opinion, Division III *	541	541	0.0%	473	-12.6%	512	8.2%	527	3.0%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	42	45	7.1%	33	-26.7%	30	-7.6%	35	14.8%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	67	61	-9.0%	51	-16.4%	51	0.0%	47	-7.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	133	137	3.0%	107	-21.5%	103	-4.2%	106	2.9%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	110	112	1.8%	110	-1.8%	110	0.0%	116	5.5%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	222	182	-18.0%	153	-15.9%	148	-2.9%	145	-2.4%
Oral Argument - Opinion	86	83	-3.5%	69	-16.9%	68	-1.4%	58	-14.7%
Opinion - Mandate	87	100	14.9%	77	-23.0%	84	9.1%	98	16.7%
Filing - Opinion, Crt of Appeals *	618	579	-6.3%	546	-5.7%	549	0.5%	556	1.3%

* Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Civil Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	56	58	3.6%	46	-20.7%	46	0.0%	46	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	106	76	-28.3%	61	-19.7%	54	-10.7%	47	-13.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	77	107	39.0%	59	-44.9%	69	17.8%	70	0.7%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	73	77	5.5%	70	-9.1%	74	5.7%	65	-12.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	386	169	-56.2%	148	-12.4%	143	-3.0%	161	12.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	130	113	-13.1%	103	-8.8%	93	-9.7%	95	2.2%
Opinion - Mandate	123	103	-16.3%	100	-2.9%	105	5.0%	106	1.0%
Filing - Opinion, Division I *	753	512	-32.0%	480	-6.3%	485	1.1%	472	-2.8%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	50	13.6%	45	-10.0%	45	0.0%	44	-2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	61	59	-3.3%	41	-30.5%	40	-1.2%	48	18.5%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	91	95	4.4%	77	-18.9%	76	-1.3%	76	0.7%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	78	78	0.0%	67	-14.1%	69	3.0%	70	1.4%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	399	272	-31.8%	301	10.7%	242	-19.6%	267	10.3%
Oral Argument - Opinion	72	83	15.3%	53	-35.5%	75	40.2%	90	20.0%
Opinion - Mandate	99	101	2.0%	96	-5.0%	108	12.5%	142	31.9%
Filing - Opinion, Division II *	692	597	-13.7%	608	1.8%	553	-9.0%	583	5.5%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	54	20.0%	45	-15.7%	41	-9.9%	45	9.8%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	60	50	-16.7%	44	-12.0%	56	28.4%	60	6.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	69	73	5.8%	67	-8.2%	73	9.0%	61	-15.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	63	64	1.6%	55	-14.1%	66	20.0%	62	-6.1%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	211	185	-12.3%	139	-24.9%	147	6.1%	161	9.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	72	73	1.4%	62	-15.1%	50	-18.5%	50	-1.0%
Opinion - Mandate	88	87	-1.1%	71	-18.4%	55	-21.8%	68	22.5%
Filing - Opinion, Division III *	504	470	-6.7%	415	-11.7%	427	3.0%	440	2.9%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	50	54	8.0%	46	-14.8%	45	-2.2%	45	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	81	61	-24.7%	50	-18.0%	48	-3.0%	49	1.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	80	91	13.8%	67	-25.8%	73	8.1%	69	-5.5%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	72	73	1.4%	67	-8.2%	70	4.5%	65	-7.1%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	342	201	-41.2%	166	-17.2%	161	-3.3%	184	14.3%
Oral Argument - Opinion	99	93	-6.1%	83	-10.8%	79	-4.8%	82	3.8%
Opinion - Mandate	107	98	-8.4%	95	-3.1%	99	4.2%	113	14.1%
Filing - Opinion, Crt of Appeals *	670	522	-22.1%	490	-6.1%	494	0.8%	493	-0.2%

* Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Total Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	37	34	-8.1%	32	-5.9%	28	-12.5%	34	21.4%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	55	51	-7.3%	56	9.8%	57	1.8%	45	-21.1%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	105	108	2.9%	98	-9.3%	99	1.0%	97	-2.0%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	84	85	0.6%	92	8.2%	97	5.4%	94	-3.1%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	223	152	-31.8%	148	-2.6%	147	-0.7%	160	8.8%
Oral Argument - Opinion	104	100	-3.8%	97	-3.0%	89	-8.2%	88	-1.1%
Opinion - Mandate	72	81	12.5%	88	8.6%	92	4.5%	98	6.5%
Filing - Opinion, Division I *	645	529	-18.0%	518	-2.1%	532	2.7%	515	-3.2%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%	46	0.0%	45	-2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	45	45	-1.1%	47	4.4%	42	-10.6%	50	20.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	76	84	10.5%	84	0.6%	80	-5.3%	84	5.0%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	95	90	-5.3%	93	3.3%	93	0.0%	96	3.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	352	224	-36.4%	253	12.9%	207	-18.2%	217	4.8%
Oral Argument - Opinion	42	44	4.8%	35	-20.5%	56	60.0%	42	-24.1%
Opinion - Mandate	77	91	17.4%	90	-1.1%	99	10.0%	128	29.3%
Filing - Opinion, Division II *	650	571	-12.2%	603	5.6%	538	-10.7%	574	6.6%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%	45	-2.2%	45	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	59	50	-15.3%	49	-2.0%	48	-1.0%	56	15.5%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	59	74	25.4%	73	-1.4%	84	15.1%	80	-4.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	56	65	16.1%	65	0.0%	70	7.7%	71	1.4%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	199	168	-15.8%	133	-20.5%	136	1.9%	145	6.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	48	56	16.7%	56	0.0%	47	-16.1%	44	-6.4%
Opinion - Mandate	76	72	-5.9%	70	-2.8%	51	-27.1%	69	35.3%
Filing - Opinion, Division III *	501	484	-3.4%	445	-8.0%	483	8.4%	482	-0.2%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	41	42	2.4%	41	-2.4%	41	0.0%	43	4.9%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	53	49	-7.5%	50	2.0%	50	1.0%	48	-5.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	84	91	8.3%	85	-6.6%	89	4.7%	91	2.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	83	80	-3.6%	86	8.1%	91	5.2%	89	-2.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	227	173	-23.8%	160	-7.5%	155	-3.1%	166	7.1%
Oral Argument - Opinion	82	75	-7.9%	76	0.7%	71	-5.9%	68	-4.9%
Opinion - Mandate	74	81	9.5%	84	3.7%	90	7.1%	105	16.7%
Filing - Opinion, Crt of Appeals *	611	529	-13.5%	521	-1.5%	525	0.8%	528	0.6%

* Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division I, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,727	1,897	9.8%	1,880	-0.9%	2,083	10.8%	2,245	7.8%
Transfers	78	40	-48.7%	37	-7.5%	52	40.5%	35	-32.7%
Total Filings	1,805	1,937	7.3%	1,917	-1.0%	2,135	11.4%	2,280	6.8%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	889	654	-26.4%	656	0.3%	743	13.3%	629	-15.3%
Commissioners Rulings	1	53	---	173	226.4%	180	4.0%	182	1.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	883	691	-21.7%	676	-2.2%	725	7.2%	569	-21.5%
Opinion Published	259	213	-17.8%	246	15.5%	265	7.7%	203	-23.4%
Opinion Unpublished	624	478	-23.4%	430	-10.0%	460	7.0%	366	-20.4%
Commissioners Rulings	1	2	100.0%	172	---	177	2.9%	171	-3.4%
Motion on Merits	1	2	100.0%	152	---	165	8.6%	152	-7.9%
Other Rulings	---	---	---	20	---	12	-40.0%	19	58.3%
Dismissed	1,037	909	-12.3%	740	-18.6%	814	10.0%	822	1.0%
Transferred/Certified	27	12	-55.6%	29	141.7%	39	34.5%	11	-71.8%
Review Not Accepted	204	131	-35.8%	133	1.5%	142	6.8%	119	-16.2%
Terminated	152	165	8.6%	1	-99.4%	0	-100.0%	0	---
Case Opened in Error	9	9	0.0%	6	-33.3%	12	100.0%	10	-16.7%
Total Disposed	2,313	1,919	-17.0%	1,757	-8.4%	1,909	8.7%	1,702	-10.8%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	43	48	11.6%	56	16.7%	60	7.1%	81	35.0%
Not Ready For Setting	952	1,102	15.8%	1,235	12.1%	1,391	12.6%	1,681	20.8%
Ready For Setting	255	107	-58.0%	303	183.2%	194	-36.0%	216	11.3%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	2	---	4	100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	77	48	-37.7%	24	-50.0%	5	-79.2%	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	44	---	22	-50.0%	87	295.5%	116	33.3%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	3	---	7	133.3%	8	14.3%
Set For Oral Argument	166	225	35.5%	70	-68.9%	181	158.6%	235	29.8%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,493	1,530	2.5%	1,691	10.5%	1,927	14.0%	2,341	21.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	7	2	-71.4%	2	0.0%	6	200.0%	8	33.3%
Opinion/Order In Process	154	123	-20.1%	153	24.4%	122	-20.3%	168	37.7%
Total Pending Decision	1,654	1,655	0.1%	1,846	11.5%	2,055	11.3%	2,517	22.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	221	256	15.8%	265	3.5%	275	3.8%	360	30.9%

The Court of Appeals
History of Activity, All Reviews, Division II, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	956	868	-9.2%	963	10.9%	1,056	9.7%	1,014	-4.0%
Transfers	42	29	-31.0%	21	-27.6%	18	-14.3%	27	50.0%
Total Filings	998	897	-10.1%	984	9.7%	1,074	9.1%	1,041	-3.1%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	578	320	-44.6%	357	11.6%	392	9.8%	353	-9.9%
Commissioners Rulings	0	16	---	122	662.5%	155	27.0%	147	-5.2%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	571	371	-35.0%	325	-12.4%	348	7.1%	365	4.9%
Opinion Published	105	70	-33.3%	61	-12.9%	73	19.7%	97	32.9%
Opinion Unpublished	466	301	-35.4%	264	-12.3%	275	4.2%	268	-2.5%
Commissioners Rulings	103	128	24.3%	125	-2.3%	123	-1.6%	123	0.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	84	---	61	-27.4%	69	13.1%
Other Rulings	103	128	24.3%	41	-68.0%	62	51.2%	54	-12.9%
Dismissed	536	394	-26.5%	307	-22.1%	307	0.0%	300	-2.3%
Transferred/Certified	18	3	-83.3%	13	333.3%	5	-61.5%	3	-40.0%
Review Not Accepted	67	49	-26.9%	47	-4.1%	46	-2.1%	32	-30.4%
Terminated	18	16	-11.1%	18	12.5%	17	-5.6%	24	41.2%
Case Opened in Error	1	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	3	50.0%	4	33.3%
Total Disposed	1,314	964	-26.6%	837	-13.2%	849	1.4%	851	0.2%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	14	14	0.0%	31	121.4%	31	0.0%	30	-3.2%
Not Ready For Setting	371	360	-3.0%	537	49.2%	505	-6.0%	442	-12.5%
Ready For Setting	332	300	-9.6%	315	5.0%	389	23.5%	486	24.9%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	5	---	14	180.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	51	53	3.9%	17	-67.9%	43	152.9%	18	-58.1%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	18	---	11	-38.9%	28	154.5%	19	-32.1%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	1	---	0	-100.0%	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	96	96	0.0%	37	-61.5%	80	116.2%	123	53.8%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	4	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	864	823	-4.7%	938	14.0%	1,081	15.2%	1,136	5.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	---	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	1	0.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	56	61	8.9%	94	54.1%	78	-17.0%	102	30.8%
Total Pending Decision	920	885	-3.8%	1,034	16.8%	1,160	12.2%	1,239	6.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	256	182	-28.9%	200	9.9%	294	47.0%	376	27.9%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division III, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	701	680	-3.0%	743	9.3%	792	6.6%	810	2.3%
Transfers	27	19	-29.6%	3	-84.2%	13	333.3%	13	0.0%
Total Filings	728	699	4.0%	746	6.7%	805	7.9%	823	2.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	214	284	32.7%	266	-6.3%	288	8.3%	285	-1.0%
Commissioners Rulings	0	21	---	92	338.1%	106	15.2%	124	17.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	198	298	50.5%	250	-16.1%	303	21.2%	280	-7.6%
Opinion Published	115	127	10.4%	106	-16.5%	101	-4.7%	93	-7.9%
Opinion Unpublished	83	171	106.0%	144	-15.8%	202	40.3%	187	-7.4%
Commissioners Rulings	74	140	89.2%	101	-27.9%	100	-1.0%	125	25.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	---	67	---	52	-22.4%	59	13.5%
Other Rulings	74	140	89.2%	34	-75.7%	48	41.2%	66	37.5%
Dismissed	279	231	-17.2%	189	-18.2%	221	16.9%	250	13.1%
Transferred/Certified	10	18	80.0%	14	-22.2%	10	-28.6%	8	-20.0%
Review Not Accepted	43	80	86.0%	60	-25.0%	67	11.7%	37	-44.8%
Terminated	37	8	-78.4%	8	0.0%	5	-37.5%	5	0.0%
Case Opened in Error	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	3	---
Total Disposed	642	776	20.9%	623	-19.7%	706	13.3%	708	0.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	13	13	0.0%	39	200.0%	22	-43.6%	53	140.9%
Not Ready For Setting	314	340	8.3%	410	20.6%	512	24.9%	480	-6.3%
Ready For Setting	68	75	10.3%	167	122.7%	155	-7.2%	149	-3.9%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	2	---	0	-100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	46	52	13.0%	27	-48.1%	7	-74.1%	6	-14.3%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	27	---	14	-48.1%	44	214.3%	52	18.2%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Set For Oral Argument	75	43	-42.7%	11	-74.4%	11	0.0%	82	645.5%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	11	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	516	523	1.4%	654	25.0%	754	15.3%	833	10.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	2	---
Opinion/Order In Process	53	43	-18.9%	45	4.7%	42	-6.7%	59	40.5%
Total Pending Decision	573	567	-1.0%	701	23.6%	796	13.6%	894	12.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	159	109	-31.4%	115	5.5%	133	15.7%	127	-4.5%

The Court of Appeals
History of Activity, All Reviews, All Divisions, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	3,384	3,445	1.8%	3,586	4.1%	3,931	9.6%	4,069	3.5%
Transfers	147	88	-40.1%	61	-30.7%	83	36.1%	75	-9.6%
Total Filings	3,531	3,533	0.1%	3,647	3.2%	4,014	10.1%	4,144	3.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	1,681	1,258	-25.2%	1,279	1.7%	1,423	11.3%	1,267	-11.0%
Commissioners Rulings	1	90	---	387	330.0%	441	14.0%	453	2.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	1,652	1,360	-17.7%	1,251	-8.0%	1,376	10.0%	1,214	-11.8%
Opinion Published	479	410	-14.4%	413	0.7%	439	6.3%	393	-10.5%
Opinion Unpublished	1,173	950	-19.0%	838	-11.8%	937	11.8%	821	-12.4%
Commissioners Rulings	178	270	51.7%	398	47.4%	400	0.5%	419	4.8%
Motion on Merits	1	2	100.0%	303	---	278	-8.3%	280	0.7%
Other Rulings	177	268	51.4%	95	-64.6%	122	28.4%	139	13.9%
Dismissed	1,852	1,534	-17.2%	1,236	-19.4%	1,342	8.6%	1,372	2.2%
Transferred/Certified	55	33	-40.0%	56	69.7%	54	-3.6%	22	-59.3%
Review Not Accepted	314	260	-17.2%	240	-7.7%	255	6.3%	188	-26.3%
Terminated	207	189	-8.7%	27	-85.7%	22	-18.5%	29	31.8%
Case Opened in Error	11	13	18.2%	9	-30.8%	15	66.7%	17	13.3%
Total Disposed	4,269	3,659	-14.3%	3,217	-12.1%	3,464	7.7%	3,261	-5.9%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	70	75	7.1%	126	68.0%	113	-10.3%	164	45.1%
Not Ready For Setting	1,637	1,802	10.1%	2,182	21.1%	2,408	10.4%	2,603	8.1%
Ready For Setting	655	482	-26.4%	785	62.9%	738	-6.0%	851	15.3%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	---	0	---	9	---	18	100.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	174	153	-12.1%	68	-55.6%	55	-19.1%	24	-56.4%
Set For Motion On The Merits	---	89	---	47	-47.2%	159	238.3%	187	17.6%
Ruling Referred To Panel	---	---	---	4	---	7	75.0%	8	14.3%
Set For Oral Argument	337	364	8.0%	118	-67.6%	272	130.5%	440	61.8%
Hearing Scheduled	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	15	---
Total Awaiting Hearing	2,873	2,876	0.1%	3,283	14.2%	3,762	14.6%	4,310	14.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	11	4	-63.6%	6	50.0%	7	16.7%	11	57.1%
Opinion/Order In Process	268	227	-15.3%	292	28.6%	242	-17.1%	329	36.0%
Total Pending Decision	3,147	3,107	-1.3%	3,581	15.3%	4,011	12.0%	4,650	15.9%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	636	547	-14.0%	580	6.0%	702	21.0%	863	22.9%

Court of Appeals Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal - The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in RAP 2.2.

Discretionary Review - The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition - The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Dispositions

The appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision being reviewed and take any other action as the merits of the case and the interest of justice may require (RAP 12.2). Each review is counted as being disposed only after its jurisdiction has been returned to the appropriate court. Reviews mandated, the written notification to all parties terminating the review, is required, when appropriate, for recognizing the final disposition of the review.

Opinion - The statement by the court of the decision reached in regards to a cause argued before it, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgment is based.

Opinion Published - The published written opinion terminating the review.

Opinion Unpublished - The unpublished written opinion terminating the review.

Dismissed - An order issued by the court dismissing the review prior to the point where case merit is determined. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review for want of prosecution, if the review is frivolous, moot or solely for the purpose of delay, or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.9).

Review Not Accepted - Reviews may not be accepted if they do not meet the

conditions governing the acceptance of review (RAP 2.2, 2.3, and 16.4).

Transferred/Certified - The Supreme Court, to promote orderly administration of justice may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court or from one division to another within the Court of Appeals.

Terminated - An order issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Unpublished Ruling - An unpublished written decision granting or denying, in full or in part, a motion before the court.

Pending Cases

Case Stayed - Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready For Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the review filed but have yet to file the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief.

Ready For Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Remanded To Trial Court - Those cases whose jurisdiction have been temporarily returned to the trial court of origination.

Set For Motion Calendar - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set For Motion on the Merits - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because a motion to affirm a decision, or any part thereof, on the merits has been made, these cases are set for Motion on the Merits.

Set For Oral Argument - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order Stayed - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court and then, for various reasons, were removed from judicial processing before a decision was rendered.

Opinion/Order In Process - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet

Mandated - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision

mandated. A minimum 30-day wait occurs between filing and mandating of opinion.

Time in Process Statistics

Notice of Appeals

Filing - The date the appeal is filed in the trial court.

Statement of Arrangements - The date of the first occurrence when the Statement of Arrangements has either been "Received" or "Filed."

Report of Proceedings - The date of the first occurrence when the Report of Proceedings has either been "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Appellant's Brief - The date of the last occurrence for the Appellant's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Respondent's Brief - The date of the last occurrence for the Respondent's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Oral Argument - The date of the first occurrence that the oral argument received a status of "Heard."

Opinion - The date of the first occurrence of the opinion being filed.

Mandate - A written notification by the clerk of the appellate court to the trial court and to the parties of an appellate court decision terminating review.

Superior Court

Statistical Tables

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The Superior Courts
Court Activity by Type of Case, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Civil	101,482	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%	122,330	4.9%
Criminal	22,348	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%	28,577	1.9%
Probate	13,419	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%	13,598	-0.6%	13,900	2.2%
Guardianship	2,518	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%	2,632	-0.1%	2,323	-11.7%
Adoption	2,698	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%	2,889	1.6%	2,944	1.9%
Mental Illness	9,725	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%	8,362	-2.2%
Juvenile Offender	17,670	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%	23,679	12.1%
Juvenile Dependency	5,002	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%	5,427	3.9%
Total Filings	174,862	185,220	5.9%	195,130	5.4%	198,672	1.8%	207,542	4.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Civil	92,807	97,096	4.6%	107,706	10.9%	113,842	5.7%	113,298	-0.5%
Criminal	19,398	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%	25,584	-0.9%	26,216	2.5%
Probate	9,524	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%	9,635	-11.0%	10,436	8.3%
Guardianship	609	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%	1,096	-11.2%	1,373	25.3%
Adoption	2,197	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%	2,095	-5.7%	2,261	7.9%
Mental Illness	5,651	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%	5,011	-14.7%	6,893	37.6%
Juvenile Offender	15,112	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%	19,113	10.7%	21,112	10.5%
Juvenile Dependency	4,740	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%	6,018	-3.0%	5,463	-9.2%
Total Dispositions	150,038	160,608	7.0%	177,156	10.3%	182,394	3.0%	187,052	2.6%
NON-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS									
Civil	113,429	119,604	5.4%	126,209	5.5%	134,370	6.5%	154,848	15.2%
Criminal	116,328	133,983	15.2%	153,239	14.4%	159,015	3.8%	152,872	-3.9%
Probate	8,662	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%	8,247	-3.6%	8,510	3.2%
Guardianship	4,153	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%	4,399	-2.9%	4,654	5.8%
Adoption	2,662	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%	2,770	-6.4%	3,076	11.0%
Mental Illness	14,566	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%	15,926	-4.8%	14,298	-10.2%
Juvenile Offender	41,180	46,959	14.0%	50,764	8.1%	51,065	0.6%	58,559	14.7%
Juvenile Dependency	18,963	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%	26,556	16.7%	27,755	4.5%
Total Non-Trial Proceedings	319,943	353,641	10.5%	385,747	9.1%	402,348	4.3%	424,572	5.5%
TRIALS									
Civil Jury	674	736	9.2%	762	3.5%	778	2.1%	728	-6.4%
Civil Non-Jury	3,518	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%	3,971	7.2%	4,180	5.3%
Criminal Jury	1,178	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%	1,870	16.1%	1,935	3.5%
Criminal Non-Jury	373	386	3.5%	437	13.2%	447	2.3%	405	-9.4%
Probate	42	58	38.1%	42	-27.6%	50	19.0%	66	32.0%
Guardianship	27	26	-3.7%	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%	29	-3.3%
Adoption	24	15	-37.5%	24	60.0%	13	-45.8%	14	7.7%
Mental Illness	18	19	5.6%	25	31.6%	18	-28.0%	21	16.7%
Juvenile Offender	1,418	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%	1,561	-23.4%	1,547	-0.9%
Total Trials	7,272	8,430	15.9%	8,668	2.8%	8,738	0.8%	8,925	2.1%

The Superior Courts
Criminal Activity, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Homicide	247	345	39.7%	265	-23.2%	319	20.4%	316	-0.9%
Sex Crimes	1,545	1,708	10.6%	1,847	8.1%	1,809	-2.1%	1,965	8.6%
Robbery	788	825	4.7%	874	5.9%	777	-11.1%	866	11.5%
Aggravated Assault	1,796	1,905	6.1%	2,032	6.7%	2,409	18.6%	2,461	2.2%
Burglary	3,288	3,553	8.1%	3,576	0.6%	3,093	-13.5%	3,288	6.3%
Larceny/Theft	3,488	4,129	18.4%	4,557	10.4%	4,593	0.8%	4,733	3.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	694	848	22.2%	874	3.1%	828	-5.3%	865	4.5%
Controlled Substances	4,772	7,474	56.6%	9,114	21.9%	7,613	-16.5%	7,443	-2.2%
Other Felony	4,453	4,689	5.3%	4,982	6.2%	5,473	9.9%	5,566	1.7%
Total Felony Filings	21,071	25,476	20.9%	28,121	10.4%	26,914	-4.3%	27,503	2.2%
Lower Court Appeals	1,277	1,317	3.1%	1,087	-17.5%	1,133	4.2%	1,074	-5.2%
Total Criminal Filings	22,348	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%	28,577	1.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	206	256	24.3%	256	0.0%	302	18.0%	296	-2.0%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	675	1,001	48.3%	976	-2.5%	789	-19.2%	697	-11.7%
Dismissal/Deferred	3,115	3,528	13.3%	4,144	17.5%	3,955	-4.6%	4,340	9.7%
Acquittal	184	171	-7.1%	171	0.0%	222	29.8%	253	14.0%
Not Guilty-Insanity	27	35	29.6%	18	-48.6%	20	11.1%	22	10.0%
Conviction	15,191	17,801	17.2%	20,263	13.8%	20,296	0.2%	20,608	1.5%
Total Dispositions	19,398	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%	25,584	-0.9%	26,216	2.5%
SENTENCES									
Probation Only	2,143	1,549	-27.7%	1,558	0.6%	1,592	2.2%	1,344	-15.6%
Jail/Jail and Probation	10,261	12,404	20.9%	14,495	16.9%	14,274	-1.5%	14,445	1.2%
State Institution	2,498	3,239	29.7%	4,093	26.4%	4,507	10.1%	4,754	5.5%
Total Defendants Sentenced	14,902	17,192	15.4%	20,146	17.2%	20,373	1.1%	20,543	0.8%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	373	386	3.5%	437	13.2%	447	2.3%	405	-9.4%
Jury Trial	1,178	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%	1,870	16.1%	1,935	3.5%
Arraignment	19,355	22,210	14.8%	26,153	17.8%	25,735	-1.6%	26,629	3.5%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	56,569	66,232	17.1%	76,066	14.8%	77,866	2.4%	60,510	-22.3%
Disposition Hearing	17,107	18,924	10.6%	22,878	20.9%	24,239	5.9%	22,361	-7.7%
Post-Disposition Hearing	23,297	26,617	14.3%	28,142	5.7%	31,175	10.8%	43,372	39.1%
Total Proceedings	117,879	135,863	15.3%	155,286	14.3%	161,332	3.9%	155,212	-3.8%

**The Superior Courts
Civil Activity, 1987-1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Torts	8,007	8,746	9.2%	10,146	16.0%	10,147	0.0%	11,375	12.1%
Commercial	14,352	13,970	-2.7%	13,633	-2.4%	14,129	3.6%	15,440	9.3%
Property Rights	13,719	15,107	10.1%	15,758	4.3%	15,436	-2.0%	15,268	-1.1%
Domestic Relations	46,114	44,251	-4.0%	47,226	6.7%	49,485	4.8%	54,350	9.8%
Admin. Law Review	1,102	1,244	12.9%	1,588	27.7%	1,397	-12.0%	1,356	-2.9%
Other Petitions/Complaints	17,532	21,837	24.6%	23,264	6.5%	25,308	8.8%	23,755	-6.1%
Lower Court Appeals	656	733	11.7%	668	-8.9%	706	5.7%	786	11.3%
Total Filings	101,482	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%	122,330	4.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	383	398	3.9%	545	36.9%	777	42.6%	821	5.7%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	279	328	17.6%	332	1.2%	337	1.5%	361	7.1%
Default Judgmt/Uncontested	33,679	35,168	4.4%	36,685	4.3%	40,091	9.3%	43,515	8.5%
Dismissal	27,815	29,180	4.9%	36,487	25.0%	36,297	-0.5%	31,147	-14.2%
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	22,147	22,187	0.2%	22,694	2.3%	25,148	10.8%	26,825	6.7%
Summary Judgment	1,199	1,144	-4.6%	1,216	6.3%	1,592	30.9%	1,455	-8.6%
Judgment After Trial	7,305	8,691	19.0%	9,747	12.2%	9,600	-1.5%	9,174	-4.4%
Not Specified	572	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	92,807	97,096	4.6%	107,706	10.9%	113,842	5.7%	113,298	-0.5%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	3,518	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%	3,971	7.2%	4,180	5.3%
Jury Trial	674	736	9.2%	762	3.5%	778	2.1%	728	-6.4%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	47,703	50,487	5.8%	52,192	3.4%	55,742	6.8%	65,841	18.1%
Disposition Hearing	46,840	50,052	6.9%	54,794	9.5%	59,471	8.5%	66,965	12.6%
Post-Disposition Hearing	18,886	19,065	0.9%	19,223	0.8%	19,157	-0.3%	22,042	15.1%
Total Proceedings	117,621	124,018	5.4%	130,677	5.4%	139,119	6.5%	159,756	14.8%

The Superior Courts
Other Case Activity, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Probate	13,419	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%	13,598	-0.6%	13,900	2.2%
Guardianship	2,518	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%	2,632	-0.1%	2,323	-11.7%
Adoption	2,698	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%	2,889	1.6%	2,944	1.9%
Mental Illness	9,725	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%	8,362	-2.2%
Total Filings	28,360	28,292	-0.2%	28,420	0.5%	27,671	-2.6%	27,529	-0.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Probate	9,524	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%	9,635	-11.0%	10,436	8.3%
Guardianship	609	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%	1,096	-11.2%	1,373	25.3%
Adoption	2,197	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%	2,095	-5.7%	2,261	7.9%
Mental Illness	5,651	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%	5,011	-14.7%	6,893	37.6%
Total Dispositions	17,981	19,075	6.1%	20,158	5.7%	17,837	-11.5%	20,963	17.5%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	111	118	6.3%	116	-1.7%	111	-4.3%	130	17.1%
Probate Hearing	8,662	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%	8,247	-3.6%	8,510	3.2%
Guardianship Hearing	4,153	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%	4,399	-2.9%	4,654	5.8%
Adoption Hearing	2,662	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%	2,770	-6.4%	3,076	11.0%
Mental Illness Hearing	14,566	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%	15,926	-4.8%	14,298	-10.2%
Total Proceedings	30,154	31,176	3.4%	32,896	5.5%	31,453	-4.4%	30,668	-2.5%

Civil Activity, 1991

	Torts	Commercial	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Adminis- trative Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Subtotal	Appeals From Lower Courts	Total
FILINGS									
	11,375	15,440	15,268	54,350	1,356	23,755	121,544	786	122,330
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Disposition Hearing	6,923	6,631	4,222	37,399	728	9,624	65,527	314	65,841
Non-Jury Trial	133	318	306	2,732	316	278	4,083	97	4,180
Jury Trial	384	52	17	7	189	59	708	20	728
Disposition Hearing	2,286	4,346	6,594	36,288	407	16,765	66,686	279	66,965
Post Disposition Hearing	662	1,303	599	16,255	60	3,094	21,973	69	22,042
Total Proceedings	10,388	12,650	11,738	92,681	1,700	29,820	158,977	779	159,756
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	92	293	44	343	13	34	819	2	821
Lower Court Appeal Decision	2	2	0	0	130	83	217	144	361
Default Judgment/Uncontested	713	5,343	8,345	22,855	75	6,159	43,490	25	43,515
Dismissal	5,097	5,298	3,687	6,294	544	9,930	30,850	297	31,147
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	4,311	2,955	832	17,528	175	979	26,780	45	26,825
Summary Judgment	240	765	191	75	29	151	1,451	4	1,455
Judgment After Trial	385	291	522	3,629	304	3,996	9,127	47	9,174
Total Dispositions	10,840	14,947	13,621	50,724	1,270	21,332	112,734	564	113,298

**The Superior Courts
Juvenile Offender Activity, 1987-1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS	17,670	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%	23,679	12.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Decline of Jurisdiction	175	214	22.3%	236	10.3%	308	30.5%	297	-3.6%
Dismissal	3,847	3,825	-0.6%	4,169	9.0%	5,646	35.4%	6,651	17.8%
Acquittal	230	385	67.4%	317	-17.7%	271	-14.5%	248	-8.5%
Conviction	10,860	11,730	8.0%	12,538	6.9%	12,888	2.8%	13,916	8.0%
Total Dispositions	15,112	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%	19,113	10.7%	21,112	10.5%
SENTENCES									
Community Sentence	9,029	9,836	8.9%	10,779	9.6%	11,105	3.0%	11,853	6.7%
State Institution	1,451	1,701	17.2%	1,725	1.4%	1,669	-3.2%	1,958	17.3%
Total Defendants Sentenced	10,480	11,537	10.1%	12,504	8.4%	12,774	2.2%	13,811	8.1%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	1,418	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%	1,561	-23.4%	1,547	-0.9%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	18,453	23,633	28.1%	25,095	6.2%	25,234	0.6%	29,985	18.8%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	2,090	1,816	-13.1%	2,706	49.0%	2,696	-0.4%	3,882	44.0%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	4,249	4,527	6.5%	4,200	-7.2%	4,900	16.7%	8,340	70.2%
Separate Disposition Hearing	7,222	7,659	6.1%	9,218	20.4%	9,119	-1.1%	7,092	-22.2%
Post-Disposition Hearing	9,166	9,324	1.7%	9,545	2.4%	9,116	-4.5%	9,260	1.6%
Total Proceedings	42,598	48,977	15.0%	52,801	7.8%	52,626	-0.3%	60,106	14.2%

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1987-1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS	5,002	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%	5,427	3.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	79	76	-3.8%	153	101.3%	129	-15.7%	112	-13.2%
Dismissal	2,255	2,099	-6.9%	2,039	-2.9%	2,201	7.9%	2,233	1.5%
Petition Approved	2,406	3,316	37.8%	4,012	21.0%	3,688	-8.1%	3,118	-15.5%
Total Dispositions	4,740	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%	6,018	-3.0%	5,463	-9.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	4,143	5,475	32.2%	5,240	-4.3%	6,320	20.6%	6,695	5.9%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	846	1,200	41.8%	1,440	20.0%	1,080	-25.0%	1,668	54.4%
Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing	1,186	1,365	15.1%	965	-29.3%	1,682	74.3%	1,515	-9.9%
Separate Disposition Hearing	915	1,460	59.6%	1,815	24.3%	1,868	2.9%	2,362	26.4%
Post Disposition Hearing	11,873	12,537	5.6%	13,295	6.0%	15,606	17.4%	15,515	-0.6%
Total Proceedings	18,963	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%	26,556	16.7%	27,755	4.5%

The Superior Courts
Cases Filed, 1991

County/Court	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Dependency	Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1991 Total	1990 Total	Percent Change
Adams	250	156	101	13	44	5	7	23	599	511	17.2%
Asotin	578	118	36	15	61	6	6	25	845	673	25.6%
Columbia	68	22	31	2	20	3	2	4	152	147	3.4%
Garfield	27	14	9	3	13	3	5	6	80	80	0.0%
..Judicial District	673	154	76	20	94	12	13	35	1,077	900	19.7%
Benton	2,339	441	614	79	261	58	82	158	4,032	3,967	1.6%
Franklin	951	386	229	48	90	9	20	50	1,783	1,622	9.9%
..Judicial District	3,290	827	843	127	351	67	102	208	5,815	5,589	4.0%
Chelan	1,579	451	412	98	184	17	53	71	2,865	2,850	0.5%
Douglas	295	126	137	20	46	3	8	11	646	674	-4.2%
..Judicial District	1,874	577	549	118	230	20	61	82	3,511	3,524	-0.4%
Clallam	1,324	170	137	118	237	16	39	83	2,124	2,023	5.0%
Clark	5,431	1,325	1,183	305	583	136	158	275	9,396	9,180	2.4%
Cowlitz	2,191	818	422	91	185	28	33	138	3,906	3,613	8.1%
Ferry	129	47	9	21	21	0	1	2	230	228	0.9%
Pend Oreille	267	69	48	25	23	5	6	14	457	425	7.5%
Stevens	627	132	78	43	94	6	16	45	1,041	1,018	2.3%
..Judicial District	1,023	248	135	89	138	11	23	61	1,728	1,671	3.4%
Grant	1,407	401	409	82	128	27	19	104	2,577	2,186	17.9%
Grays Harbor	1,791	319	351	119	215	18	43	31	2,887	2,904	-0.6%
Island	1,053	124	143	41	171	29	46	30	1,637	1,627	0.6%
San Juan	244	36	22	4	56	8	8	0	378	339	11.5%
..Judicial District	1,297	160	165	45	227	37	54	30	2,015	1,966	2.5%
Jefferson	480	130	99	39	77	10	15	8	858	903	-5.0%
King	36,417	7,689	7,851	1,477	4,596	772	903	2,279	61,984	59,975	3.3%
Kitsap	4,642	869	1,011	179	602	104	155	337	7,899	7,333	7.7%
Kittitas	526	182	145	19	107	5	6	35	1,025	987	3.9%
Klickitat	373	141	87	22	54	3	14	13	707	732	-3.4%
Skamania	201	80	29	28	19	1	1	14	373	359	3.9%
..Judicial District	574	221	116	50	73	4	15	27	1,080	1,091	-1.0%
Lewis	1,467	352	295	155	189	17	32	43	2,550	2,409	5.9%
Lincoln	2,343	49	37	16	60	2	8	7	2,522	2,001	26.0%
Mason	793	203	219	59	159	10	19	0	1,462	1,574	-7.1%
Okanogan	741	326	266	60	104	8	36	0	1,541	1,408	9.4%
Pacific	419	192	96	30	77	15	10	14	853	900	-5.2%
Wahkiakum	56	17	8	2	11	0	4	0	98	117	-16.2%
..Judicial District	475	209	104	32	88	15	14	14	951	1,017	-6.5%
Pierce	19,429	4,761	1,807	564	1,305	355	390	2,331	30,942	29,693	4.2%
Skagit	1,716	501	330	87	277	37	50	21	3,019	2,968	1.7%
Snohomish	10,903	1,576	1,646	424	1,050	239	225	195	16,258	16,172	0.5%
Spokane	8,828	2,089	1,741	586	1,133	166	217	1,273	16,033	14,541	10.3%
Thurston	4,176	879	904	150	422	49	89	124	6,793	6,639	2.3%
Walla Walla	1,157	339	190	60	185	23	32	99	2,085	1,935	7.8%
Whatcom	2,568	957	909	55	316	31	74	82	4,992	4,551	9.7%
Whitman	386	103	77	30	114	10	16	5	741	687	7.9%
Yakima	4,158	1,987	1,561	258	611	89	96	412	9,172	8,721	5.2%
State	122,330	28,577	23,679	5,427	13,900	2,323	2,944	8,362	207,542	198,672	4.5%

The Superior Courts

History of Judicial Position Needs Based on Weighted Caseload Methodology

County/Court	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Adams	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4
Benton/Franklin	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9
Chelan/Douglas	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.9
Clallam			2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
Clallam/Jefferson	4.1	4.0										
Clark	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.4
Cowlitz	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4
Ferry/Okanogan	1.7											
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens		1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
Grant	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8
Grays Harbor	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9
Island/San Juan	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9
Jefferson			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
King	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4	58.8	63.0	61.7	64.5
Kitsap	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.8	7.1	7.8
Kittitas	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Klickitat/Skamania	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Lewis	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
Lincoln	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5
Mason								1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
Mason/Thurston	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3					
Okanogan		1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.3											
Pierce	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3	26.7	28.5	29.5	30.8
Skagit	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4
Snohomish	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.6	16.1	15.8	16.4
Spokane	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8	11.4	13.0	13.5	15.3
Thurston								6.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6
Walla Walla	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Whatcom	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.6
Whitman	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
Yakima	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.5
State	156	150	149	145	148	170	200	177	191	203	206	218

The Superior Courts

1991 Superior Court Staffing Based on a 35-Hour Work Week*

County/Court	Judge** FTEs	Commissioner FTEs	Reporter FTEs	Administrative		Court Weekly Hours	County Clerk's Office		
				Court Administrator FTEs	Support Staff*** FTEs		Clerk FTEs	Support Staff FTEs	Weekly Hours
Adams	1	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.97	35.00	1.00	2.00	35.00
Asotin							1.00	2.00	35.00
Columbia							1.00	0.26	35.00
Garfield							1.07	0.21	37.50
...Judicial District	1	0.12	1.14	0.00	0.00	35.00	3.07	2.47	
Benton							1.14	21.71	40.00
Franklin							1.14	8.57	37.50
...Judicial District	5	1.71	5.71	1.14	1.14	35.00	2.29	30.29	
Chelan							1.14	13.89	40.00
Douglas							1.14	3.43	40.00
...Judicial District	3	1.24	2.29	0.00	3.43	40.00	2.29	17.32	
Clallam	2	1.14	2.29	1.14	0.57	40.00	1.14	8.43	40.00
Clark	6	1.14	3.43	1.14	12.57	40.00	1.14	31.77	40.00
Cowlitz	3	0.50	2.14	1.07	1.39	37.50	1.07	13.93	37.50
Ferry							1.07	1.64	37.50
Pend Oreille							1.07	2.14	37.50
Stevens							1.07	3.21	37.50
...Judicial District	2	0.08	0.00	1.07	0.09	37.50	3.21	7.00	
Grant	2	0.57	2.29	1.14	0.29	40.00	1.14	9.87	40.00
Grays Harbor	2	0.57	2.29	1.14	0.29	40.00	1.14	9.43	40.00
Island							1.00	5.14	35.00
San Juan							1.14	5.14	40.00
...Judicial District	2	0.09	2.29	1.14	1.66	40.00	2.14	10.29	
Jefferson	1	0.31	0.00	0.50	1.14	35.00	1.00	5.66	35.00
King	46	7.00	39.00	1.00	88.64	35.00	1.00	181.41	35.00
Kitsap	6	1.14	7.09	1.14	13.12	38.75	1.11	30.46	38.75
Kittitas	1	0.09	1.14	1.07	0.22	37.50	1.14	3.94	40.00
Klickitat							1.00	3.04	35.00
Skamania							1.14	2.29	40.00
...Judicial District	1	0.11	0.00	1.00	1.00	35.00	1.14	2.29	
Lewis	2	0.71	2.29	1.14	0.71	40.00	1.14	10.01	40.00
Lincoln	1	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.57	40.00	1.14	2.29	40.00
Mason	1	0.80	0.00	1.14	1.14	40.00	1.14	5.71	40.00
Okanogan	1	0.46	1.14	1.14	2.29	40.00	1.14	5.71	40.00
Pacific							1.14	4.57	40.00
Wahkiakum							1.00	2.00	35.00
...Judicial District	1	0.07	1.14	0.57	0.03	40.00	2.14	6.57	
Pierce	18	5.00	21.00	1.00	31.47	35.00	1.00	47.64	35.00
Skagit	2	1.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	35.00	1.00	11.80	35.00
Snohomish	11	2.29	11.43	1.14	22.43	40.00	1.14	49.20	40.00
Spokane	10	4.29	8.57	1.07	18.97	37.50	1.07	43.54	37.50
Thurston	6	1.83	6.86	1.14	19.93	40.00	1.14	29.15	40.00
Walla Walla	2	0.60	2.29				1.00	6.43	35.00
Whatcom	3	2.09	3.00	0.29	0.00	40.00	0.86	16.40	40.00
Whitman	1	0.03	0.00	0.69	0.71	40.00	1.14	2.29	40.00
Yakima	6	2.20	6.43	1.07	13.56	37.50	1.07	27.93	37.50
State	147	37.42	134.94	25.34	243.33		42.18	634.25	

* Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour work week to facilitate comparison among counties.

** The number of judges per county reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs.

*** Excludes court appointed special advocates, guardians ad litem, and staff for conference committees, diversion programs, family court services, and probation services.

**The Superior Courts
History of Criminal Filings, 1987-1991**

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	88	171	94.3%	137	-19.9%	154	12.4%	156	1.3%
Asotin	90	118	31.1%	112	-5.1%	80	-28.6%	118	47.5%
Columbia	16	24	50.0%	36	50.0%	20	-44.4%	22	10.0%
Garfield	14	6	-57.1%	21	250.0%	15	-28.6%	14	-6.7%
..Judicial District	120	148	23.3%	169	14.2%	115	-32.0%	154	33.9%
Benton	454	556	22.5%	517	-7.0%	449	-13.2%	441	-1.8%
Franklin	360	434	20.6%	443	2.1%	357	-19.4%	386	8.1%
..Judicial District	814	990	21.6%	960	-3.0%	806	-16.0%	827	2.6%
Chelan	271	359	32.5%	495	37.9%	557	12.5%	451	-19.0%
Douglas	133	94	-29.3%	118	25.5%	129	9.3%	126	-2.3%
..Judicial District	404	453	12.1%	613	35.3%	686	11.9%	577	-15.9%
Clallam	133	161	21.1%	197	22.4%	151	-23.4%	170	12.6%
Clark	1,332	1,517	13.9%	1,399	-7.8%	1,250	-10.7%	1,325	6.0%
Cowlitz	733	700	-4.5%	663	-5.3%	660	-0.5%	818	23.9%
Ferry	41	37	-9.8%	48	29.7%	35	-27.1%	47	34.3%
Pend Oreille	44	31	-29.5%	44	41.9%	64	45.5%	69	7.8%
Stevens	103	105	1.9%	105	0.0%	117	11.4%	132	12.8%
..Judicial District	188	173	-8.0%	197	13.9%	216	9.6%	248	14.8%
Grant	291	312	7.2%	310	-0.6%	283	-8.7%	401	41.7%
Grays Harbor	348	352	1.1%	303	-13.9%	346	14.2%	319	-7.8%
Island	83	92	10.8%	119	29.3%	126	5.9%	124	-1.6%
San Juan	26	46	76.9%	45	-2.2%	35	-22.2%	36	2.9%
..Judicial District	109	138	26.6%	164	18.8%	161	-1.8%	160	-0.6%
Jefferson	112	168	50.0%	150	-10.7%	125	-16.7%	130	4.0%
King	5,986	7,363	23.0%	8,344	13.3%	7,712	-7.6%	7,689	-0.3%
Kitsap	611	619	1.3%	841	35.9%	745	-11.4%	869	16.6%
Kittitas	162	244	50.6%	191	-21.7%	188	-1.6%	182	-3.2%
Klickitat	153	159	3.9%	211	32.7%	119	-43.6%	141	18.5%
Skamania	91	86	-5.5%	55	-36.0%	70	27.3%	80	14.3%
..Judicial District	244	245	0.4%	266	8.6%	189	-28.9%	221	16.9%
Lewis	332	316	-4.8%	359	13.6%	336	-6.4%	352	4.8%
Lincoln	60	47	-21.7%	54	14.9%	43	-20.4%	49	14.0%
Mason	153	190	24.2%	267	40.5%	214	-19.9%	203	-5.1%
Okanogan	232	277	19.4%	243	-12.3%	269	10.7%	326	21.2%
Pacific	137	171	24.8%	211	23.4%	213	0.9%	192	-9.9%
Wahkiakum	20	42	110.0%	29	-31.0%	27	-6.9%	17	-37.0%
..Judicial District	157	213	35.7%	240	12.7%	240	0.0%	209	-12.9%
Pierce	3,595	4,468	24.3%	4,979	11.4%	5,087	2.2%	4,761	-6.4%
Skagit	308	352	14.3%	385	9.4%	549	42.6%	501	-8.7%
Snohomish	1,561	1,735	11.1%	1,879	8.3%	1,656	-11.9%	1,576	-4.8%
Spokane	833	1,140	36.9%	1,471	29.0%	1,633	11.0%	2,089	27.9%
Thurston	665	893	34.3%	974	9.1%	878	-9.9%	879	0.1%
Walla Walla	380	437	15.0%	346	-20.8%	318	-8.1%	339	6.6%
Whatcom	603	656	8.8%	709	8.1%	811	14.4%	957	18.0%
Whitman	54	66	22.2%	85	28.8%	82	-3.5%	103	25.6%
Yakima	1,740	2,249	29.3%	2,313	2.8%	2,144	-7.3%	1,987	-7.3%
State	22,348	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%	28,577	1.9%

The Superior Courts
Criminal Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1991

County/Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substance	Other	Sub-Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	0	13	0	15	18	27	2	49	31	155	1	156
Asotin	1	9	4	17	22	14	1	24	24	116	2	118
Columbia	0	3	0	3	4	2	0	5	5	22	0	22
Garfield	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	2	12	2	14
...Judicial District	1	13	4	20	29	19	1	32	31	150	4	154
Benton	3	56	5	36	53	105	22	61	83	424	17	441
Franklin	2	14	15	25	27	31	6	171	79	370	16	386
...Judicial District	5	70	20	61	80	136	28	232	162	794	33	827
Chelan	2	54	8	41	54	92	15	104	63	433	18	451
Douglas	2	14	3	24	15	23	3	24	13	121	5	126
...Judicial District	4	68	11	65	69	115	18	128	76	554	23	577
Clallam	3	21	4	15	19	15	5	26	50	158	12	170
Clark	12	173	70	132	205	285	36	198	197	1,308	17	1,325
Cowlitz	7	57	15	59	77	176	34	261	132	818	0	818
Ferry	3	3	0	9	4	2	4	5	17	47	0	47
Pend Oreille	1	6	0	9	11	16	1	7	12	63	6	69
Stevens	0	15	0	15	20	21	4	17	33	125	7	132
...Judicial District	4	24	0	33	35	39	9	29	62	235	13	248
Grant	8	25	8	58	46	37	20	114	77	393	8	401
Grays Harbor	13	19	9	16	61	54	12	47	73	304	15	319
Island	2	18	0	16	24	15	4	19	20	118	6	124
San Juan	0	3	0	4	6	3	1	4	10	31	5	36
...Judicial District	2	21	0	20	30	18	5	23	30	149	11	160
Jefferson	1	7	1	12	20	21	6	26	28	122	8	130
King	79	432	318	627	762	1,227	330	2,638	822	7,235	454	7,689
Kitsap	10	64	22	70	106	143	20	71	322	828	41	869
Kittitas	4	11	2	28	27	30	4	39	31	176	6	182
Klickitat	2	7	0	18	18	25	2	21	45	138	3	141
Skamania	1	5	3	5	17	15	1	7	18	72	8	80
...Judicial District	3	12	3	23	35	40	3	28	63	210	11	221
Lewis	6	21	5	36	66	62	10	66	68	340	12	352
Lincoln	0	4	0	3	9	11	13	3	4	47	2	49
Mason	2	26	1	26	31	55	1	18	42	202	1	203
Okanogan	8	33	3	66	48	51	4	64	49	326	0	326
Pacific	0	19	1	18	26	32	3	11	65	175	17	192
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	4	5	0	2	3	1	15	2	17
...Judicial District	0	19	1	22	31	32	5	14	66	190	19	209
Pierce	74	247	140	341	368	686	71	1,492	1,285	4,704	57	4,761
Skagit	6	30	10	47	49	131	11	60	107	451	50	501
Snohomish	10	172	66	161	231	241	55	390	172	1,498	78	1,576
Spokane	12	124	44	87	314	434	74	463	499	2,051	38	2,089
Thurston	6	69	21	89	103	201	22	185	156	852	27	879
Walla Walla	4	14	6	35	68	66	8	73	62	336	3	339
Whatcom	4	56	24	82	91	161	15	128	303	864	93	957
Whitman	0	3	0	9	16	14	3	15	36	96	7	103
Yakima	28	117	58	203	244	206	40	531	530	1,957	30	1,987
State	316	1,965	866	2,461	3,288	4,733	865	7,443	5,566	27,503	1,074	28,577

**The Superior Courts
Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1991**

County/Court	Change of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism./ Defer. Prosec	Dispositions		Convicted				Sentences					
				Acquit	Not Guilty Insanity	Guilty Plea	Court Decisn	Jury Verdict	Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	18	2	30	1	0	89	2	1	92	143	6	79	7	92	0
Asotin	0	0	12	0	0	66	1	3	70	82	20	40	10	70	0
Columbia	0	0	5	0	0	16	1	0	17	22	4	12	1	17	0
Garfield	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	8	11	1	20	0
..Judicial District	0	0	21	0	0	83	2	3	88	109	32	63	12	107	0
Benton	0	6	41	12	0	350	6	33	389	448	7	291	70	368	0
Franklin	0	5	23	4	1	275	1	18	294	327	5	136	153	294	0
..Judicial District	0	11	64	16	1	625	7	51	683	775	12	427	223	662	0
Chelan	13	1	28	2	2	306	2	3	311	357	33	204	68	305	2
Douglas	0	0	29	4	0	77	3	1	81	114	3	60	19	82	0
..Judicial District	13	1	57	6	2	383	5	4	392	471	36	264	87	387	2
Clallam	0	0	19	5	1	85	1	23	109	134	1	1	0	2	0
Clark	0	0	289	3	0	1,004	6	39	1,049	1,341	77	735	234	1,046	7
Cowlitz	0	0	186	8	0	445	14	44	503	697	15	360	130	505	0
Ferry	3	1	5	0	0	39	0	0	39	48	2	31	4	37	0
Pend Oreille	3	1	25	0	0	18	0	2	20	49	2	11	7	20	0
Stevens	5	0	14	3	0	88	0	4	92	114	7	68	15	90	0
..Judicial District	11	2	44	3	0	145	0	6	151	211	11	110	26	147	0
Grant	14	3	87	7	1	196	9	21	226	338	4	175	44	223	0
Grays Harbor	22	16	12	9	2	217	1	25	243	304	28	153	45	226	0
Island	6	3	14	4	0	93	1	2	96	123	6	72	16	94	0
San Juan	0	4	3	3	0	24	0	1	25	35	2	18	5	25	1
..Judicial District	6	7	17	7	0	117	1	3	121	158	8	90	21	119	1
Jefferson	4	16	24	1	0	81	2	2	85	130	6	64	15	85	0
King	0	384	928	61	0	5,321	106	548	5,975	7,348	333	3,919	1,696	5,948	29
Kitsap	25	64	74	17	1	611	13	32	656	837	11	542	148	701	4
Kittitas	0	0	25	2	1	128	0	7	135	163	2	110	22	134	0
Klickitat	0	4	110	2	0	73	1	6	80	196	52	20	7	79	0
Skamania	10	0	65	0	0	21	0	4	25	100	10	13	0	23	1
..Judicial District	10	4	175	2	0	94	1	10	105	296	62	33	7	102	1
Lewis	33	7	52	9	0	281	5	10	296	397	5	237	56	298	4
Lincoln	1	2	7	0	0	31	1	1	33	43	1	21	5	27	0
Mason	0	0	25	6	0	153	5	11	169	200	13	114	43	170	0
Okanogan	0	0	44	0	1	224	0	9	233	278	15	177	40	232	0
Pacific	6	8	38	7	0	102	2	13	117	176	15	82	21	118	2
Wahkiakum	0	1	2	0	0	10	0	3	13	16	1	9	3	13	2
..Judicial District	6	9	40	7	0	112	2	16	130	192	16	91	24	131	4
Pierce	0	23	774	19	7	3,317	13	65	3,395	4,218	282	2,508	625	3,415	61
Skagit	21	76	59	3	0	361	1	9	371	530	13	287	79	379	0
Snohomish	1	27	405	34	1	1,268	45	90	1,403	1,871	46	1,028	332	1,406	1
Spokane	0	0	131	0	0	1,309	4	25	1,338	1,469	214	882	245	1,341	0
Thurston	0	19	110	1	4	633	10	13	656	790	8	522	142	672	1
Walla Walla	56	2	163	8	0	139	1	14	154	383	26	102	35	163	0
Whatcom	0	0	131	2	0	486	12	15	513	646	16	405	86	507	0
Whitman	4	1	4	0	0	49	0	1	50	59	10	35	4	49	0
Yakima	51	21	343	16	0	1,173	32	49	1,254	1,685	35	911	321	1,267	1
State	296	697	4,340	253	22	19,160	301	1,147	20,608	26,216	1,344	14,445	4,754	20,543	116

The Superior Courts
Criminal Proceedings, 1991

County/Court	Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Total Trial	Arraign-ment	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post-Disp. Hearing	Total Hearing
Adams	2	1	3	127	191	134	49	504
Asotin	5	1	6	104	277	60	177	624
Columbia	2	0	2	16	35	18	17	88
Garfield	2	1	3	12	14	19	14	62
...Judicial District	9	2	11	132	326	97	208	774
Benton	49	5	54	427	961	344	963	2,749
Franklin	27	9	36	300	1,629	288	635	2,888
...Judicial District	76	14	90	727	2,590	632	1,598	5,637
Chelan	18	12	30	399	1,272	268	894	2,863
Douglas	10	1	11	127	125	83	134	480
...Judicial District	28	13	41	526	1,397	351	1,028	3,343
Clallam	37	3	40	199	970	118	562	1,889
Clark	85	24	109	1,245	2,897	1,355	2,434	8,040
Cowlitz	71	10	81	761	1,526	586	1,046	4,000
Ferry	1	0	1	36	74	38	67	216
Pend Oreille	4	0	4	41	130	47	55	277
Stevens	8	2	10	101	238	92	163	604
...Judicial District	13	2	15	178	442	177	285	1,097
Grant	40	9	49	324	983	257	743	2,356
Grays Harbor	40	5	45	293	1,741	290	1,097	3,466
Island	6	2	8	120	159	106	164	557
San Juan	2	1	3	31	53	28	73	188
...Judicial District	8	3	11	151	212	134	237	745
Jefferson	5	4	9	97	407	117	267	897
King	798	151	949	7,063	17,037	5,867	10,388	41,304
Kitsap	67	11	78	854	2,741	779	3,101	7,553
Kittitas	10	3	13	180	368	137	165	863
Klickitat	11	0	11	129	280	98	113	631
Skamania	8	9	17	71	185	36	58	367
...Judicial District	19	9	28	200	465	134	171	998
Lewis	22	4	26	332	948	346	1,090	2,742
Lincoln	2	1	3	48	135	34	54	274
Mason	21	1	22	187	586	167	469	1,431
Okanogan	15	3	18	282	382	231	149	1,062
Pacific	25	2	27	139	511	142	358	1,177
Wahkiakum	2	3	5	13	53	12	102	185
...Judicial District	27	5	32	152	564	154	460	1,362
Pierce	144	18	162	4,030	2,205	3,306	5,452	15,155
Skagit	19	1	20	398	1,725	424	831	3,398
Snohomish	152	33	185	1,960	5,351	1,545	3,741	12,782
Spokane	62	34	96	2,414	5,893	2,126	2,959	13,488
Thurston	32	9	41	840	2,849	706	969	5,405
Walla Walla	26	1	27	313	827	249	357	1,773
Whatcom	29	7	36	688	1,760	558	1,272	4,314
Whitman	9	0	9	103	244	45	104	505
Yakima	67	24	91	1,825	2,748	1,305	2,086	8,055
State	1,935	405	2,340	26,629	60,510	22,361	43,372	155,212

**The Superior Courts
History of Civil Filings, 1987-1991**

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	200	190	-5.0%	218	14.7%	214	-1.8%	250	16.8%
Asotin	330	344	4.2%	388	12.8%	428	10.3%	578	35.0%
Columbia	71	73	2.8%	57	-21.9%	69	21.1%	68	-1.4%
Garfield	31	28	-9.7%	34	21.4%	21	-38.2%	27	28.6%
..Judicial District	432	445	3.0%	479	7.6%	518	8.1%	673	29.9%
Benton	1,998	1,972	-1.3%	2,147	8.9%	2,327	8.4%	2,339	0.5%
Franklin	731	646	-11.6%	679	5.1%	865	27.4%	951	9.9%
..Judicial District	2,729	2,618	-4.1%	2,826	7.9%	3,192	13.0%	3,290	3.1%
Chelan	1,280	1,295	1.2%	1,424	10.0%	1,476	3.7%	1,579	7.0%
Douglas	226	264	16.8%	313	18.6%	292	-6.7%	295	1.0%
..Judicial District	1,506	1,559	3.5%	1,737	11.4%	1,768	1.8%	1,874	6.0%
Clallam	990	1,118	12.9%	1,157	3.5%	1,228	6.1%	1,324	7.8%
Clark	5,144	5,113	-0.6%	5,297	3.6%	5,439	2.7%	5,431	-0.1%
Cowlitz	1,624	1,791	10.3%	1,876	4.7%	2,083	11.0%	2,191	5.2%
Ferry	120	148	23.3%	162	9.5%	115	-29.0%	129	12.2%
Pend Oreille	179	199	11.2%	216	8.5%	252	16.7%	267	6.0%
Stevens	488	502	2.9%	549	9.4%	586	6.7%	627	7.0%
..Judicial District	787	849	7.9%	927	9.2%	953	2.8%	1,023	7.3%
Grant	1,025	973	-5.1%	1,160	19.2%	1,231	6.1%	1,407	14.3%
Grays Harbor	1,342	1,528	13.9%	1,665	9.0%	1,810	8.7%	1,791	-1.0%
Island	972	968	-0.4%	975	0.7%	1,005	3.1%	1,053	4.8%
San Juan	192	182	-5.2%	193	6.0%	209	8.3%	244	16.7%
..Judicial District	1,164	1,150	-1.2%	1,168	1.6%	1,214	3.9%	1,297	6.8%
Jefferson	371	396	6.7%	394	-0.5%	539	36.8%	480	-10.9%
King	32,299	33,449	3.6%	35,014	4.7%	35,096	0.2%	36,417	3.8%
Kitsap	3,169	3,695	16.6%	4,098	10.9%	4,274	4.3%	4,642	8.6%
Kittitas	487	442	-9.2%	458	3.6%	483	5.5%	526	8.9%
Klickitat	321	347	8.1%	332	-4.3%	396	19.3%	373	-5.8%
Skamania	236	222	-5.9%	292	31.5%	233	-20.2%	201	-13.7%
..Judicial District	557	569	2.2%	624	9.7%	629	0.8%	574	-8.7%
Lewis	1,229	1,292	5.1%	1,475	14.2%	1,443	-2.2%	1,467	1.7%
Lincoln	1,147	1,432	24.8%	1,512	5.6%	1,852	22.5%	2,343	26.5%
Mason	683	678	-0.7%	648	-4.4%	872	34.6%	793	-9.1%
Okanogan	569	604	6.2%	612	1.3%	737	20.4%	741	0.5%
Pacific	370	350	-5.4%	414	18.3%	438	5.8%	419	-4.3%
Wahkiakum	45	66	46.7%	72	9.1%	62	-13.9%	56	-9.7%
..Judicial District	415	416	0.2%	486	16.8%	500	2.9%	475	-5.0%
Pierce	14,356	16,478	14.8%	17,202	4.4%	17,949	4.3%	19,429	8.2%
Skagit	1,572	1,599	1.7%	1,645	2.9%	1,619	-1.6%	1,716	6.0%
Snohomish	9,778	9,737	-0.4%	10,490	7.7%	10,939	4.3%	10,903	-0.3%
Spokane	7,136	6,998	-1.9%	7,964	13.8%	8,255	3.7%	8,828	6.9%
Thurston	3,703	3,706	0.1%	3,863	4.2%	3,977	3.0%	4,176	5.0%
Walla Walla	961	978	1.8%	1,013	3.6%	1,010	-0.3%	1,157	14.6%
Whatcom	2,154	2,238	3.9%	2,243	0.2%	2,457	9.5%	2,568	4.5%
Whitman	325	314	-3.4%	359	14.3%	363	1.1%	386	6.3%
Yakima	3,628	3,533	-2.6%	3,673	4.0%	3,964	7.9%	4,158	4.9%
State	101,482	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%	122,330	4.9%

The Superior Courts
Civil Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1991

County/Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Lower Court Appeals	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	9	26	10	152	6	38	9	250	44
Asotin	15	9	69	361	1	118	5	578	129
Columbia	4	3	2	40	3	15	1	68	13
Garfield	1	5	3	16	1	1	0	27	6
..Judicial District	20	17	74	417	5	134	6	673	148
Benton	154	173	285	1,276	15	429	7	2,339	315
Franklin	61	72	109	495	7	205	2	951	139
..Judicial District	215	245	394	1,771	22	634	9	3,290	454
Chelan	82	128	103	932	13	317	4	1,579	115
Douglas	11	33	37	125	3	86	0	295	95
..Judicial District	93	161	140	1,057	16	403	4	1,874	210
Clallam	75	91	72	675	21	381	9	1,324	207
Clark	374	430	753	2,705	34	1,116	19	5,431	1,080
Cowlitz	121	112	256	1,090	21	554	37	2,191	320
Ferry	3	6	6	81	4	25	4	129	24
Pend Oreille	15	13	22	147	5	65	0	267	45
Stevens	21	61	51	342	3	146	3	627	139
..Judicial District	39	80	79	570	12	236	7	1,023	208
Grant	54	86	103	749	29	380	6	1,407	148
Grays Harbor	106	116	139	855	16	549	10	1,791	282
Island	50	146	57	542	9	237	12	1,053	136
San Juan	8	26	32	107	5	65	1	244	59
..Judicial District	58	172	89	649	14	302	13	1,297	195
Jefferson	26	36	39	214	5	148	12	480	66
King	5,045	6,319	6,045	12,771	345	5,040	252	36,417	4,992
Kitsap	356	370	478	2,528	54	833	23	4,642	622
Kittitas	33	56	41	269	10	105	12	526	113
Klickitat	12	35	18	193	6	104	5	373	93
Skamania	6	11	36	85	5	58	0	201	41
..Judicial District	18	46	54	278	11	162	5	574	134
Lewis	78	101	110	705	11	458	4	1,467	275
Lincoln	6	7	9	2,275	4	42	0	2,343	17
Mason	36	87	97	386	11	170	6	793	58
Okanogan	0	18	40	417	9	254	3	741	150
Pacific	26	8	32	229	4	113	7	419	92
Wahkiakum	4	5	4	21	1	20	1	56	11
..Judicial District	30	13	36	250	5	133	8	475	103
Pierce	1,689	2,414	2,822	7,625	146	4,656	77	19,429	1,518
Skagit	158	197	176	831	30	308	16	1,716	362
Snohomish	971	1,538	1,396	4,388	137	2,421	52	10,903	867
Spokane	857	700	704	4,645	129	1,720	73	8,828	1,321
Thurston	330	483	382	1,838	184	934	25	4,176	604
Walla Walla	36	53	52	631	10	365	10	1,157	99
Whatcom	228	343	292	1,094	21	534	56	2,568	221
Whitman	22	25	19	225	1	89	5	386	30
Yakima	292	498	367	2,290	37	656	18	4,158	520
State	11,375	15,440	15,268	54,350	1,356	23,755	786	122,330	15,368

The Superior Courts
Civil Cases Disposed by Type of Case, 1991

County/Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Lower Court Appeals	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	16	25	18	132	6	20	6	223
Asotin	11	11	65	316	1	110	2	516
Columbia	2	2	3	15	1	18	0	41
Garfield	1	2	0	18	0	0	0	21
..Judicial District	14	15	68	349	2	128	2	578
Benton	159	141	140	1,112	17	412	6	1,987
Franklin	45	68	114	403	3	248	2	883
..Judicial District	204	209	254	1,515	20	660	8	2,870
Chelan	65	92	69	765	9	276	6	1,282
Douglas	22	31	26	120	3	83	1	286
..Judicial District	87	123	95	885	12	359	7	1,568
Clallam	51	68	51	580	17	305	5	1,077
Clark	336	398	537	2,020	18	967	9	4,285
Cowlitz	134	104	230	1,140	28	535	25	2,196
Ferry	3	4	6	62	0	19	1	95
Pend Oreille	17	16	18	139	4	68	0	262
Stevens	22	44	35	313	4	156	6	580
..Judicial District	42	64	59	514	8	243	7	937
Grant	54	71	67	642	11	376	3	1,224
Grays Harbor	88	95	122	659	20	508	6	1,498
Island	56	183	120	731	5	254	13	1,362
San Juan	7	13	23	71	1	55	0	170
..Judicial District	63	196	143	802	6	309	13	1,532
Jefferson	15	37	41	194	7	150	8	452
King	5,033	7,153	5,357	13,610	323	4,173	146	35,795
Kitsap	237	352	416	2,347	30	827	21	4,230
Kittitas	26	42	29	230	6	88	3	424
Klickitat	17	22	8	183	4	101	4	339
Skamania	5	7	29	73	6	50	0	170
..Judicial District	22	29	37	256	10	151	4	509
Lewis	61	91	87	697	18	439	3	1,396
Lincoln	7	7	8	2,062	2	35	1	2,122
Mason	33	69	68	337	3	167	6	683
Okanogan	7	12	11	175	1	64	1	271
Pacific	16	4	16	174	3	106	4	323
Wahkiakum	3	4	1	19	2	18	1	48
..Judicial District	19	8	17	193	5	124	5	371
Pierce	1,581	2,186	2,890	7,564	167	4,917	94	19,399
Skagit	161	169	140	714	28	284	16	1,512
Snohomish	985	1,432	1,449	4,129	161	2,463	47	10,666
Spokane	636	642	309	3,358	71	440	32	5,488
Thurston	273	435	373	1,709	216	1,056	29	4,091
Walla Walla	48	48	26	484	5	325	1	937
Whatcom	301	382	332	1,236	19	509	32	2,811
Whitman	16	14	14	168	1	67	5	285
Yakima	290	471	373	2,023	49	643	19	3,868
State	10,840	14,947	13,621	50,724	1,270	21,332	564	113,298

The Superior Courts
Civil Case Activity, 1991

County/Court	Dispositions by Type							Proceedings by Type					
	Change of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgment Uncont.	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgment	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post-Disp. Hearing
Adams	6	1	74	62	61	3	16	223	2	7	62	135	19
Asotin	3	1	341	119	45	0	7	516	1	23	263	304	77
Columbia	0	0	22	13	3	2	1	41	0	4	38	33	12
Garfield	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	4	2	0
...Judicial District	3	1	382	134	48	2	8	578	1	27	305	339	89
Benton	61	7	773	473	397	14	262	1,987	21	234	899	1,152	366
Franklin	9	0	371	354	113	11	25	883	6	63	1,133	418	105
...Judicial District	70	7	1,144	827	510	25	287	2,870	27	297	2,032	1,570	471
Chelan	2	6	762	391	98	2	21	1,282	5	157	621	749	379
Douglas	3	0	149	110	4	3	17	286	4	26	93	137	46
...Judicial District	5	6	911	501	102	5	38	1,568	9	183	714	886	425
Clallam	0	1	494	349	179	12	42	1,077	17	56	1,918	778	310
Clark	4	0	1,861	1,282	571	15	552	4,285	34	313	2,374	3,168	852
Cowlitz	2	9	629	535	568	10	443	2,196	26	173	1,608	1,298	528
Ferry	3	1	44	17	24	1	5	95	1	4	55	67	48
Pend Oreille	0	0	114	100	38	5	5	262	0	3	66	144	48
Stevens	9	2	153	204	162	2	48	580	3	16	201	232	55
...Judicial District	12	3	311	321	224	8	58	937	4	23	322	443	151
Grant	113	3	344	435	231	9	89	1,224	13	77	874	728	300
Grays Harbor	8	6	565	538	223	18	140	1,498	12	98	2,145	939	365
Island	3	1	530	639	58	9	122	1,362	3	50	502	649	216
San Juan	1	0	87	53	18	3	8	170	0	14	79	84	29
...Judicial District	4	1	617	692	76	12	130	1,532	3	64	581	733	245
Jefferson	1	1	91	157	127	4	71	452	2	41	565	465	161
King	358	70	12,316	6,400	14,711	645	1,295	35,795	214	908	16,036	18,959	5,960
Kitsap	26	33	892	1,451	1,739	17	72	4,230	8	146	4,962	3,299	1,263
Kittitas	3	2	146	122	92	7	52	424	8	38	337	237	63
Klickitat	2	3	199	77	8	2	48	339	2	10	112	200	45
Skamania	2	0	49	47	45	2	25	170	2	16	79	111	22
...Judicial District	4	3	248	124	53	4	73	509	4	26	191	311	67
Lewis	3	3	485	552	280	5	68	1,396	9	37	455	951	598
Lincoln	28	2	1,973	97	5	1	16	2,122	0	3	1,911	50	37
Mason	5	4	304	168	172	8	22	683	4	29	392	500	146
Okanogan	0	0	190	80	0	1	0	271	2	28	194	389	47
Pacific	4	0	197	80	28	1	13	323	2	23	248	167	113
Wahkiakum	1	1	14	13	4	0	15	48	3	12	81	43	44
...Judicial District	5	1	211	93	32	1	28	371	5	35	329	210	157
Pierce	32	2	9,600	6,973	1,372	172	1,248	19,399	99	356	1,573	4,680	509
Skagit	5	2	548	492	327	19	119	1,512	15	51	987	777	340
Snohomish	53	71	3,433	2,658	3,400	100	951	10,666	69	316	4,577	5,858	3,403
Spokane	15	1	685	1,857	81	179	2,670	5,488	52	217	10,426	12,139	3,040
Thurston	35	108	1,678	1,552	306	97	315	4,091	15	151	5,277	2,959	894
Walla Walla	13	4	380	303	190	2	45	937	9	36	659	565	179
Whatcom	1	0	1,183	1,363	243	15	6	2,811	25	322	1,262	1,010	651
Whitman	0	0	184	55	34	2	10	285	12	22	165	164	61
Yakima	7	16	1,636	974	868	57	310	3,868	28	100	2,608	2,425	711
State	821	361	43,515	31,147	26,825	1,455	9,174	113,298	728	4,180	65,841	66,965	22,042

**The Superior Courts
History of Probate, Guardianship, and Adoption Filings, 1987-1991**

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	54	63	16.7%	75	19.0%	67	-10.7%	56	-16.4%
Asotin	63	110	74.6%	64	-41.8%	82	28.1%	73	-11.0%
Columbia	25	30	20.0%	21	-30.0%	28	33.3%	25	-10.7%
Garfield	11	15	36.4%	27	80.0%	35	29.6%	21	-40.0%
..Judicial District	99	155	56.6%	112	-27.7%	145	29.5%	119	-17.9%
Benton	347	339	-2.3%	354	4.4%	333	-5.9%	401	20.4%
Franklin	107	124	15.9%	102	-17.7%	109	6.9%	119	9.2%
..Judicial District	454	463	2.0%	456	-1.5%	442	-3.1%	520	17.6%
Chelan	236	225	-4.7%	232	3.1%	239	3.0%	254	6.3%
Douglas	87	73	-16.1%	83	13.7%	82	-1.2%	57	-30.5%
..Judicial District	323	298	-7.7%	315	5.7%	321	1.9%	311	-3.1%
Clallam	289	317	9.7%	313	-1.3%	326	4.2%	292	-10.4%
Clark	737	755	2.4%	751	-0.5%	794	5.7%	877	10.5%
Cowlitz	272	290	6.6%	227	-21.7%	266	17.2%	246	-7.5%
Ferry	16	20	25.0%	25	25.0%	21	-16.0%	22	4.8%
Pend Oreille	39	33	-15.4%	43	30.3%	31	-27.9%	34	9.7%
Stevens	112	109	-2.7%	99	-9.2%	112	13.1%	116	3.6%
..Judicial District	167	162	-3.0%	167	3.1%	164	-1.8%	172	4.9%
Grant	180	195	8.3%	198	1.5%	205	3.5%	174	-15.1%
Grays Harbor	253	268	5.9%	248	-7.5%	270	8.9%	276	2.2%
Island	275	294	6.9%	254	-13.6%	276	8.7%	246	-10.9%
San Juan	60	57	-5.0%	70	22.8%	59	-15.7%	72	22.0%
..Judicial District	335	351	4.8%	324	-7.7%	335	3.4%	318	-5.1%
Jefferson	106	113	6.6%	133	17.7%	125	-6.0%	102	-18.4%
King	6,107	6,079	-0.5%	6,390	5.1%	6,235	-2.4%	6,271	0.6%
Kitsap	670	804	20.0%	853	6.1%	779	-8.7%	861	10.5%
Kittitas	106	119	12.3%	105	-11.8%	92	-12.4%	118	28.3%
Klickitat	62	67	8.1%	69	3.0%	81	17.4%	71	-12.3%
Skamania	30	30	0.0%	34	13.3%	25	-26.5%	21	-16.0%
..Judicial District	92	97	5.4%	103	6.2%	106	2.9%	92	-13.2%
Lewis	273	253	-7.3%	270	6.7%	253	-6.3%	238	-5.9%
Lincoln	78	72	-7.7%	84	16.7%	64	-23.8%	70	9.4%
Mason	175	198	13.1%	189	-4.5%	178	-5.8%	188	5.6%
Okanogan	127	128	0.8%	137	7.0%	112	-18.2%	148	32.1%
Pacific	104	109	4.8%	101	-7.3%	93	-7.9%	102	9.7%
Wahkiakum	13	20	53.8%	20	0.0%	23	15.0%	15	-34.8%
..Judicial District	117	129	10.3%	121	-6.2%	116	-4.1%	117	0.9%
Pierce	2,090	2,187	4.6%	2,215	1.3%	2,163	-2.3%	2,050	-5.2%
Skagit	334	360	7.8%	355	-1.4%	356	0.3%	364	2.2%
Snohomish	1,349	1,429	5.9%	1,437	0.6%	1,437	0.0%	1,514	5.4%
Spokane	1,680	1,597	-4.9%	1,474	-7.7%	1,606	9.0%	1,516	-5.6%
Thurston	529	617	16.6%	561	-9.1%	515	-8.2%	560	8.7%
Walla Walla	293	290	-1.0%	279	-3.8%	302	8.2%	240	-20.5%
Whatcom	385	429	11.4%	422	-1.6%	413	-2.1%	421	1.9%
Whitman	147	141	-4.1%	137	-2.8%	165	20.4%	140	-15.2%
Yakima	814	795	-2.3%	703	-11.6%	767	9.1%	796	3.8%
State	18,635	19,154	2.8%	19,154	0.0%	19,119	-0.2%	19,167	0.3%

The Superior Courts
History of Mental Illness Filings, 1987-1991

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	24	25	4.2%	21	-16.0%	24	14.3%	23	-4.2%
Asotin	35	39	11.4%	29	-25.6%	28	-3.4%	25	-10.7%
Columbia	6	3	-50.0%	18	500.0%	11	-38.9%	4	-63.6%
Garfield	1	7	600.0%	5	-28.6%	4	-20.0%	6	50.0%
..Judicial District	42	49	16.7%	52	6.1%	43	-17.3%	35	-18.6%
Benton	253	224	-11.5%	187	-16.5%	182	-2.7%	158	-13.2%
Franklin	82	84	2.4%	66	-21.4%	52	-21.2%	50	-3.8%
..Judicial District	335	308	-8.1%	253	-17.9%	234	-7.5%	208	-11.1%
Chelan	65	73	12.3%	111	52.1%	107	-3.6%	71	-33.6%
Douglas	5	10	100.0%	17	70.0%	6	-64.7%	11	83.3%
..Judicial District	70	83	18.6%	128	54.2%	113	-11.7%	82	-27.4%
Clallam	69	106	53.6%	100	-5.7%	63	-37.0%	83	31.7%
Clark	255	252	-1.2%	375	48.8%	326	-13.1%	275	-15.6%
Cowlitz	155	135	-12.9%	122	-9.6%	146	19.7%	138	-5.5%
Ferry	0	0	---	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%
Pend Oreille	8	7	-12.5%	6	-14.3%	14	133.3%	14	0.0%
Stevens	43	59	37.2%	49	-16.9%	49	0.0%	45	-8.2%
..Judicial District	51	66	29.4%	55	-16.7%	66	20.0%	61	-7.6%
Grant	173	134	-22.5%	107	-20.1%	107	0.0%	104	-2.8%
Grays Harbor	58	47	-19.0%	30	-36.2%	40	33.3%	31	-22.5%
Island	38	42	10.5%	53	26.2%	41	-22.6%	30	-26.8%
San Juan	3	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%	0	-50.0%	0	-50.0%
..Judicial District	41	44	7.3%	54	22.7%	41	-24.1%	30	-26.8%
Jefferson	24	24	0.0%	30	25.0%	27	-10.0%	8	-70.4%
King	2,732	2,487	-9.0%	2,614	5.1%	2,315	-11.4%	2,279	-1.6%
Kitsap	189	117	-38.1%	257	119.7%	349	35.8%	337	-3.4%
Kittitas	2	0	---	65	---	63	-3.1%	35	-44.4%
Klickitat	17	11	-35.3%	25	127.3%	17	-32.0%	13	-23.5%
Skamania	9	11	22.2%	12	9.1%	8	-33.3%	14	75.0%
..Judicial District	26	22	-15.4%	37	68.2%	25	-32.4%	27	8.0%
Lewis	99	107	8.1%	80	-25.2%	33	-58.8%	43	30.3%
Lincoln	3	8	166.7%	7	-12.5%	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Mason	0	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Okanogan	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Pacific	22	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%	23	76.9%	14	-39.1%
Wahkiakum	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
..Judicial District	22	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%	23	76.9%	14	-39.1%
Pierce	2,165	2,661	22.9%	2,534	-4.8%	2,329	-8.1%	2,331	0.1%
Skagit	93	99	6.5%	66	-33.3%	60	-9.1%	21	-65.0%
Snohomish	547	245	-55.2%	283	15.5%	256	-9.5%	195	-23.8%
Spokane	1,581	1,214	-23.2%	1,214	0.0%	1,081	-11.0%	1,273	17.8%
Thurston	178	186	4.5%	151	-18.8%	152	0.7%	124	-18.4%
Walla Walla	101	108	6.9%	108	0.0%	77	-28.7%	99	28.6%
Whatcom	62	77	24.2%	65	-15.6%	59	-9.2%	82	39.0%
Whitman	26	17	-34.6%	11	35.3%	12	9.1%	5	-58.3%
Yakima	602	493	-18.1%	434	-12.0%	481	10.8%	412	-14.3%
State	9,725	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%	8,362	-2.2%

The Superior Courts
Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, and Mental Illness Cases, 1991

County/Court	Filings					Dispositions					Trial Total	Hearings				
	Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total	Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total		Pro- bate	Guard- ianship	Adop- tion	Mental Illness	Total Hearing
Adams	44	5	7	23	79	41	1	4	2	48	0	20	12	5	0	37
Asotin	61	6	6	25	98	56	7	4	13	80	1	18	32	6	0	56
Columbia	20	3	2	4	29	14	2	0	0	16	0	4	4	0	0	8
Garfield	13	3	5	6	27	15	1	0	0	16	0	1	2	0	0	3
...Judicial District	94	12	13	35	154	85	10	4	13	112	1	23	38	6	0	67
Benton	261	58	82	158	559	249	17	71	155	492	3	35	73	78	109	295
Franklin	90	9	20	50	169	66	2	2	6	76	2	67	20	33	22	142
...Judicial District	351	67	102	208	728	315	19	73	161	568	5	102	93	111	131	437
Chelan	184	17	53	71	325	126	7	36	4	173	2	88	34	37	0	159
Douglas	46	3	8	11	68	39	1	9	0	49	0	23	10	12	0	45
...Judicial District	230	20	61	82	393	165	8	45	4	222	2	111	44	49	0	204
Clallam	237	16	39	83	375	77	0	16	0	93	2	195	90	63	4	352
Clark	583	136	158	275	1,152	471	19	120	2	612	19	290	197	179	53	719
Cowlitz	185	28	33	138	384	154	9	33	74	270	2	94	47	36	144	321
Ferry	21	0	1	2	24	13	0	0	2	15	1	12	2	0	0	14
Pend Oreille	23	5	6	14	48	25	2	4	13	44	0	11	7	5	0	23
Stevens	94	6	16	45	161	54	3	15	31	103	0	37	14	12	2	65
...Judicial District	138	11	23	61	233	92	5	19	46	162	1	60	23	17	2	102
Grant	128	27	19	104	278	100	10	17	104	231	1	80	61	20	0	161
Grays Harbor	215	18	43	31	307	151	7	39	24	221	3	140	62	70	0	272
Island	171	29	46	30	276	167	25	50	27	269	0	63	63	56	15	197
San Juan	56	8	8	0	72	60	4	4	0	68	0	17	20	7	0	44
...Judicial District	227	37	54	30	348	227	29	54	27	337	0	80	83	63	15	241
Jefferson	77	10	15	8	110	58	8	10	2	78	1	85	43	26	2	156
King	4,596	772	903	2,279	8,550	3,764	935	732	2,209	7,640	40	4,053	1,444	974	3,853	10,324
Kitsap	602	104	155	337	1,198	526	23	129	115	793	4	528	312	224	321	1,385
Kittitas	107	5	6	35	153	32	3	4	0	39	0	9	11	5	0	25
Klickitat	54	3	14	13	84	48	1	13	1	63	0	24	5	9	0	38
Skamania	19	1	1	14	35	8	0	1	0	9	0	14	1	1	0	16
...Judicial District	73	4	15	27	119	56	1	14	1	72	0	38	6	10	0	54
Lewis	189	17	32	43	281	152	8	32	0	192	2	30	26	7	6	69
Lincoln	60	2	8	7	77	52	2	6	7	67	0	8	2	11	0	21
Mason	159	10	19	0	188	105	1	13	0	119	1	60	19	15	0	94
Okanogan	104	8	36	0	148	44	0	0	0	44	3	57	16	16	0	89
Pacific	77	15	10	14	116	36	4	10	0	50	0	74	19	13	2	108
Wahkiakum	11	0	4	0	15	11	1	4	0	16	0	11	6	8	0	25
...Judicial District	88	15	14	14	131	47	5	14	0	66	0	85	25	21	2	133
Pierce	1,305	355	390	2,331	4,381	701	27	186	2,359	3,273	6	13	10	213	6,561	6,797
Skagit	277	37	50	21	385	229	15	50	17	311	3	55	45	51	18	169
Snohomish	1,050	239	225	195	1,709	822	62	218	153	1,255	6	158	285	251	0	694
Spokane	1,133	166	217	1,273	2,789	671	40	195	1,052	1,958	15	1,527	1,309	407	2,588	5,831
Thurston	422	49	89	124	684	326	19	79	121	545	4	356	152	114	108	730
Walla Walla	185	23	32	99	339	183	9	24	1	217	3	41	33	20	52	146
Whatcom	316	31	74	82	503	189	5	33	0	227	3	53	100	10	108	271
Whitman	114	10	16	5	145	86	2	17	1	106	0	64	25	17	0	106
Yakima	611	89	96	412	1,208	515	91	81	398	1,085	3	95	41	65	330	531
State	13,900	2,323	2,944	8,362	27,529	10,436	1,373	2,261	6,893	20,963	130	8,510	4,654	3,076	14,298	30,538

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1987-1991

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	16	23	43.8%	33	43.5%	38	15.2%	101	165.8%
Asotin	57	51	-10.5%	35	-31.4%	36	2.9%	36	0.0%
Columbia	25	11	-56.0%	10	-9.1%	19	90.0%	31	63.2%
Garfield	3	4	33.3%	5	25.0%	3	-40.0%	9	200.0%
..Judicial District	85	66	-22.4%	50	-24.2%	58	16.0%	76	31.0%
Benton	421	391	-7.1%	382	-2.3%	585	53.1%	614	5.0%
Franklin	160	212	32.5%	252	18.9%	198	-21.4%	229	15.7%
..Judicial District	581	603	3.8%	634	5.1%	783	23.5%	843	7.7%
Chelan	274	332	21.2%	334	0.6%	369	10.5%	412	11.7%
Douglas	91	161	76.9%	129	-19.9%	141	9.3%	137	-2.8%
..Judicial District	365	493	35.1%	463	-6.1%	510	10.2%	549	7.6%
Clallam	233	181	-22.3%	170	-6.1%	166	-2.4%	137	-17.5%
Clark	812	759	-6.5%	982	29.4%	1,027	4.6%	1,183	15.2%
Cowlitz	369	424	14.9%	374	-11.8%	351	-6.1%	422	20.2%
Ferry	42	30	-28.6%	29	-3.3%	40	37.9%	9	-77.5%
Pend Oreille	26	27	3.8%	33	22.2%	42	27.3%	48	14.3%
Stevens	89	103	15.7%	100	-2.9%	120	20.0%	78	-35.0%
..Judicial District	157	160	1.9%	162	1.3%	202	24.7%	135	-33.2%
Grant	230	252	9.6%	327	29.8%	297	-9.2%	409	37.7%
Grays Harbor	394	337	-14.5%	317	-5.9%	365	15.1%	351	-3.8%
Island	76	101	32.9%	114	12.9%	140	22.8%	143	2.1%
San Juan	34	26	-23.5%	22	-15.4%	35	59.1%	22	-37.1%
..Judicial District	110	127	15.5%	136	7.1%	175	28.7%	165	-5.7%
Jefferson	103	87	-15.5%	79	-9.2%	46	-41.8%	99	115.2%
King	6,222	6,475	4.1%	6,950	7.3%	7,045	1.4%	7,851	11.4%
Kitsap	758	845	11.5%	895	5.9%	1,044	16.6%	1,011	-3.2%
Kittitas	94	127	35.1%	101	-20.5%	133	31.7%	145	9.0%
Klickitat	75	103	37.3%	72	-30.1%	85	18.1%	87	2.4%
Skamania	22	23	4.5%	23	0.0%	12	-47.8%	29	141.7%
..Judicial District	97	126	29.9%	95	-24.6%	97	2.1%	116	19.6%
Lewis	305	268	-12.1%	201	-25.0%	188	-6.5%	295	56.9%
Lincoln	25	19	-24.0%	25	31.6%	24	-4.0%	37	54.2%
Mason	168	230	36.9%	231	0.4%	244	5.6%	219	-10.2%
Okanogan	213	157	-26.3%	174	10.8%	224	28.7%	266	18.8%
Pacific	97	104	7.2%	140	34.6%	121	-13.6%	96	-20.7%
Wahkiakum	24	16	-33.3%	9	-43.8%	2	-77.8%	8	300.0%
..Judicial District	121	120	-0.8%	149	24.2%	123	-17.4%	104	-15.4%
Pierce	1,186	1,496	26.1%	1,644	9.9%	1,692	2.9%	1,807	6.8%
Skagit	216	151	-30.1%	246	62.9%	305	24.0%	330	8.2%
Snohomish	1,210	1,480	22.3%	1,516	2.4%	1,505	-0.7%	1,646	9.4%
Spokane	1,242	1,306	5.2%	1,285	-1.6%	1,419	10.4%	1,741	22.7%
Thurston	802	893	11.3%	746	-16.5%	991	32.8%	904	-8.8%
Walla Walla	149	147	-1.3%	91	-38.1%	157	72.5%	190	21.0%
Whatcom	518	459	-11.4%	595	29.6%	728	22.4%	909	24.9%
Whitman	29	17	-41.4%	34	100.0%	35	2.9%	77	120.0%
Yakima	860	948	10.2%	1,101	16.1%	1,150	4.5%	1,561	35.7%
State	17,670	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%	23,679	12.1%

The Superior Courts
Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions, and Sentences, 1991

County/Court	Filings	Dispositions				Sentences					
		Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty Plea	Convicted Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentence	State Instit.	Total Sent.
Adams	101	1	1	0	72	0	72	74	23	49	72
Asotin	36	2	0	0	24	0	24	26	18	6	24
Columbia	31	0	4	0	20	0	20	24	12	8	20
Garfield	9	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0
..Judicial District	76	2	4	0	49	0	49	55	30	14	44
Benton	614	12	193	1	374	27	401	607	376	25	401
Franklin	229	2	66	0	124	5	129	197	101	28	129
..Judicial District	843	14	259	1	498	32	530	804	477	53	530
Chelan	412	4	50	0	183	5	188	242	136	52	188
Douglas	137	21	11	3	78	5	83	118	61	22	83
..Judicial District	549	25	61	3	261	10	271	360	197	74	271
Clallam	137	0	20	1	115	9	124	145	118	6	124
Clark	1,183	41	207	5	879	19	898	1,151	826	72	898
Cowlitz	422	8	40	12	264	29	293	353	250	48	298
Ferry	9	0	1	0	12	2	14	15	5	9	14
Pend Oreille	48	2	15	0	24	0	24	41	21	3	24
Stevens	78	0	16	0	75	1	76	92	76	0	76
..Judicial District	135	2	32	0	111	3	114	148	102	12	114
Grant	409	0	70	0	252	5	257	327	233	24	257
Grays Harbor	351	0	73	5	223	3	226	304	207	19	226
Island	143	1	39	2	103	4	107	149	94	13	107
San Juan	22	1	1	0	20	1	21	23	20	1	21
..Judicial District	165	2	40	2	123	5	128	172	114	14	128
Jefferson	99	5	8	0	58	7	65	78	28	37	65
King	7,851	51	3,159	151	3,234	490	3,724	7,085	3,201	528	3,729
Kitsap	1,011	60	237	8	561	32	593	898	524	69	593
Kittitas	145	2	41	0	99	10	109	152	88	21	109
Klickitat	87	1	31	0	37	7	44	76	39	5	44
Skamania	29	1	6	0	10	1	11	18	11	0	11
..Judicial District	116	2	37	0	47	8	55	94	50	5	55
Lewis	295	6	36	0	197	12	209	251	180	29	209
Lincoln	37	10	3	0	20	0	20	33	17	3	20
Mason	219	3	42	1	145	4	149	195	125	24	149
Okanogan	266	0	19	0	179	1	180	199	165	15	180
Pacific	96	1	28	0	63	6	69	98	37	32	69
Wahkiakum	8	0	1	0	3	0	3	4	1	3	4
..Judicial District	104	1	29	0	66	6	72	102	38	35	73
Pierce	1,807	42	626	7	990	29	1,019	1,694	753	213	966
Skagit	330	0	124	0	163	13	176	300	150	26	176
Snohomish	1,646	4	300	12	1,063	53	1,116	1,432	921	195	1,116
Spokane	1,741	5	245	16	1,212	77	1,289	1,555	1,131	138	1,269
Thurston	904	3	192	3	570	24	594	792	494	62	556
Walla Walla	190	0	99	0	114	5	119	218	114	5	119
Whatcom	909	1	225	7	539	52	591	824	524	67	591
Whitman	77	0	8	0	45	1	46	54	41	5	46
Yakima	1,561	7	414	14	759	69	828	1,263	732	96	828
State	23,679	297	6,651	248	12,908	1,008	13,916	21,112	11,853	1,958	13,811

The Superior Courts
Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1991

County/Court	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent.	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post-Disposition	Total Proceedings
Adams	12	1	68	0	18	23	122
Asotin	24	3	8	1	18	2	56
Columbia	65	8	13	0	12	2	100
Garfield	3	0	0	0	5	0	8
...Judicial District	92	11	21	1	35	4	164
Benton	611	46	313	45	236	375	1,626
Franklin	506	27	97	3	99	145	877
...Judicial District	1,117	73	410	48	335	520	2,503
Chelan	741	119	36	37	218	291	1,442
Douglas	150	33	29	7	65	88	372
...Judicial District	891	152	65	44	283	379	1,814
Clallam	188	21	96	12	41	129	487
Clark	1,954	127	567	31	366	216	3,261
Cowlitz	685	49	221	45	60	251	1,311
Ferry	22	2	10	2	1	9	46
Pend Oreille	67	3	8	3	19	10	110
Stevens	53	10	58	1	37	37	196
...Judicial District	142	15	76	6	57	56	352
Grant	530	135	68	7	269	164	1,173
Grays Harbor	411	151	30	6	255	331	1,184
Island	204	15	84	6	29	80	418
San Juan	31	3	16	2	4	11	67
...Judicial District	235	18	100	8	33	91	485
Jefferson	263	49	8	5	76	161	562
King	5,014	552	2,633	820	1,541	1,595	12,155
Kitsap	1,290	60	512	45	189	510	2,606
Kittitas	126	7	79	10	38	45	305
Klickitat	107	4	30	0	24	28	193
Skamania	27	2	7	3	5	17	61
...Judicial District	134	6	37	3	29	45	254
Lewis	224	21	169	13	49	179	655
Lincoln	24	12	14	0	5	11	66
Mason	283	28	101	5	70	279	766
Okanogan	364	5	1	0	208	133	711
Pacific	152	10	61	8	27	102	360
Wahkiakum	7	1	3	0	1	7	19
...Judicial District	159	11	64	8	28	109	379
Pierce	2,188	812	178	36	834	812	4,860
Skagit	1,295	115	27	32	180	140	1,789
Snohomish	2,386	110	929	64	177	451	4,117
Spokane	3,560	1,037	181	91	1,306	200	6,375
Thurston	1,116	56	514	27	59	753	2,525
Walla Walla	518	84	5	5	121	143	876
Whatcom	1,341	125	465	83	141	625	2,780
Whitman	136	4	4	0	48	15	207
Yakima	3,307	35	697	92	241	890	5,262
State	29,985	3,882	8,340	1,547	7,092	9,260	60,106

**The Superior Courts
History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1987-1991**

County/Court	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Adams	3	3	0.0%	6	100.0%	14	133.3%	13	-7.1%
Asotin	13	24	84.6%	16	-33.3%	19	18.8%	15	-21.1%
Columbia	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Garfield	0	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%	3	50.0%
..Judicial District	14	25	78.6%	20	-20.0%	21	5.0%	20	-4.8%
Benton	112	99	-11.6%	107	8.1%	91	-15.0%	79	-13.2%
Franklin	55	56	1.8%	58	3.6%	41	-29.3%	48	17.1%
..Judicial District	167	155	-7.2%	165	6.5%	132	-20.0%	127	-3.8%
Chelan	53	72	35.8%	92	27.8%	102	10.9%	98	-3.9%
Douglas	22	19	-13.6%	16	-15.8%	24	50.0%	20	-16.7%
..Judicial District	75	91	21.3%	108	18.7%	126	16.7%	118	-6.3%
Clallam	238	238	0.0%	120	-49.6%	89	-25.8%	118	32.6%
Clark	334	292	-12.6%	294	0.7%	344	17.0%	305	-11.3%
Cowlitz	98	100	2.0%	110	10.0%	107	-2.7%	91	-15.0%
Ferry	18	11	-38.9%	10	-9.1%	14	40.0%	21	50.0%
Pend Oreille	28	24	-14.3%	37	54.2%	22	-40.5%	25	13.6%
Stevens	57	65	14.0%	49	-24.6%	34	-30.6%	43	26.5%
..Judicial District	103	100	-2.9%	96	-4.0%	70	-27.1%	89	-27.1%
Grant	48	49	2.1%	42	-14.3%	63	50.0%	82	30.2%
Grays Harbor	106	142	34.0%	74	-47.9%	73	-1.4%	119	63.0%
Island	44	38	-13.6%	22	-42.1%	39	77.3%	41	5.1%
San Juan	12	7	-41.7%	4	-42.9%	1	-75.0%	4	300.0%
..Judicial District	56	45	-19.6%	26	-42.2%	40	53.8%	45	12.5%
Jefferson	43	57	32.6%	24	-57.9%	41	70.8%	39	-4.9%
King	1,519	1,671	10.0%	1,708	2.2%	1,572	-8.0%	1,477	-6.0%
Kitsap	156	156	0.0%	128	-17.9%	142	10.9%	179	26.1%
Kittitas	34	21	-38.2%	16	-23.8%	28	75.0%	19	-32.1%
Klickitat	26	34	30.8%	24	-29.4%	34	41.7%	22	-35.3%
Skamania	10	21	110.0%	17	-19.0%	11	-35.3%	28	154.5%
..Judicial District	36	55	52.8%	41	-25.5%	45	9.8%	50	11.1%
Lewis	165	162	-1.8%	137	-15.4%	156	13.9%	155	-0.6%
Lincoln	4	1	-75.0%	3	200.0%	11	266.7%	16	45.5%
Mason	28	33	17.9%	40	21.2%	66	65.0%	59	-10.6%
Okanogan	24	32	33.3%	61	90.6%	66	8.2%	60	-9.1%
Pacific	32	23	-28.1%	18	-21.7%	12	-33.3%	30	150.0%
Wahkiakum	7	3	-57.1%	4	33.3%	3	-25.0%	2	-33.3%
..Judicial District	39	26	-33.3%	22	-15.4%	15	-31.8%	32	113.3%
Pierce	402	616	53.2%	546	-11.4%	473	-13.4%	564	19.2%
Skagit	67	86	28.4%	96	11.6%	79	-17.7%	87	10.1%
Snohomish	375	340	-9.3%	407	19.7%	379	-6.9%	424	11.9%
Spokane	428	470	9.8%	554	17.9%	547	-1.3%	586	7.1%
Thurston	116	138	19.0%	148	7.2%	126	-14.9%	150	19.0%
Walla Walla	88	79	-10.2%	101	27.8%	71	-29.7%	60	-15.5%
Whatcom	69	77	11.6%	77	0.0%	83	7.8%	55	-33.7%
Whitman	10	35	250.0%	35	0.0%	30	-14.3%	30	0.0%
Yakima	157	176	12.1%	208	18.2%	215	3.4%	258	20.0%
State	5,002	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%	5,427	3.9%

The Superior Courts
Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1991

County/Court	Filings	Dispositions			Total Disposed	Pre-Fact Finding	Proceedings				Total Hearing
		Change of Venue	Dismissed	Petition Approved			Fact Finding Only	Fact Finding & Disposition	Separate Disp.	Post-Disp.	
Adams	13	1	4	4	9	2	0	2	13	9	26
Asotin	15	0	3	11	14	8	0	6	10	63	87
Columbia	2	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	2	1	6
Garfield	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
..Judicial District	20	2	5	11	18	12	1	6	12	64	95
Benton	79	2	97	59	158	94	16	47	40	370	567
Franklin	48	2	6	5	13	177	10	18	28	190	423
..Judicial District	127	4	103	64	171	271	26	65	68	560	990
Chelan	98	4	15	59	78	121	40	15	28	293	497
Douglas	20	0	6	3	9	30	5	6	3	37	81
..Judicial District	118	4	21	62	87	151	45	21	31	330	578
Clallam	118	0	113	49	162	138	41	100	6	446	731
Clark	305	15	228	85	328	310	176	42	227	1,437	2,192
Cowlitz	91	4	59	85	148	177	23	82	13	575	870
Ferry	21	0	2	19	21	28	4	9	9	17	67
Pend Oreille	25	2	15	12	29	9	5	0	22	42	78
Stevens	43	2	20	21	43	30	5	3	29	24	91
..Judicial District	89	4	37	52	93	67	14	12	60	83	236
Grant	82	2	11	58	71	143	7	5	87	203	445
Grays Harbor	119	4	10	85	99	140	0	2	194	308	644
Island	41	0	10	27	37	34	7	14	10	57	122
San Juan	4	1	0	3	4	1	1	1	0	6	11
..Judicial District	45	1	10	30	41	35	8	15	10	65	133
Jefferson	39	1	8	26	35	38	18	13	23	124	216
King	1,477	29	585	881	1,495	2,221	83	55	908	1,060	4,327
Kitsap	179	15	56	106	177	590	76	36	182	1,538	2,422
Kittitas	19	0	14	13	27	9	15	1	11	87	123
Klickitat	22	1	19	0	20	11	9	2	5	132	159
Skamania	28	0	14	18	32	25	4	10	17	70	126
..Judicial District	50	1	33	18	52	36	13	12	22	202	285
Lewis	155	2	40	117	159	80	3	97	70	214	464
Lincoln	16	0	7	6	13	12	2	1	6	19	40
Mason	59	1	10	13	24	36	18	8	38	230	330
Okanogan	60	0	33	4	37	47	56	1	14	235	353
Pacific	30	2	1	14	17	27	19	10	1	78	135
Wahkiakum	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	0	8	12	25
..Judicial District	32	3	2	14	19	29	22	10	9	90	160
Pierce	564	0	303	314	617	554	333	473	6	2,628	3,994
Skagit	87	0	13	58	71	55	14	7	10	43	129
Snohomish	424	6	204	212	422	762	171	98	160	1,457	2,648
Spokane	586	9	177	534	720	328	362	172	8	1,756	2,626
Thurston	150	0	41	69	110	63	6	63	5	346	483
Walla Walla	60	0	23	35	58	91	16	0	9	76	192
Whatcom	55	0	23	1	24	78	39	42	82	478	719
Whitman	30	0	8	4	12	25	17	4	7	55	108
Yakima	258	4	52	108	164	195	63	70	71	797	1,196
State	5,427	112	2,233	3,118	5,463	6,695	1,668	1,515	2,362	15,515	27,755

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges - The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count, but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week - The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one work week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE - The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE - The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE - The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category. Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed county clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE - The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the clerk's office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE - The hours worked by the elected/appointed county clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort - Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial - Cases involving monetary disputes where damages are not the issue.

Property Rights - Cases involving land and items attached to land.

Domestic Relations - Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews - Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints - Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts - Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk - Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trial - Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing - An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing - A hearing that does not produce a resolution for a case. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing - A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, and change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing - A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearing - A civil case with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings - Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues arise later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions - Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial - Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials - Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals - All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested - (a) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (b) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (c) Cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category); or (d) Cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without a contested

hearing. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals - Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements - Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments - Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgment After Trial - The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide - Cases where the primary charge involves murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes - Cases where the primary charge involves sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault - Cases where the primary charge involves assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary - Cases where the primary charge involves burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft - Cases where the primary charge involves taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances - Cases where the primary charge involves violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes - Cases where the primary charge involves other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts - Cases involving the appeal of a judgment rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopening - A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment - A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearing - A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and

stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing - A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed of or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearing - A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals - Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review should be eventually disposed of by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution - Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals - Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity - Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity,

usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea - Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial - Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial - Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only - Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentences.

Jail or Jail and Probation - Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution - Instances where the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocation of Sentence - A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate - Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship - Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption - Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness - Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trial - Contested proceeding in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing - An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals - Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion - Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested

dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court - Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearing - Proceeding that occurs before adjudication, i.e., before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearing - Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearing - Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him or her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Separate Disposition Hearing - Proceeding in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearing - Proceeding which occurs after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for the processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals - Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals - Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he or she was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea - The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision - Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence - A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, and jail.

Institution - A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is

counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing - Proceeding that occurs before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearing - Hearing on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing - Proceeding at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearing - Proceeding in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

Post-Disposition Hearing - Proceeding which occurs after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for subsequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals - Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved - Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Statistical Tables

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Understanding Caseload Tables

The following tables contain statistical information summarizing the judicial caseloads of all Washington Courts of Limited Jurisdiction for calendar year 1991. Information presented here was provided by court administrators and clerks of each district court, municipal court, and traffic violations bureau via monthly reports. Following administrator/ clerk verification of the courts' data, prosecutors were given an opportunity to review information for their county prior to publication.

Reporting courts are listed by county and categorized into four types: district courts (which may sponsor branch locations in addition to the primary site), municipalities that contract for services from district courts (indented under the appropriate district court), independent municipal courts, and traffic violation bureaus (listed alphabetically after the district courts). These are presented in the following scheme:

Categorization in Table

County

..District Court

..Branch 1 (primary site)

...Contracting Municipalities

..Site Total

..Branch 2

...Contracting Municipalities

..Site Total

..District Total

..Independent Municipal Courts

..Traffic Violations Bureaus

County Total

The designation "N" indicates that no information was received from the court for the specified item. The designation "P" indicates that information was received for only part of the year. Incomplete data are not included in state totals. (See the OAC Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data.)

The number of cases transferred from a court or traffic violations bureau to another court have been deducted from the filings in the originating court.

A glossary is included in this chapter. Please consider the definitions and reporting conventions detailed in the glossary when interpreting statistics provided in the following tables. Additional

information can be attained from *Collecting and Reporting Court Statistics: A Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction*.

More detailed information regarding the activities of individual courts during the year can be attained from *Caseloads of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of Washington State*, a report produced annually by Research and Information Services, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Eighty Largest Courts

The following tables present activity of the eighty largest courts of limited jurisdiction, as determined by total filings during the calendar year. Statistics for district courts include filings from associated contracting municipalities and branch sites. The table entitled, "Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts" orders these by descending rank, with the court having the largest number of total filings (Seattle Municipal Court) appearing in the first position.

Order: All subsequent tables retain the order determined by total filings. To scan a court's activity from casetype to casetype, locate the court in the first table, "Cases Filed," then trace horizontally across the tables. The court will appear in the same location throughout.

Ranking: Numbers appearing to the left of the courts indicate ranking with respect to filings of the single casetype detailed in that table. A decimal point following the rank indicates a tie.

Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data

The *Report of the Courts of Washington* is the sole source of statewide statistics regarding operation of this state's courts. In order to serve as a reliable document it is imperative the statistics accurately reflect court activity.

All data collected by Research and Information Services are reported to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on a monthly basis by court administrators and chief clerks in the state's courts.

Virtually all courts provide complete reporting of statistical data, as mandated by RCW 2.56.050. Occasionally a court does not report complete statistics. This "partial reporting" falls into two categories: (1) reports are not submitted for every month in a calendar year, or (2) certain items within the report are not submitted for every month.

Partial reporting creates a dilemma. For courts with partial reporting, it is not feasible to indicate the number of months on

which each item is based. Therefore, inaccurate conclusions and relationships could be derived from figures representing some unknown portion of the year.

As a consequence, it is the policy of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts that only those items with all twelve months of data will appear in *The Report of the Courts of Washington* and all other year-end compilations and summaries provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

"P" (partially reported) appears in lieu of statistical counts for any item missing one or more months' data. It follows that "P" will appear in *all* items for any court missing one or more monthly reports. "N" (not reported) is used to indicate that *no* data were received during the year.

Exceptions: Courts are occasionally established, dissolved, or experience a change in contracting relationships in the middle of a calendar year. In such a case, the court would not have activity to report for that portion of the calendar year in which it is not active. Providing the court's statistics are submitted for the months in which it is active, full reporting has taken place. Figures will be presented in the *Report of the Courts of Washington* and other year-end compilations and summaries.

There may be unusual circumstances warranting exception to this policy. These will be evaluated by Research and Information Services on an individual basis, and a decision will be made with respect to consequent impact upon the integrity of statewide statistics.

Courts which have difficulty in reporting complete statistics throughout the year are encouraged to contact the Office of the Administrator for the Courts for assistance.

The following were established during 1991:

Benton Municipality's contract with Benton County District Court terminated June 30.

Mercer Island District Court merged into Bellevue District Court January 1, and combined databases effective July 1.

Bellevue District Court assumed Mercer Island Municipality's contract January 1.

Figures reflect full reporting for active period, which was less than a full calendar year.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Court Activity by Type of Case, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Traffic Infractions	739,882 61.9%	773,313 61.4%	4.5%	774,492 60.3%	0.2%	841,809 61.7%	8.7%	823,554 60.2%	-2.2%
Non-Traffic Infractions	3,172 0.3%	4,864 0.4%	53.3%	5,954 0.5%	22.4%	6,295 0.5%	5.7%	33,400 2.4%	430.6%
DWI/Physical Control	33,848 2.8%	34,920 2.8%	3.2%	40,060 3.1%	14.7%	42,075 3.1%	5.0%	38,610 2.8%	-8.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	146,034 12.2%	156,882 12.4%	7.4%	166,765 13.0%	6.3%	167,710 12.3%	0.6%	170,651 12.5%	1.8%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	163,748 13.7%	174,780 13.9%	6.7%	181,419 14.1%	3.8%	189,520 13.9%	4.5%	167,179 12.2%	-11.8%
Felony Preliminary	4,541 0.4%	5,355 0.4%	17.9%	5,750 0.4%	7.4%	5,399 0.4%	-6.1%	5,483 0.4%	1.6%
Civil	73,253 6.1%	78,611 6.2%	7.3%	77,479 6.0%	-1.4%	79,996 5.9%	3.2%	91,900 6.7%	14.9%
Domestic Violence/Anti-harassment Protection*	2,889 0.2%	2,798 0.2%	-3.1%	2,485 0.2%	-11.2%	2,392 0.2%	-3.7%	6,360 0.5%	165.9%
Small Claims	28,230 2.4%	28,828 2.3%	2.1%	29,975 2.3%	4.0%	29,372 2.2%	-2.0%	30,509 2.2%	3.9%
Sub-Total	1,195,597 100%	1,260,351 100%	5.4%	1,284,379 100%	1.9%	1,364,568 100%	6.2%	1,367,646 100%	0.2%
Parking	760,570	890,414	17.1%	883,179	-0.8%	832,425	-5.7%	880,653	5.8%
Total Filings	1,956,167	2,150,765	9.9%	2,167,558	0.8%	2,196,993	1.4%	2,248,299	2.3%
DISPOSITIONS									
Traffic Infractions	766,678 66.7%	821,332 68.5%	7.1%	804,824 66.7%	-2.0%	787,064 67.1%	-2.2%	815,070 66.4%	3.6%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,844 0.2%	3,264 0.3%	77.0%	4,319 0.4%	32.3%	5,438 0.5%	25.9%	8,481 0.7%	56.0%
DWI/Physical Control	20,869 1.8%	19,992 1.7%	-4.2%	22,091 1.8%	10.5%	22,451 1.9%	1.6%	25,130 2.0%	11.9%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	119,281 10.4%	125,061 10.4%	4.8%	136,776 11.3%	9.4%	133,294 11.4%	-2.5%	142,093 11.6%	6.6%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	147,226 12.8%	133,319 11.1%	-9.4%	142,921 11.8%	7.2%	133,834 11.4%	-6.4%	139,988 11.4%	4.6%
Felony Preliminary	8,889 0.8%	11,067 0.9%	24.5%	12,682 1.1%	14.6%	12,241 1.0%	-3.5%	10,450 0.9%	-14.6%
Civil	59,310 5.2%	60,518 5.0%	2.0%	60,129 5.0%	-0.6%	55,126 4.7%	-8.3%	60,014 4.9%	8.9%
Domestic Violence/Anti-harassment Protection	2,679 0.2%	2,619 0.2%	-2.2%	2,271 0.2%	-13.3%	2,342 0.2%	3.1%	4,643 0.4%	98.2%
Small Claims	22,098 1.9%	21,501 1.8%	-2.7%	21,467 1.8%	-0.2%	20,744 1.8%	-3.4%	20,895 1.7%	0.7%
Sub-Total	1,148,874 100%	1,198,673 100%	4.3%	1,207,480 100%	0.7%	1,172,534 100%	-2.9%	1,226,764 100%	4.6%
Parking	573,947	657,012	14.5%	630,787	-4.0%	300,914	-52.3%	336,605	11.9%
Total Dispositions	1,722,821	1,855,685	7.7%	1,838,267	-0.9%	1,473,448	-19.8%	1,563,369	6.1%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection, and since 7/10/91, antiharassment petitions. Does not include related criminal charges.

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Court Activity by Type of Case, 1987 - 1991
(Continued)

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trials	2,345 2.5%	2,187 2.2%	-6.7%	2,852 3.0%	30.4%	3,171 2.9%	11.2%	3,576 3.0%	12.8%
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	40,055 42.4%	39,027 39.4%	-2.6%	36,365 37.7%	-6.8%	32,982 29.9%	-9.3%	37,785 32.2%	14.6%
Contested Infraction Hearings	49,116 51.9%	54,223 54.7%	10.4%	53,981 55.9%	-0.4%	70,241 63.7%	30.1%	72,009 61.4%	2.5%
Contested Parking Hearings	3,049 3.2%	3,631 3.7%	19.1%	3,374 3.5%	-7.1%	3,855 3.5%	14.3%	3,880 3.3%	0.6%
Total	94,565 100%	99,068 100%	4.8%	96,572 100%	-2.5%	110,249 100%	14.2%	117,250 100%	6.4%
REVENUE									
Traffic and Non-Traffic Infractions	33,192,386 56.2%	36,480,491 57.1%	9.9%	37,349,797 57.5%	2.4%	41,062,914 56.3%	9.9%	40,522,116 56.6%	-1.3%
DWI/Physical Control	5,756,853 9.7%	5,686,847 8.9%	-1.2%	5,966,777 9.2%	4.9%	6,827,280 9.4%	14.4%	6,910,890 9.6%	1.2%
Traffic Misdemeanors	9,614,365 16.3%	10,397,206 16.3%	8.1%	10,484,853 16.1%	0.8%	11,841,352 16.2%	12.9%	11,076,700 15.5%	-6.5%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	7,026,739 11.9%	7,264,853 11.4%	3.4%	7,498,751 11.5%	3.2%	8,695,765 11.9%	16.0%	8,258,821 11.5%	-5.0%
Criminal Court Costs	1,572,516 2.7%	1,754,210 2.7%	11.6%	1,467,569 2.3%	-16.3%	1,846,572 2.5%	25.8%	2,196,170 3.1%	18.9%
Civil	1,591,869 2.7%	1,956,191 3.1%	22.9%	1,930,143 3.0%	-1.3%	2,306,588 3.2%	19.5%	2,319,105 3.2%	0.5%
Domestic Violence/Anti- harassment Protection	25,124 0.0%	25,404 0.0%	1.1%	18,622 0.0%	-26.7%	19,763 0.0%	6.1%	35,993 0.1%	82.1%
Small Claims	280,577 0.5%	300,304 0.5%	7.0%	288,560 0.4%	-3.9%	298,234 0.4%	3.4%	329,142 0.5%	10.4%
Sub-Total	59,060,429 100%	63,865,506 100%	8.1%	65,005,072 100%	1.8%	72,898,468 100%	12.1%	71,648,937 100%	-1.7%
Parking	7,301,667	8,139,671	11.5%	8,694,904	6.8%	10,457,334	20.3%	10,992,180	5.1%
Total Revenue	66,362,096	72,005,177	8.5%	73,699,976	2.4%	83,355,802	13.1%	82,641,117	-0.9%
30% PSEA	7,387,926	9,297,208	25.8%	9,900,111	6.5%	11,087,095	12.0%	11,112,587	0.2%

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Filings by Jurisdiction, 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
STATE/COUNTY MATTERS									
Traffic Infractions	406,628 <i>61.2%</i>	411,357 <i>59.5%</i>	1.2%	406,100 <i>57.4%</i>	-1.3%	453,228 <i>59.8%</i>	11.6%	448,839 <i>58.4%</i>	-1.0%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,415 <i>0.2%</i>	2,286 <i>0.3%</i>	61.6%	2,979 <i>0.4%</i>	30.3%	2,955 <i>0.4%</i>	-0.8%	3,296 <i>0.4%</i>	11.5%
DWI/Physical Control	19,882 <i>3.0%</i>	21,165 <i>3.1%</i>	6.5%	24,212 <i>3.4%</i>	14.4%	24,794 <i>3.3%</i>	2.4%	22,518 <i>2.9%</i>	-9.2%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	66,586 <i>10.0%</i>	71,927 <i>10.4%</i>	8.0%	78,733 <i>11.1%</i>	9.5%	77,764 <i>10.3%</i>	-1.2%	83,450 <i>10.9%</i>	7.3%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	63,806 <i>9.6%</i>	72,991 <i>10.6%</i>	14.4%	81,039 <i>11.5%</i>	11.0%	81,946 <i>10.8%</i>	1.1%	76,439 <i>9.9%</i>	-6.7%
Felony Preliminary	4,541 <i>0.7%</i>	5,355 <i>0.8%</i>	17.9%	5,750 <i>0.8%</i>	7.4%	5,399 <i>0.7%</i>	-6.1%	5,483 <i>0.7%</i>	1.6%
Civil	70,677 <i>10.6%</i>	74,956 <i>10.8%</i>	6.1%	75,883 <i>10.7%</i>	1.2%	79,988 <i>10.6%</i>	5.4%	91,900 <i>12.0%</i>	14.9%
Domestic Violence/Anti-harassment Protection	2,271 <i>0.3%</i>	2,258 <i>0.3%</i>	-0.6%	2,228 <i>0.3%</i>	-1.3%	2,188 <i>0.3%</i>	-1.8%	6,136 <i>0.8%</i>	180.4%
Small Claims	28,230 <i>4.3%</i>	28,828 <i>4.2%</i>	2.1%	29,975 <i>4.2%</i>	4.0%	29,367 <i>3.9%</i>	-2.0%	30,509 <i>4.0%</i>	3.9%
Total State/County	664,036 <i>100%</i>	691,123 <i>100%</i>	4.1%	706,899 <i>100%</i>	2.3%	757,629 <i>100%</i>	7.2%	768,570 <i>100%</i>	1.4%
MUNICIPAL MATTERS*									
Traffic Infractions	333,254 <i>62.7%</i>	361,956 <i>63.6%</i>	8.6%	368,392 <i>63.8%</i>	1.8%	388,581 <i>64.0%</i>	5.5%	374,715 <i>62.5%</i>	-3.6%
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,757 <i>0.3%</i>	2,578 <i>0.5%</i>	46.7%	2,975 <i>0.5%</i>	15.4%	3,340 <i>0.6%</i>	12.3%	30,104 <i>5.0%</i>	801.3%
DWI/Physical Control	13,966 <i>2.6%</i>	13,755 <i>2.4%</i>	-1.5%	15,848 <i>2.7%</i>	15.2%	17,281 <i>2.8%</i>	9.0%	16,092 <i>2.7%</i>	-6.9%
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	79,448 <i>14.9%</i>	84,955 <i>14.9%</i>	6.9%	88,032 <i>15.2%</i>	3.6%	89,946 <i>14.8%</i>	2.2%	87,201 <i>14.6%</i>	-3.1%
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	99,942 <i>18.8%</i>	101,789 <i>17.9%</i>	1.8%	100,380 <i>17.4%</i>	-1.4%	107,574 <i>17.7%</i>	7.2%	90,740 <i>15.1%</i>	-15.6%
Civil	2,576 <i>0.5%</i>	3,655 <i>0.6%</i>	41.9%	1,596 <i>0.3%</i>	-56.3%	8 <i>0.0%</i>	-99.5%	0 <i>0.0%</i>	-100.0%
Domestic Violence/Anti-harassment Protection	618 <i>0.1%</i>	540 <i>0.1%</i>	-12.6%	257 <i>0.0%</i>	-52.4%	204 <i>0.0%</i>	-20.6%	224 <i>0.0%</i>	9.8%
Total Municipal	531,561 <i>100%</i>	569,228 <i>100%</i>	7.1%	577,480 <i>100%</i>	1.4%	606,934 <i>100%</i>	5.1%	599,076 <i>100%</i>	-1.3%

* Municipal matters include filings in both contracting municipalities and independent municipal courts, as well as traffic violations bureaus.
Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Infraction Activity, 1991

	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotal	Parking	Total
FILINGS					
Notices of Infraction Filed	823,554	33,400	856,954	880,653	1,737,607
Number of Violations Charged	968,972	36,014	1,004,986	893,616	1,898,602
PROCEEDINGS					
Mitigation Hearings	201,156	6,079	207,235	23,602	230,837
Contested Hearings	71,348	661	72,009	3,880	75,889
Show Cause Hearings	6,295	325	6,620	1,991	8,611
Other Hearings on the Record	53,095	419	53,514	1,130	54,644
Total Proceedings	331,894	7,484	339,378	30,603	369,981
DISPOSITIONS					
Paid	343,171	3,192	346,363	223,310	569,673
Committed - Failure to Appeal/Respond	210,920	1,581	212,501	37,719	250,220
Committed	186,584	2,571	189,155	60,219	249,374
Not Committed	12,621	151	12,772	625	13,397
Dismissed	61,774	986	62,760	14,732	77,492
Total Dispositions	815,070	8,481	823,551	336,605	1,160,156
Appeals to Superior Court	142	1	143	27	170
Total Revenue	40,168,637	353,479	40,522,116	10,992,180	51,514,296

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Notices of Infraction	739,882	773,313	4.5%	774,492	0.2%	841,809	8.7%	823,554	-2.2%
Charges	807,719	845,199	4.6%	838,971	-0.7%	944,368	12.6%	968,972	2.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Committed-Paid	351,870	345,981	-1.7%	336,274	-2.8%	333,825	-0.7%	343,171	2.8%
Committed-FTR/FTA	169,300	192,374	13.6%	183,178	-4.8%	198,845	8.6%	210,920	6.1%
Committed	194,954	226,636	16.3%	236,652	4.4%	195,257	-17.5%	186,584	-4.4%
Subtotal: Committed	716,124	764,991	6.8%	756,104	-1.2%	727,927	-3.7%	740,675	1.8%
Not Committed	7,337	7,568	3.1%	8,604	13.7%	10,624	23.5%	12,621	18.8%
Dismissed	43,217	48,773	12.9%	40,116	-17.7%	48,513	20.9%	61,774	27.3%
Total Dispositions*	766,678	821,332	7.1%	804,824	-2.0%	787,064	-2.2%	815,070	3.6%
PROCEEDINGS									
Mitigation Hearing	191,441	216,548	13.1%	210,127	-3.0%	209,406	-0.3%	201,156	-3.9%
Contested Hearing	48,931	54,023	10.4%	53,191	-1.5%	69,387	30.4%	71,348	2.8%
Show Cause Hearing	3,899	4,863	24.7%	4,767	-2.0%	4,085	-14.3%	6,295	54.1%
Other Hearing on the Record	26,252	26,862	2.3%	33,148	23.4%	41,884	26.4%	53,095	26.8%
Total Proceedings	270,523	302,296	11.7%	301,233	-0.4%	324,762	7.8%	331,894	2.2%
Appeals	345	182	-47.2%	159	-12.6%	195	22.6%	142	-27.2%
Revenue	33,101,881	36,358,448	9.8%	37,216,343	2.4%	40,845,940	9.8%	40,168,637	-1.7%
Revenue Per Committed	46.22	47.52	2.8%	49.22	3.6%	56.11	14.0%	54.23	-3.4%

* Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Misdemeanor Activity, 1991**

	DWI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotal	Non-Traffic	Total
FILINGS					
Citations/Complaints Filed	38,610	170,651	209,261	167,179	376,440
Number of Violations Charged	49,661	197,608	247,269	193,748	441,017
SETTINGS					
Non-Jury Trials Set	11,642	38,001	49,643	36,590	86,233
Jury Trials Set	29,947	31,907	61,854	45,847	107,701
Total Trials Set	41,589	69,908	111,497	82,437	193,934
PROCEEDINGS					
Non-Jury Trials	2,542	8,051	10,593	11,149	21,742
Jury Trials	1,334	586	1,920	1,617	3,537
Total Trials	3,876	8,637	12,513	12,766	25,279
Arraignments	29,309	123,634	152,943	131,222	284,165
Stipulations to the Record	3,795	10,249	14,044	10,105	24,149
Other Hearings on the Record	109,694	209,172	318,866	215,067	533,933
Total Proceedings	146,674	351,692	498,366	369,160	867,526
DISPOSITIONS					
Bail Forfeiture	644	15,985	16,629	11,628	28,257
Guilty	17,502	93,720	111,222	69,593	180,815
Not Guilty	437	811	1,248	2,046	3,294
Dismissed *	6,547	31,577	38,124	56,721	94,845
Total Dispositions **	25,130	142,093	167,223	139,988	307,211
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Chrg	8,767				
Prosecution Deferred	8,424	1,482	9,906	2,098	12,004
Prosecution Resumed	450	57	507	95	602
Successful Completion Rate	95%	96%	95%	95%	95%
Appeals to Superior Court	430	147	577	354	931
Revenue	6,910,890	11,076,700	17,987,590	8,258,821	26,246,411
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					2,196,170
State Assessment					11,112,587

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	33,848	34,920	3.2%	40,060	14.7%	42,075	5.0%	38,610	-8.2%
Charges	42,119	43,578	3.5%	50,508	15.9%	52,387	3.7%	49,661	-5.2%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	15,528	14,605	-5.9%	16,012	9.6%	15,800	-1.3%	17,502	10.8%
Bail Forfeiture	600	356	-40.7%	410	15.2%	231	-43.7%	644	178.8%
Not Guilty	640	565	-11.7%	546	-3.4%	499	-8.6%	437	-12.4%
Dismissed *	4,101	4,466	8.9%	5,123	14.7%	5,921	15.6%	6,547	10.6%
Total Dispositions **	20,869	19,992	-4.2%	22,091	10.5%	22,451	1.6%	25,130	11.9%
Reduced/Amended to									
Lesser Charge	6,407	6,071	-5.2%	7,454	22.8%	7,969	6.9%	8,767	10.0%
Prosecution Deferred	5,322	6,085	14.3%	6,840	12.4%	7,906	15.6%	8,424	6.6%
Prosecution Resumed	479	447	-6.7%	465	4.0%	557	19.8%	450	-19.2%
Successful Completion Rate	91%	93%		93%		93%		95%	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	1,104	918	-16.8%	1,302	41.8%	1,322	1.5%	1,334	0.9%
Non-Jury Trial	2,515	2,408	-4.3%	2,197	-8.8%	2,195	-0.1%	2,542	15.8%
Stipulation to the Record	6,445	6,200	-3.8%	7,697	24.1%	6,313	-18.0%	3,795	-39.9%
Arraignment	24,357	25,676	5.4%	29,939	16.6%	31,397	4.9%	29,309	-6.7%
Other Hearing on the Record	79,112	84,340	6.6%	94,922	12.5%	101,720	7.2%	109,694	7.8%
Total Proceedings	113,533	119,542	5.3%	136,057	13.8%	142,947	5.1%	146,674	2.6%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	26,955	30,994	15.0%	28,876	-6.8%	29,250	1.3%	29,947	2.4%
Settings to Jury Trials ***	24.4	33.7	38.3%	22.1	-34.3%	22.1	-0.2%	22.4	1.5%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	13,861	15,315	10.5%	15,717	2.6%	14,476	-7.9%	11,642	-19.6%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials ***	5.5	6.3	15.4%	7.1	12.5%	6.5	-7.8%	4.5	-30.6%
Appeals	547	403	-26.3%	378	-6.2%	511	35.2%	430	-15.9%
DWI/Physical Revenue	5,756,853	5,686,847	-1.2%	5,966,777	4.9%	6,827,280	14.4%	6,910,890	1.2%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

*** Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	146,034	156,882	7.4%	166,765	6.3%	167,710	0.6%	170,651	1.8%
Charges	162,742	173,586	6.7%	186,537	7.5%	189,935	1.8%	197,608	4.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	82,126	84,562	3.0%	94,233	11.4%	88,810	-5.8%	93,720	5.5%
Bail Forfeiture	16,476	15,218	-7.6%	14,936	-1.9%	15,138	1.4%	15,985	5.6%
Not Guilty	1,292	1,637	26.7%	1,678	2.5%	1,059	-36.9%	811	-23.4%
Dismissed *	19,387	23,644	22.0%	25,929	9.7%	28,287	9.1%	31,577	11.6%
Total Dispositions **	119,281	125,061	4.8%	136,776	9.4%	133,294	-2.5%	142,093	6.6%
Prosecution Deferred	640	702	9.7%	806	14.8%	882	9.4%	1,482	68.0%
Prosecution Resumed	31	51	64.5%	127	149.0%	59	-53.5%	57	-3.4%
Successful Completion Rate	95%	93%		84%		93%		96%	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	362	355	-1.9%	387	9.0%	498	28.7%	586	17.7%
Non-Jury Trial	9,937	9,722	-2.2%	8,655	-11.0%	7,281	-15.9%	8,051	10.6%
Stipulation to the Record	11,712	13,924	18.9%	16,522	18.7%	14,079	-14.8%	10,249	-27.2%
Arraignment	95,191	105,841	11.2%	124,231	17.4%	126,616	1.9%	123,634	-2.4%
Other Hearing on the Record	146,923	162,352	10.5%	179,441	10.5%	183,776	2.4%	209,172	13.8%
Total Proceedings	264,125	292,194	10.6%	329,236	12.7%	332,250	0.9%	351,692	5.9%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	23,543	26,415	12.2%	26,657	0.9%	28,921	8.5%	31,907	10.3%
Settings to Jury Trials ***	65.0	74.4	14.4%	68.8	-7.4%	58.0	-15.7%	54.4	-6.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	38,262	44,873	17.3%	43,549	-3.0%	45,771	5.1%	38,001	-17.0%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials ***	3.8	4.6	19.9%	5.0	9.0%	6.2	24.9%	4.7	-24.9%
Appeals	205	275	34.1%	236	-14.2%	218	-7.6%	147	-32.6%
Revenue	9,614,365	10,397,206	8.1%	10,484,853	0.8%	11,841,352	12.9%	11,076,700	-6.5%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

*** Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	163,748	174,780	6.7%	181,419	3.8%	189,520	4.5%	167,179	-11.8%
Charges	179,710	192,582	7.2%	200,472	4.1%	210,669	5.1%	193,748	-8.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	79,921	67,848	-15.1%	74,657	10.0%	71,508	-4.2%	69,593	-2.7%
Bail Forfeiture	14,070	13,907	-1.2%	13,725	-1.3%	12,417	-9.5%	11,628	-6.4%
Not Guilty	3,273	3,072	-6.1%	2,948	-4.0%	2,280	-22.7%	2,046	-10.3%
Dismissed *	49,962	48,492	-2.9%	51,591	6.4%	47,629	-7.7%	56,721	19.1%
Total Dispositions **	147,226	133,319	-9.4%	142,921	7.2%	133,834	-6.4%	139,988	4.6%
Prosecution Deferred	3,213	3,379	5.2%	1,856	-45.1%	2,936	58.2%	2,098	-28.5%
Prosecution Resumed	184	191	3.8%	82	-57.1%	178	117.1%	95	-46.6%
Successful Completion Rate	94%	94%		96%		94%		95%	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	845	883	4.5%	1,124	27.3%	1,320	17.4%	1,617	22.5%
Non-Jury Trial	11,969	12,999	8.6%	12,199	-6.2%	9,950	-18.4%	11,149	12.1%
Stipulation to the Record	13,850	15,314	10.6%	18,031	17.7%	14,338	-20.5%	10,105	-29.5%
Arraignment	116,172	121,870	4.9%	134,210	10.1%	129,525	-3.5%	131,222	1.3%
Other Hearing on the Record	156,589	168,191	7.4%	184,481	9.7%	191,235	3.7%	215,067	12.5%
Total Proceedings	299,425	319,257	6.6%	350,045	9.6%	346,368	-1.1%	369,160	6.6%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	34,657	39,632	14.5%	40,973	3.3%	42,811	4.5%	45,847	7.1%
Settings to Jury Trials ***	41.0	44.9	9.6%	36.4	-18.9%	32.4	-11.0%	28.3	-12.6%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	42,984	48,061	11.8%	48,813	1.6%	47,560	-2.6%	36,590	-23.1%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials ***	3.5	3.6	3.0%	4.0	8.2%	4.7	19.5%	3.2	-31.3%
Appeals	598	493	-17.6%	537	8.9%	403	-25.0%	354	-12.2%
Revenue	7,026,739	7,264,853	3.4%	7,498,751	3.2%	8,695,765	16.0%	8,258,821	-5.0%

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

*** Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Civil Activity, 1987 - 1991**

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS *	73,253	78,611	7.3%	77,479	-1.4%	79,996	3.2%	91,900	14.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	41,492	42,404	2.2%	42,002	-0.9%	42,003	0.0%	47,256	12.5%
Other Pretrial Judgment	13,221	14,603	10.5%	14,579	-0.2%	10,157	-30.3%	8,630	-15.0%
Judgment After Trial	4,597	3,511	-23.6%	3,548	1.1%	2,966	-16.4%	4,128	39.2%
Total Dispositions	59,310	60,518	2.0%	60,129	-0.6%	55,126	-8.3%	60,014	8.9%
Post-Judgment Writs	37,323	37,364	0.1%	37,815	1.2%	42,799	13.2%	43,557	1.8%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	34	31	-8.8%	39	25.8%	31	-20.5%	39	25.8%
Non-Jury Trial	4,019	3,378	-15.9%	3,046	-9.8%	3,110	2.1%	3,094	-0.5%
Other Hearing	13,401	13,745	2.6%	12,553	-8.7%	11,698	-6.8%	15,033	28.5%
Total Proceedings	17,454	17,154	-1.7%	15,638	-8.8%	14,839	-5.1%	18,166	22.4%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	267	216	-19.1%	188	-13.0%	153	-18.6%	217	41.8%
Settings to Jury Trials **	7.8	6.9	-11.3%	4.8	-30.8%	4.9	2.4%	5.5	12.7%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	13,205	11,450	-13.3%	10,152	-11.3%	9,669	-4.8%	9,977	3.2%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials **	3.2	3.3	3.2%	3.3	-1.7%	3.1	-6.7%	3.2	3.7%
Appeals	172	130	-24.4%	112	-13.8%	148	32.1%	87	-41.2%
Revenue ***	1,591,869	1,956,191	22.9%	1,930,143	-1.3%	2,306,588	19.5%	2,319,105	0.5%

* Effective July 1, 1991, district court jurisdiction over civil cases was changed to include matters with damages up to \$25,000 (increased from \$10,000).

** Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

*** Includes collections from antiharassment cases.

Small Claims Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS	28,230	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%	29,372	-2.0%	30,509	3.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	7,285	6,872	-5.7%	6,924	0.8%	6,666	-3.7%	7,237	8.6%
Other Pretrial Judgment	6,361	6,807	7.0%	6,467	-5.0%	6,142	-5.0%	5,667	-7.7%
Trial Judgment	8,452	7,822	-7.5%	8,076	3.2%	7,936	-1.7%	7,991	0.7%
Total Dispositions	22,098	21,501	-2.7%	21,467	-0.2%	20,744	-3.4%	20,895	0.7%
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	4,071	4,168	2.4%	4,130	-0.9%	4,268	3.3%	4,285	0.4%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial/Contested Hearing	11,615	10,520	-9.4%	10,268	-2.4%	10,446	1.7%	12,949	24.0%
Other Hearing	5,663	6,456	14.0%	7,928	22.8%	8,497	7.2%	7,768	-8.6%
Total Proceedings	17,278	16,976	-1.7%	18,196	7.2%	18,943	4.1%	20,717	9.4%
Appeals	336	167	-50.3%	172	3.0%	220	27.9%	193	-12.3%
Revenue	280,577	300,304	7.0%	288,560	-3.9%	298,234	3.4%	329,142	10.4%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Domestic Violence/Antiharassment Activity, 1987 - 1991*

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS	2,889	2,798	-3.1%	2,485	-11.2%	2,392	-3.7%	6,360	165.9%
PROCEEDINGS									
Ex Parte Hearings	2,393	2,464	3.0%	2,184	-11.4%	2,250	3.0%	4,869	116.4%
Full Order Hearings	1,053	1,011	-4.0%	746	-26.2%	815	9.2%	2,973	264.8%
Total Hearings	3,446	3,475	0.8%	2,930	-15.7%	3,065	4.6%	7,842	155.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Full Orders Granted	984	1,133	15.1%	933	-17.7%	968	3.8%	2,306	138.2%
Denied/Dismissed	665	547	-17.7%	334	-38.9%	350	4.8%	1,188	239.4%
Transferred To Superior Court	1,030	939	-8.8%	1,004	6.9%	1,024	2.0%	1,149	12.2%
Total Dispositions	2,679	2,619	-2.2%	2,271	-13.3%	2,342	3.1%	4,643	98.2%
Revenue	25,124	25,404	1.1%	18,622	-26.7%	19,763	6.1%	35,993	82.1%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection, and since 7/10/91, antiharassment petitions. Does not include related criminal charges.

Felony Activity, 1987 - 1991

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
FILINGS									
Complaints	4,541	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%	5,399	-6.1%	5,483	1.6%
In-Custody Defendants	11,358	12,779	12.5%	13,609	6.5%	24,287	78.5%	26,635	9.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Dismissed	5,962	7,210	20.9%	8,832	22.5%	8,523	-3.5%	6,321	-25.8%
Bound Over to Superior Court	1,647	2,230	35.4%	2,428	8.9%	2,186	-10.0%	2,612	19.5%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	1,280	1,627	27.1%	1,422	-12.6%	1,532	7.7%	1,517	-1.0%
Total Dispositions	8,889	11,067	24.5%	12,682	14.6%	12,241	-3.5%	10,450	-14.6%
PROCEEDINGS									
Preliminary Hearing	1,176	1,408	19.7%	1,503	6.7%	1,365	-9.2%	1,313	-3.8%
Formal Charge Hearing	2,240	2,968	32.5%	2,793	-5.9%	3,365	20.5%	2,029	-39.7%
Preliminary Appearance	10,458	14,995	43.4%	13,783	-8.1%	12,308	-10.7%	15,264	24.0%
Other Participatory Hearing	5,263	3,011	-42.8%	5,176	71.9%	3,094	-40.2%	3,301	6.7%
Total Proceedings	19,137	22,382	17.0%	23,255	3.9%	20,132	-13.4%	21,907	8.8%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Adams County												
.Othello D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
...Othello M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Ritzville D	7,507	0	125	1,070	572	6	63	38	8	9,389	0	9,389
...Ritzville M	256	3	20	43	43	0	0	0	0	365	0	365
.Ritzville D Total	7,763	3	145	1,113	615	6	63	38	8	9,754	0	9,754
Adams County Total	7,763	3	145	1,113	615	6	63	38	8	9,754	0	9,754
Asotin County												
.Asotin D	948	37	47	145	283	20	184	84	0	1,748	0	1,748
...Asotin M	4	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
...Clarkston M	618	32	53	218	151	0	0	0	0	1,072	48	1,120
.Asotin D Total	1,570	69	100	366	440	20	184	84	0	2,833	48	2,881
Asotin County Total	1,570	69	100	366	440	20	184	84	0	2,833	48	2,881
Benton County												
.Benton D	8,270	124	448	1,675	996	74	2,448	547	544	15,126	36	15,162
...Benton City M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Kennewick M	4,606	13	237	984	1,454	0	0	0	0	7,294	15	7,309
...Richland M	3,057	14	163	654	621	0	0	0	0	4,509	10	4,519
...West Richland M	326	5	26	52	33	0	0	0	0	442	0	442
.Benton D Total	16,259	156	874	3,365	3,104	74	2,448	547	544	27,371	61	27,432
.Prosser M	322	0	62	211	437	0	0	0	0	1,032	47	1,079
Benton County Total	16,581	156	936	3,576	3,541	74	2,448	547	544	28,403	108	28,511
Chelan County												
.Chelan D	11,357	20	513	1,646	1,446	47	961	240	83	16,313	277	16,590
...Wenatchee M	811	82	114	626	1,159	0	0	0	0	2,792	18	2,810
.Chelan D Total	12,168	102	627	2,272	2,605	47	961	240	83	19,105	295	19,400
.Cashmere M	192	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	90	286
.Chelan M	449	1	102	255	479	26	0	0	0	1,312	841	2,153
.Leavenworth M	106	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	110	477	587
.Wenatchee TVB	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	5,620	6,628
Chelan County Total	13,923	109	729	2,528	3,085	73	961	240	83	21,731	7,323	29,054
Clallam County												
.Clallam 1 D	5,401	5	463	1,284	1,298	1	506	291	19	9,268	22	9,290
...Pt. Angeles M	1,768	11	2	15	224	0	0	0	0	2,020	36	2,056
...Sequim M	492	0	84	135	243	0	0	0	0	954	0	954
.Clallam 1 D Total	7,661	16	549	1,434	1,765	1	506	291	19	12,242	58	12,300
.Clallam 2 D	1,829	193	160	361	1,061	25	69	24	0	3,722	0	3,722
Clallam County Total	9,490	209	709	1,795	2,826	26	575	315	19	15,964	58	16,022
Clark County												
.Clark D	24,664	12	971	5,186	4,904	118	2,988	1,812	0	40,655	290	40,945
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Vancouver M	7,466	2	131	2,011	1,770	0	0	0	0	11,380	407	11,787
...Yacolt M	30	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
.Clark D Total	32,161	14	1,102	7,208	6,681	118	2,988	1,812	0	52,084	697	52,781
.Battle Ground M	430	0	44	143	156	0	0	0	0	773	0	773
.Camas M	776	17	151	377	306	0	0	0	0	1,627	143	1,770
.La Center M	93	0	13	39	25	0	0	0	0	170	0	170
.Ridgefield M	121	0	1	22	49	0	0	0	0	193	0	193
.Washougal M	617	31	86	212	173	0	0	0	0	1,119	2	1,121
.Camas TVB	1,539	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,556	1,520	3,076
.Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,079	43,079
Clark County Total	35,784	79	1,397	8,001	7,390	118	2,988	1,812	0	57,569	45,441	103,010
Columbia County												
.Columbia D	593	0	13	56	132	0	42	20	0	856	0	856
.Dayton M	125	0	12	44	74	0	0	0	0	255	0	255
Columbia County Total	718	0	25	100	206	0	42	20	0	1,111	0	1,111
Cowlitz County												
.Cowlitz D	10,147	1	207	1,028	727	103	1,293	577	0	14,083	6	14,089
...Kalama M	62	0	14	22	41	0	0	0	0	139	0	139
...Kelso M	1,420	0	408	623	803	5	0	0	0	3,259	179	3,438
...Longview M	2,231	0	232	925	1,216	9	0	0	0	4,613	41	4,654
.Cowlitz D Total	13,860	1	861	2,598	2,787	117	1,293	577	0	22,094	226	22,320
.Castle Rock M	52	44	25	42	78	0	0	0	0	241	0	241
.Woodland M	285	1	27	117	105	0	0	0	0	535	45	580
Cowlitz County Total	14,197	46	913	2,757	2,970	117	1,293	577	0	22,870	271	23,141

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings			Infractions	Misdemeanor		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury	Contested Infractions		Traffic	Non-Traf				
Adams County										
...Othello D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
...Othello M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
...Ritzville D	3	26	266	384,445	128,676	42,598	28,687	100,396	2,151	686,953
...Ritzville M	0	1	21	12,122	8,074	4,111	3,072	4,350	0	31,729
...Ritzville D Total	3	27	287	396,567	136,750	46,709	31,759	104,746	2,151	718,682
Adams County Total	3	27	287	396,567	136,750	46,709	31,759	104,746	2,151	718,682
Asotin County										
...Asotin D	1	12	82	49,654	16,572	18,003	0	14,629	6,627	105,485
...Asotin M	0	0	0	149	621	71	0	120	0	961
...Clarkston M	0	33	63	30,976	22,682	5,289	0	8,959	0	67,906
...Asotin D Total	1	45	145	80,779	39,875	23,363	0	23,708	6,627	174,352
Asotin County Total	1	45	145	80,779	39,875	23,363	0	23,708	6,627	174,352
Benton County										
...Benton D	22	269	552	466,585	154,245	60,613	27,706	117,352	65,881	892,382
...Benton City M	0	0	0	453	216	63	210	90	0	1,032
...Kennewick M	27	270	380	265,198	122,747	79,180	30,763	78,772	0	576,660
...Richland M	22	189	283	179,073	77,044	27,534	12,194	48,370	0	344,215
...West Richland M	1	12	44	19,324	8,473	2,101	2,502	5,001	0	37,401
...Benton D Total	72	740	1,259	930,633	362,725	169,491	73,375	249,585	65,881	1,851,690
...Prosser M	0	255	27	20,315	44,100	16,213	0	11,028	0	91,656
Benton County Total	72	995	1,286	950,948	406,825	185,704	73,375	260,613	65,881	1,943,346
Chelan County										
...Chelan D	16	111	785	626,659	433,672	121,589	3,824	173,050	31,707	1,390,501
...Wenatchee M	5	51	130	45,811	129,443	81,592	2,201	36,214	0	295,261
...Chelan D Total	21	162	915	672,470	563,115	203,181	6,025	209,264	31,707	1,685,762
...Cashmere M	0	0	19	11,319	0	0	0	0	0	11,319
...Chelan M	22	39	52	22,831	58,004	42,035	20,488	21,013	2,694	167,065
...Leavenworth M	0	0	17	6,241	0	0	0	0	0	6,241
...Wenatchee TVB	0	0	0	54,794	0	0	0	16,001	0	70,795
Chelan County Total	43	201	1,003	767,655	621,119	245,216	26,513	246,278	34,401	1,941,182
Clallam County										
...Clallam 1 D	131	27	270	237,457	315,741	70,423	3,368	83,234	15,633	725,856
...Pt. Angeles M	4	3	102	81,427	6,124	10,581	100	17,325	0	115,557
...Sequim M	13	4	31	21,435	27,084	12,389	350	8,857	0	70,115
...Clallam 1 D Total	148	34	403	340,319	348,949	93,393	3,818	109,416	15,633	911,528
...Clallam 2 D	2	2	55	91,819	99,180	98,911	0	20,440	2,277	312,627
Clallam County Total	150	36	458	432,138	448,129	192,304	3,818	129,856	17,910	1,224,155
Clark County										
...Clark D	133	237	1,561	1,313,351	826,467	342,780	4,595	414,242	95,491	2,996,926
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	303	0	0	47	0	350
...Vancouver M	28	28	445	278,242	198,413	115,868	846	103,545	0	696,914
...Yacolt M	0	0	0	955	650	322	0	331	0	2,258
...Clark D Total	161	265	2,006	1,592,548	1,025,833	458,970	5,441	518,165	95,491	3,696,448
...Battle Ground M	0	0	26	20,766	25,227	10,791	0	9,336	0	66,120
...Camas M	0	5	55	38,688	103,439	34,354	0	24,428	0	200,909
...La Center M	0	0	7	5,772	12,528	2,506	0	3,544	0	24,350
...Ridgefield M	0	0	13	5,868	5,339	4,320	0	2,480	0	18,007
...Washougal M	0	1	42	44,911	64,449	16,474	75	19,478	0	145,387
...Camas TVB	0	0	0	21,318	0	0	0	3,244	0	24,562
...Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	2,810	0	0	0	418	0	3,228
...Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Total	161	271	2,149	1,732,681	1,236,815	527,415	5,516	581,093	95,491	4,179,011
Columbia County										
...Columbia D	0	8	16	41,550	7,261	16,513	0	15,077	1,633	82,034
...Dayton M	0	0	8	6,970	5,256	3,223	0	2,397	0	17,846
Columbia County Total	0	8	24	48,520	12,517	19,736	0	17,474	1,633	99,880
Cowlitz County										
...Cowlitz D	28	222	573	616,280	253,818	106,607	7,446	168,421	38,244	1,190,816
...Kalama M	0	10	7	3,399	7,519	4,174	236	2,126	0	17,454
...Kelso M	14	201	103	58,203	189,518	47,256	4,075	36,398	0	335,450
...Longview M	12	86	134	108,402	195,224	114,152	6,390	62,764	20	486,952
...Cowlitz D Total	54	519	817	786,284	646,079	272,189	18,147	269,709	38,264	2,030,672
...Castle Rock M	0	2	3	5,913	5,204	4,087	4,721	7,299	20	27,244
...Woodland M	2	39	14	20,392	26,503	8,584	509	10,396	0	66,384
Cowlitz County Total	56	560	834	812,589	677,786	284,860	23,377	287,404	38,284	2,124,300

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Douglas County												
..Douglas D												
...E Wenatchee M	3,329	26	197	567	440	74	330	66	207	5,236	33	5,269
...Waterville M	1,936	0	75	269	314	0	0	0	0	2,594	60	2,654
..Site Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Bridgeport	5,265	26	272	836	754	74	330	66	207	7,830	93	7,923
..Douglas D Total	529	0	120	136	120	7	1	0	0	913	0	913
..Bridgeport M	5,794	26	392	972	874	81	331	66	207	8,743	93	8,836
..Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
..Rock Island M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Rock Island M	231	3	16	45	1	0	0	0	0	296	0	296
Douglas County Total	6,025	29	408	1,017	888	81	331	66	207	9,052	93	9,145
Ferry County												
..Ferry 1 D	401	1	50	83	185	2	39	78	0	839	0	839
...Republic M	13	1	6	12	7	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
..Ferry 1 D Total	414	2	56	95	192	2	39	78	0	878	0	878
Ferry County Total	414	2	56	95	192	2	39	78	0	878	0	878
Franklin County												
..Franklin D	10,496	11	59	1,407	732	25	1,224	257	67	14,278	25	14,303
..Connell M	96	3	9	58	32	1	0	0	0	199	2	201
..Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	10,592	14	68	1,465	764	26	1,224	257	67	14,477	27	14,504
Garfield County												
..Garfield D	593	1	11	56	188	0	4	13	0	866	54	920
...Pomeroy M	59	11	2	27	5	0	0	0	0	104	0	104
..Garfield D Total	652	12	13	83	193	0	4	13	0	970	54	1,024
Garfield County Total	652	12	13	83	193	0	4	13	0	970	54	1,024
Grant County												
..Grant D	11,267	111	644	2,321	2,493	62	1,154	298	14	18,364	161	18,525
..Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..Grand Coulee M	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	92
..Moses Lake M	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	48	74
..Royal City M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Warden M	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
Grant County Total	11,426	138	644	2,321	2,493	62	1,154	298	14	18,550	209	18,759
Grays Harbor Cty												
..Grays Harbor D												
...Grays Harbor 1	3,561	3	151	482	742	75	294	241	115	5,664	0	5,664
...Grays Harbor 2	4,434	111	129	701	725	0	959	270	8	7,337	2	7,339
..Grays Harbor D Total	7,995	114	280	1,183	1,467	75	1,253	511	123	13,001	2	13,003
..Aberdeen M	1,515	87	165	650	2,308	0	0	0	0	4,725	1,640	6,365
..Cosmopolis M	369	0	7	50	32	0	0	0	0	458	15	473
..Elma M	264	12	62	82	122	0	0	0	0	542	6	548
..Hoquiam M	674	8	70	264	505	0	0	0	0	1,521	123	1,644
..McCleary M	388	5	12	50	68	0	0	0	0	523	3	526
..Montesano M	473	0	88	134	148	0	0	0	0	843	206	1,049
..Oakville M	523	3	8	47	57	0	0	0	0	638	0	638
..Ocean Shores M	102	0	26	99	149	0	0	0	0	376	0	376
..Westport M	334	1	76	185	169	0	0	0	0	765	292	1,057
Grays Harbor Cty Total	12,637	230	794	2,744	5,025	75	1,253	511	123	23,392	2,287	25,679
Island County												
..Island D	4,203	59	279	555	911	47	568	320	23	6,965	22	6,987
...Oak Harbor M	1,800	9	160	213	77	0	0	0	0	2,259	51	2,310
..Island D Total	6,003	68	439	768	988	47	568	320	23	9,224	73	9,297
..Coupeville M	200	2	8	40	4	0	0	0	0	254	29	283
..Langley M	141	1	14	31	1	0	0	0	0	188	32	220
Island County Total	6,344	71	461	839	993	47	568	320	23	9,666	134	9,800
Jefferson County												
..Jefferson D	3,557	11	220	462	715	64	160	111	4	5,304	13	5,317
Jefferson County Total	3,557	11	220	462	715	64	160	111	4	5,304	13	5,317

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury	Contested		Traffic	Non-Traf				
Douglas County										
..Douglas D										
...Douglas	2	59	224	113,972	52,808	18,568	1,415	48,031	9,404	244,198
...E Wenatchee M	2	19	125	65,193	45,159	16,305	1,789	33,992	0	162,438
...Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Site Total	4	78	349	179,165	97,967	34,873	3,204	82,023	9,404	406,636
..Bridgeport	1	27	36	24,613	30,952	8,115	2,345	8,564	85	74,674
..Douglas D Total	5	105	385	203,778	128,919	42,988	5,549	90,587	9,489	481,310
..Bridgeport M	0	1	0	0	0	193	0	27	0	220
..Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Rock Island M	0	59	12	10,260	9,003	25	0	0	25	19,313
Douglas County Total	5	165	397	214,038	137,922	43,206	5,549	90,614	9,514	500,843
Ferry County										
..Ferry 1 D	12	15	14	24,701	19,307	16,988	1,777	11,427	1,945	76,145
...Republic M	1	0	0	979	2,284	564	50	715	0	4,592
..Ferry 1 D Total	13	15	14	25,680	21,591	17,552	1,827	12,142	1,945	80,737
Ferry County Total	13	15	14	25,680	21,591	17,552	1,827	12,142	1,945	80,737
Franklin County										
..Franklin D	6	74	575	620,241	95,600	25,710	7,374	134,624	30,119	913,668
..Connell M	6	9	11	5,489	9,154	3,839	350	2,737	0	21,569
..Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..Pasco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Franklin County Total	12	83	586	625,730	104,754	29,549	7,724	137,361	30,119	935,237
Garfield County										
..Garfield D	0	13	19	36,480	13,700	15,587	125	11,679	269	77,840
...Pomeroy M	1	1	4	3,705	3,265	200	0	1,275	0	8,445
..Garfield D Total	1	14	23	40,185	16,965	15,787	125	12,954	269	86,285
Garfield County Total	1	14	23	40,185	16,965	15,787	125	12,954	269	86,285
Grant County										
..Grant D	47	101	875	578,446	310,884	162,578	12,071	176,367	33,580	1,273,926
..Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..Grand Coulee M	0	0	7	5,582	0	0	0	954	0	6,536
..Moses Lake M	0	0	1	2,708	697	0	0	0	0	3,405
..Royal City M	0	0	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	1,276
..Warden M	0	0	6	3,150	0	0	0	580	0	3,730
Grant County Total	47	101	889	591,162	311,581	162,578	12,071	177,901	33,580	1,288,873
Grays Harbor Cty										
..Grays Harbor D										
...Grays Harbor 1	42	82	247	187,706	72,788	44,939	9,827	52,222	13,675	381,157
...Grays Harbor 2	18	177	301	239,356	113,219	53,146	50	70,427	26,215	502,413
..Grays Harbor D Total	60	259	548	427,062	186,007	98,085	9,877	122,649	39,890	883,570
..Aberdeen M	4	32	208	85,793	91,593	63,219	7,176	42,937	3,739	294,457
..Cosmopolis M	0	2	23	19,349	2,931	887	8,620	4,535	0	36,322
..Elma M	4	2	46	15,013	9,389	7,832	12,403	5,524	0	50,161
..Hoquiam M	10	13	55	40,576	21,195	14,106	64,947	14,654	0	155,478
..McCleary M	3	2	29	20,547	6,528	2,008	9,379	5,373	0	43,835
..Montesano M	1	2	52	25,136	16,344	6,445	23,913	9,169	0	81,007
..Oakville M	1	5	59	32,725	4,137	484	8,240	7,109	0	52,695
..Ocean Shores M	2	8	6	8,057	39,578	16,444	175	8,932	0	73,186
..Westport M	0	3	28	11,312	32,090	4,571	9,497	6,064	0	63,534
Grays Harbor Cty Total	85	328	1,054	685,570	409,792	214,081	154,227	226,946	43,629	1,734,245
Island County										
..Island D	30	86	512	226,396	113,547	68,250	3,633	65,682	16,835	494,343
...Oak Harbor M	34	33	199	90,013	74,550	7,106	1,277	24,648	0	197,594
..Island D Total	64	119	711	316,409	188,097	75,356	4,910	90,330	16,835	691,937
..Coupeville M	0	16	33	12,682	3,856	621	0	3,410	0	20,569
..Langley M	0	7	18	6,681	5,899	297	1,050	2,408	0	16,335
Island County Total	64	142	762	335,772	197,852	76,274	5,960	96,148	16,835	728,841
Jefferson County										
..Jefferson D	32	40	430	222,413	112,118	41,996	0	37,177	1,000	414,704
Jefferson County Total	32	40	430	222,413	112,118	41,996	0	37,177	1,000	414,704

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	— Infractions —		— Misdemeanors —			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civili	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
King County												
..Aukeen D	9,064	72	620	1,734	1,689	771	1,805	1,282	0	17,037	583	17,620
...Algona M	554	0	169	181	68	0	0	0	0	972	0	972
...Auburn M	4,549	27	191	1,342	1,190	0	0	0	0	7,299	110	7,409
..Kent M	6,131	3	313	1,599	1,616	0	0	0	0	9,662	160	9,822
..Aukeen D Total	20,298	102	1,293	4,856	4,563	771	1,805	1,282	0	34,970	853	35,823
..Bellevue D	8,335	12	362	905	432	158	2,653	1,190	0	14,047	82	14,129
...Bellevue M	15,531	0	452	1,701	1,409	0	0	0	0	19,093	192	19,285
...Clyde Hill M	863	0	28	107	47	0	0	0	0	1,045	15	1,060
...Hunts Point M	341	0	4	38	5	0	0	0	0	388	108	496
...Medina M	664	39	17	110	41	0	0	0	0	871	199	1,070
...Mercer Island M	1,908	75	95	297	193	0	0	0	0	2,568	390	2,958
...Yarrow Point M	231	0	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	251	8	259
..Bellevue D Total	27,873	126	960	3,166	2,137	158	2,653	1,190	0	38,263	994	39,257
..Federal Way D	11,718	21	329	1,947	2,848	360	1,873	681	0	19,777	161	19,938
...Federal Way M	6,742	202	87	865	1,256	0	0	0	0	9,152	128	9,280
..Federal Way D Total	18,460	223	416	2,812	4,104	360	1,873	681	0	28,929	289	29,218
..Issaquah D	14,531	8	278	1,769	944	71	712	280	0	18,593	244	18,837
...Issaquah M	1,242	6	42	242	267	0	0	0	0	1,799	269	2,068
...North Bend M	218	0	13	84	99	0	0	0	0	414	38	452
...Snoqualmie M	283	1	19	75	36	0	0	0	0	414	14	428
..Issaquah D Total	16,274	15	352	2,170	1,346	71	712	280	0	21,220	565	21,785
..Mercer Island D	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	17	0	17
...Mercer Island M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
..Mercer Island D Total	8	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	17	1	18
..Northeast D	13,158	17	673	1,919	1,744	368	4,208	1,447	1	23,535	524	24,059
...Bothell M	1,005	6	120	465	210	0	0	0	0	1,806	6	1,812
...Carnation M	139	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	146
...Kirkland M	6,298	5	231	990	993	0	0	0	0	8,517	542	9,059
...Redmond M	3,941	4	209	927	898	0	0	0	0	5,979	40	6,019
...Skykomish M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Northeast D Total	24,541	32	1,234	4,307	3,845	368	4,208	1,447	1	39,983	1,112	41,095
..Renton D	11,922	5	614	2,406	1,549	107	2,151	773	0	19,527	229	19,756
..Seattle D	12,053	16	760	5,966	2,532	501	11,585	3,533	1,367	38,313	242	38,555
..Shoreline D	7,369	24	531	1,816	1,414	131	1,159	360	0	12,804	391	13,195
..Southwest D												
...Southwest	8,534	40	364	2,779	2,537	365	5,759	1,009	0	21,387	5,937	27,324
...Normandy Park M	396	48	8	75	67	0	0	0	0	594	58	652
...SeaTac (w/D.) M	33	0	1	5	17	0	0	0	0	56	0	56
...Site Total	8,963	88	373	2,859	2,621	365	5,759	1,009	0	22,037	5,995	28,032
..Vashon Island	531	1	14	127	128	20	44	42	0	907	138	1,045
..Southwest D Total	9,494	89	387	2,986	2,749	385	5,803	1,051	0	22,944	6,133	29,077
..Black Diamond M	723	0	32	69	23	5	0	0	0	852	0	852
..Des Moines M	1,023	42	173	396	723	14	0	0	0	2,371	181	2,552
..Duvall M	210	0	15	49	40	0	0	0	0	314	16	330
..Enumclaw M	865	0	213	338	299	0	0	0	0	1,715	887	2,602
..Lake Forest Pk M	1,141	3	12	184	43	0	0	0	0	1,383	51	1,434
..Pacific M	654	0	98	180	148	0	0	0	0	1,080	0	1,080
..Renton M	8,430	0	179	2,318	1,795	77	0	0	0	12,799	7,999	20,798
..SeaTac M	9,696	19	135	1,310	702	23	0	0	0	11,885	72	11,957
..Seattle M	88,916	25,042	2,701	22,587	23,649	0	0	0	0	162,895	501,639	664,534
..Tukwila M	2,878	0	111	1,468	1,912	21	0	0	0	6,390	487	6,877
..Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,483	4,483
..Bellevue TVB	5,192	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5,199	1,756	6,955
..Bothell TVB	1,081	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	1,137	37	1,174
..Carnation TVB	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	1	114
..Issaquah TVB	301	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	177	487
..Kent TVB	3,484	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	3,503	1,195	4,698
..Kirkland TVB	5,518	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	5,557	7,599	13,156
..North Bend TVB	48	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	7	58
..Redmond TVB	1,888	0	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	1,913	461	2,374
..Snoqualmie TVB	334	0	13	49	18	0	0	0	0	414	26	440
King County Total	280,787	25,756	10,231	59,533	53,630	2,992	31,951	10,603	1,368	476,851	537,883	1,014,734
Kitsap County												
..Kitsap D												
...Kitsap South	12,231	209	772	1,677	1,200	227	2,364	580	32	19,292	127	19,419
...Kitsap North	5,950	99	276	535	604	46	381	325	0	8,216	361	8,577
..Kitsap D Total	18,181	308	1,048	2,212	1,804	273	2,745	905	32	27,508	488	27,996

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanors		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
King County										
...Auker D	116	545	364	509,566	186,609	65,569	57,241	128,106	57,193	1,004,284
...Algona M	9	95	33	44,368	25,965	1,470	12,398	10,623	0	94,824
...Auburn M	50	268	124	231,504	109,874	45,932	49,970	64,547	0	501,827
...Kent M	78	390	478	347,195	150,341	61,518	58,892	90,330	0	708,276
...Auker D Total	253	1,298	999	1,132,633	472,789	174,489	178,501	293,606	57,193	2,309,211
...Bellevue D	23	158	963	284,319	72,075	24,016	4,860	65,743	67,354	518,367
...Bellevue M	45	174	1,334	476,684	178,911	87,384	20,980	116,680	0	880,639
...Clyde Hill M	0	7	87	31,470	8,324	1,162	909	6,721	0	48,586
...Hunts Point M	0	4	14	10,936	2,720	105	330	2,054	0	16,145
...Medina M	0	11	58	22,295	5,560	3,389	1,148	5,199	0	37,591
...Mercer Island M	3	42	158	57,782	15,691	6,947	2,852	13,350	0	96,622
...Yarrow Point M	0	0	16	9,838	1,189	84	269	1,970	0	13,350
...Bellevue D Total	71	396	2,630	893,324	284,470	123,087	31,348	211,717	67,354	1,611,300
...Federal Way D	64	252	1,432	891,360	250,931	131,146	25,679	223,345	54,455	1,576,916
...Federal Way M	9	14	1,172	371,616	20,450	24,717	216	77,573	0	494,572
...Federal Way D Total	73	266	2,604	1,262,976	271,381	155,863	25,895	300,918	54,455	2,071,488
...Issaquah D	9	193	487	743,236	117,702	42,895	423	161,558	21,917	1,087,731
...Issaquah M	0	56	72	63,463	25,016	16,302	155	16,806	0	121,742
...North Bend M	0	33	3	11,111	6,118	2,120	0	3,212	0	22,561
...Snoqualmie M	1	18	12	18,170	6,400	2,226	0	4,477	0	31,273
...Issaquah D Total	10	300	574	835,980	155,236	63,543	578	186,053	21,917	1,263,307
...Mercer Island D	0	0	0	19,524	2,229	0	33	3,989	590	26,365
...Mercer Island M	0	6	6	27,273	9,593	2,861	58	6,432	0	46,217
...Mercer Island D Total	0	6	6	46,797	11,822	2,861	91	10,421	590	72,582
...Northeast D	31	479	1,618	660,234	209,414	91,637	18,891	166,130	112,932	1,259,238
...Bothell M	3	25	143	77,607	61,770	13,458	4,027	24,456	0	181,318
...Carnation M	0	2	48	9,983	388	0	47	1,918	0	12,336
...Kirkland M	4	104	1,319	187,182	105,713	74,584	13,177	61,058	0	441,714
...Redmond M	7	59	804	170,986	90,666	51,990	9,243	52,546	0	375,431
...Skykomish M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Northeast D Total	45	669	3,932	1,105,992	467,951	231,669	45,385	306,108	112,932	2,270,037
...Renton D	150	2,324	1,021	721,317	284,821	58,190	4,227	181,531	73,281	1,323,367
...Seattle D	93	983	421	615,961	174,091	131,665	27,147	165,790	313,316	1,427,970
...Shoreline D	138	323	1,086	411,632	164,511	76,152	2,528	110,702	29,921	795,446
...Southwest D										
...Southwest	40	361	1,366	531,064	217,251	81,698	5,048	145,074	150,146	1,130,281
...Normandy Park M	0	30	96	23,421	10,068	4,790	220	6,336	0	44,835
...SeaTac (w/D.) M	3	20	258	50,652	15,009	14,333	16	14,571	0	94,581
...Site Total	43	411	1,720	605,137	242,328	100,821	5,284	165,98	150,146	1,269,697
...Vashon Island	0	39	63	22,309	7,028	1,470	0	5,521	1,370	37,702
...Southwest D Total	43	450	1,783	627,446	249,356	102,291	5,284	171,506	151,516	1,307,399
...Black Diamond M	0	11	116	64,003	17,965	3,150	0	13,683	57	98,858
...Des Moines M	7	244	209	66,688	97,472	27,163	27,696	22,391	360	241,770
...Duvall M	3	22	54	13,213	4,547	2,432	707	3,771	0	24,670
...Enumclaw M	18	147	158	59,697	65,582	9,278	40,882	22,676	0	198,115
...Lake Forest Pk M	0	0	263	72,733	15,742	1,595	1,176	16,840	0	108,086
...Pacific M	3	6	123	35,240	27,592	4,624	925	9,030	0	77,411
...Renton M	29	143	970	435,876	231,612	143,508	34,395	129,834	620	975,845
...SeaTac M	1	250	1,011	334,941	25,113	20,827	5,167	72,635	140	458,823
...Seattle M	532	226	827	3,430,979	703,145	250,270	233,925	816,827	0	5,435,146
...Tukwila M	1	188	371	143,283	63,191	58,624	4,202	47,074	80	316,454
...Auburn TVB	0	0	0	1,912	0	0	0	0	0	1,912
...Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	276,946	0	0	0	50,658	0	327,604
...Bothell TVB	0	0	0	22,348	0	207	0	3,235	0	25,790
...Carnation TVB	0	0	0	8,691	0	0	0	3,723	0	12,414
...Issaquah TVB	0	0	0	16,273	0	0	0	3,074	0	19,347
...Kent TVB	0	0	0	128,171	1,569	0	0	24,355	0	154,095
...Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	335,536	512	3,315	0	62,695	0	402,058
...North Bend TVB	0	0	0	2,539	128	0	0	499	0	3,166
...Redmond TVB	0	0	0	106,441	1,296	0	0	20,177	0	127,914
...Snoqualmie TVB	0	0	0	4,365	0	0	0	1,821	0	6,186
King County Total	1,470	8,252	19,158	13,213,933	3,791,894	1,644,803	670,059	3,263,350	883,732	23,467,771
Kitsap County										
...Kitsap D										
...Kitsap South	61	74	1,797	647,057	156,323	34,129	12,668	142,564	73,112	1,065,853
...Kitsap North	25	43	703	276,825	59,502	17,705	11,912	60,774	19,287	446,005
...Kitsap D Total	86	117	2,500	923,882	215,825	51,834	24,580	203,338	92,399	1,511,858

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991**

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
.Bremerton M	8,255	414	248	1,104	1,677	6	0	0	0	11,704	22,502	34,206
.Port Orchard M	1,141	0	143	219	496	0	0	0	0	1,999	4,692	6,691
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	2,525	308	69	179	191	2	0	0	0	3,274	2,870	6,144
Kitsap County Total	30,102	1,030	1,508	3,714	4,168	281	2,745	905	32	44,485	30,552	75,037
Kittitas County												
.Upper Kittitas D	4,724	175	95	463	292	9	90	31	0	5,879	316	6,195
.Lower Kittitas D	6,402	12	318	695	1,271	23	420	59	3	9,203	224	9,427
.Cle Elum M	310	0	31	92	79	0	0	0	0	512	5	517
.Kittitas M	83	7	5	45	58	0	0	0	0	198	0	198
.Roslyn M	295	5	15	62	39	0	0	0	0	416	49	465
Kittitas County Total	11,814	199	464	1,357	1,739	32	510	90	3	16,208	594	16,802
Klickitat County												
.E. Klickitat D	3,957	0	72	337	359	21	92	48	0	4,886	0	4,886
.W. Klickitat D	1,288	0	55	195	207	14	81	48	0	1,888	2	1,890
...Bingen M	59	2	16	33	44	0	0	0	0	154	0	154
...White Salmon M	152	1	29	48	46	0	0	0	0	276	3	279
.W. Klickitat D Total	1,499	3	100	276	297	14	81	48	0	2,318	5	2,323
.Goldendale M	84	10	11	54	97	0	0	0	0	256	21	277
Klickitat County Total	5,540	13	183	667	753	35	173	96	0	7,460	26	7,486
Lewis County												
.Lewis D	9,964	6	553	1,887	1,303	76	1,257	315	3	15,364	29	15,393
...Morton M	216	0	25	76	121	0	0	0	0	438	0	438
...Mossyrock M	117	0	15	40	33	0	0	0	0	205	0	205
...Napavine M	47	0	29	47	39	0	0	0	0	162	0	162
...Pe Ell M	45	0	0	11	12	0	0	0	0	68	0	68
...Toledo M	14	1	4	23	5	0	0	0	0	47	1	48
...Vader M	20	0	1	3	10	0	0	0	0	34	0	34
.Lewis D Total	10,423	7	627	2,087	1,523	76	1,257	315	3	16,318	30	16,348
.Centralia M	1,582	8	126	387	505	0	0	0	0	2,608	158	2,766
.Chehalis M	331	21	72	125	446	0	0	0	0	995	1,269	2,264
.Winlock M	10	0	3	10	17	0	0	0	0	40	9	49
.Morton TVB	227	2	39	61	120	0	0	0	0	449	43	492
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	81	6	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	99	0	99
.Pe Ell TVB	46	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	53	0	53
.Toledo TVB	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	11	42
.Vader TVB	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42
Lewis County Total	12,773	44	871	2,674	2,622	76	1,257	315	3	20,635	1,520	22,155
Lincoln County												
.Lincoln D	2,285	0	111	349	270	7	51	39	8	3,120	0	3,120
...Almira M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
...Davenport M	126	3	18	25	35	0	0	0	0	207	0	207
...Harrington M	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
...Odessa M	32	1	0	16	6	0	0	0	0	55	0	55
...Reardan M	130	1	0	24	5	0	0	0	0	160	0	160
...Sprague M	19	4	0	7	11	0	0	0	0	41	0	41
...Wilbur M	297	5	10	68	29	0	0	0	0	409	0	409
.Lincoln D Total	2,889	15	139	490	358	7	51	39	8	3,996	0	3,996
Lincoln County Total	2,889	15	139	490	358	7	51	39	8	3,996	0	3,996
Mason County												
.Mason D	3,574	0	276	630	948	133	477	146	0	6,184	0	6,184
.Shelton M	1,385	35	114	221	447	11	0	0	0	2,213	552	2,765
Mason County Total	4,959	35	390	851	1,395	144	477	146	0	8,397	552	8,949
Okanogan County												
.Okanogan D	5,780	10	511	1,328	1,456	134	395	88	1	9,703	31	9,734
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	107	4	8	26	36	0	0	0	0	181	15	196
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	282	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	356	258	614
.Oroville M	120	19	26	90	114	0	0	0	0	369	2	371
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	142	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	18	162
Okanogan County Total	6,431	35	545	1,444	1,680	134	395	88	1	10,753	324	11,077

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanors		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
.Bremerton M	23	53	716	436,131	151,666	116,660	0	100,143	38	804,638
.Port Orchard M	4	6	114	74,550	50,357	30,920	3,913	24,663	0	184,403
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	32	294	413	75,770	28,143	11,562	2,576	13,880	40	131,971
Kitsap County Total	145	470	3,743	1,510,333	445,991	210,976	31,069	342,024	92,477	2,632,870
Kittitas County										
.Upper Kittitas D	4	124	290	298,038	103,104	31,938	3,896	62,724	2,280	501,980
.Lower Kittitas D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Cle Elum M	0	42	27	19,049	25,803	6,107	1,213	8,373	0	60,545
.Kittitas M	0	65	28	4,324	5,177	2,507	0	2,244	0	14,252
.Roslyn M	0	29	27	15,165	10,348	2,405	662	4,683	0	33,263
Kittitas County Total	4	260	372	336,576	144,432	42,957	5,771	78,024	2,280	610,040
Klickitat County										
.E. Klickitat D	3	8	160	206,394	37,446	18,616	1,736	47,516	3,143	314,851
.W. Klickitat D	1	19	65	57,831	26,486	15,685	7,878	27,061	2,996	137,937
...Bingen M	0	0	11	5,816	9,032	2,877	3,599	2,487	0	23,811
...White Salmon M	2	0	2	7,731	10,092	4,289	2,409	3,259	0	27,780
.W. Klickitat D Total	3	19	78	71,378	45,610	22,851	13,886	32,807	2,996	189,528
.Goldendale M	0	1	12	3,590	5,703	2,252	960	1,832	0	14,337
Klickitat County Total	6	28	250	281,362	88,759	43,719	16,582	82,155	6,139	518,716
Lewis County										
.Lewis D	15	100	761	492,475	277,266	105,673	30,976	139,619	42,516	1,088,525
...Morton M	0	0	24	4,904	18,576	9,741	2,502	4,425	0	40,148
...Mossyrock M	0	0	17	2,254	4,678	2,790	563	1,155	0	11,440
...Napavine M	0	0	10	1,609	6,599	1,053	761	1,141	0	11,163
...Pe Ell M	0	0	2	1,724	529	422	63	502	0	3,240
...Toledo M	0	0	4	574	2,384	565	72	453	0	4,048
...Vader M	0	0	7	1,266	1,211	249	75	413	0	3,214
.Lewis D Total	15	100	825	504,806	311,243	120,493	35,012	147,708	42,516	1,161,778
.Centralia M	1	25	185	92,729	79,898	43,528	34,639	33,987	0	284,781
.Chehalis M	0	20	22	24,828	31,274	38,686	8,572	15,488	0	118,848
.Winlock M	0	4	3	812	2,802	1,759	957	1,044	0	7,374
.Morton TVB	0	0	0	8,449	0	0	0	1,490	0	9,939
.Mossyrock TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Napavine TVB	0	0	0	3,306	0	0	0	620	0	3,926
.Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	1,574	530	0	0	0	0	2,104
.Toledo TVB	0	0	0	853	0	38	0	506	0	1,397
.Vader TVB	0	0	0	1,268	0	0	0	681	0	1,949
Lewis County Total	16	149	1,035	638,625	425,747	204,504	79,180	201,524	42,516	1,592,096
Lincoln County										
.Lincoln D	3	50	153	130,032	54,504	21,413	3,260	35,751	1,887	246,847
...Almira M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Davenport M	3	49	5	8	0	0	0	2	0	10
...Harrington M	0	2	0	29	539	0	0	107	0	675
...Odessa M	1	19	6	2,356	1,470	374	0	776	0	4,976
...Reardan M	0	23	16	9,571	2,919	101	0	2,217	0	14,808
...Sprague M	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Wilbur M	3	79	28	22,251	10,025	2,012	0	6,200	0	40,488
.Lincoln D Total	10	226	211	164,247	69,457	23,900	3,260	45,053	1,887	307,804
Lincoln County Total	10	226	211	164,247	69,457	23,900	3,260	45,053	1,887	307,804
Mason County										
.Mason D	14	71	296	166,911	130,920	73,461	5,219	46,515	14,163	437,189
.Shelton M	1	44	75	57,047	45,945	30,677	1,972	22,607	51	158,299
Mason County Total	15	115	371	223,958	176,865	104,138	7,191	69,122	14,214	595,488
Okanogan County										
.Okanogan D	13	48	200	231,290	231,100	104,318	97,888	82,755	13,003	760,354
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	0	0	9	4,564	0	0	0	0	0	4,564
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	0	1	2	5,422	4	1,656	0	1,338	0	8,420
.Oroville M	0	21	5	5,196	10,823	5,171	0	4,012	25	25,227
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	0	0	12	6,658	0	0	0	0	0	6,658
Okanogan County Total	13	70	228	253,130	241,927	111,145	97,888	88,105	13,028	805,223

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—		Non-Traffic	Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic								
Pacific County												
.S. Pacific D	1,664	1	106	295	440	17	127	108	0	2,758	2	2,760
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	1,981	0	76	156	226	9	151	33	1	2,633	0	2,633
.Long Beach M	186	0	36	85	94	3	0	0	0	404	10	414
.Raymond M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.South Bend M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pacific County Total	3,831	1	218	536	760	29	278	141	1	5,795	12	5,807
Pend Oreille Cty												
.Pend Oreille D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Cusick M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Jone M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
Pend Oreille Cty Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	335
Pierce County												
.Pierce 1 D	42,106	28	1,739	7,689	4,278	1	8,103	3,203	N	67,147	0	67,147
.Pierce 2 D	3,683	497	200	425	335	4	80	171	0	5,395	43	5,438
.Pierce 3 D	2,849	1	118	540	600	0	39	69	0	4,216	0	4,216
.Pierce 4 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Bonney Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Carbonado M	6	0	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
.Dupont M	170	19	8	25	18	0	0	0	0	240	0	240
.Eatonville M	150	1	31	69	101	0	0	0	0	352	0	352
.Fife M	1,996	0	189	532	538	0	0	0	0	3,255	58	3,313
.Fircrest M	1,423	0	20	204	26	0	0	0	0	1,673	10	1,683
.Gig Harbor M	907	16	54	171	88	0	0	0	0	1,236	503	1,739
.Milton M	1,275	1	69	170	318	0	0	0	0	1,833	0	1,833
.Orting M	116	0	24	115	80	0	0	0	0	335	9	344
.Puyallup M	4,397	0	103	1,195	1,038	0	0	0	0	6,733	981	7,714
.Roy M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Ruston M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.South Prairie M	125	0	9	16	19	0	0	0	0	169	0	169
.Steilacoom M	727	130	50	161	142	0	0	0	0	1,210	522	1,732
.Sumner M	654	0	98	263	452	0	0	0	0	1,467	246	1,713
.Tacoma M	31,466	267	743	10,627	8,368	0	0	0	0	51,471	51,995	103,466
.Wilkeson M	92	1	5	26	15	0	0	0	0	139	0	139
Pierce County Total	92,142	961	3,462	22,233	16,422	5	8,222	3,443	0	146,890	54,367	201,257
San Juan County												
.San Juan D	624	18	78	186	297	5	90	124	0	1,422	3,922	5,344
.Friday Harbor M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
San Juan County Total	624	18	78	186	297	5	90	124	0	1,422	3,922	5,344
Skagit County												
.Skagit D	10,966	0	464	1,393	1,464	116	1,629	581	200	16,813	0	16,813
.Anacortes M	1,282	1	218	276	404	0	0	0	0	2,181	107	2,288
.Burlington M	1,699	3	141	319	594	0	0	0	0	2,756	0	2,756
.Concrete M	432	0	13	41	58	0	0	0	0	544	0	544
.La Conner M	229	52	16	48	50	0	0	0	0	395	115	510
.Mount Vernon M	1,367	66	192	812	1,055	0	0	0	0	3,492	1,533	5,025
.Sedro Woolley M	396	0	98	218	541	0	0	0	0	1,253	0	1,253
Skagit County Total	16,371	122	1,142	3,107	4,166	116	1,629	581	200	27,434	1,755	29,189
Skamania County												
.Skamania D	1,941	2	125	390	685	16	63	51	0	3,273	0	3,273
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	1,941	2	125	390	685	16	63	51	0	3,273	0	3,273
Snohomish County												
.Cascade D	7,882	7	502	1,605	1,470	192	1,303	305	0	13,266	73	13,339
...Arlington M	454	0	29	109	127	0	0	0	0	719	3	722
...Darrington M	17	0	1	18	18	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
...Granite Falls M	246	0	7	97	94	0	0	0	0	444	0	444
...Stanwood M	263	5	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	283	0	283
.Cascade D Total	8,862	12	539	1,843	1,710	192	1,303	305	0	14,766	76	14,842

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Contested Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
Pacific County										
.S. Pacific D	20	33	149	89,114	39,200	30,418	0	27,602	5,307	191,641
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	10	6	112	89,385	15,859	11,116	10,785	21,836	4,548	153,529
.Long Beach M	0	0	7	7,702	3,190	701	663	2,185	0	14,441
.Raymond M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.South Bend M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Pacific County Total	30	39	268	186,201	58,249	42,235	11,448	51,623	9,855	359,611
Pend Oreille Cty										
.Pend Oreille D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Cusick M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ione M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille Cty Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce County										
.Pierce 1 D	162	223	5,346	2,203,201	803,835	211,658	726	527,862	235,976	3,983,258
.Pierce 2 D	10	19	820	254,469	88,641	26,813	336	60,275	3,765	434,299
.Pierce 3 D	1	3	0	152,784	81,206	55,329	6,310	48,129	1,742	345,500
.Pierce 4 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Bonney Lake M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Carbonado M	0	3	0	95	766	422	0	213	0	1,496
.Dupont M	1	11	32	14,822	2,489	2,162	0	407	0	19,880
.Eatonville M	1	13	17	10,659	17,681	8,018	0	5,196	0	41,554
.Fife M	0	7	265	118,185	69,989	42,582	6,771	37,936	0	275,463
.Fircroft M	5	20	103	84,645	15,817	1,660	250	18,021	0	120,393
.Gig Harbor M	8	12	49	45,777	19,070	20,008	1,090	14,892	0	100,837
.Milton M	11	0	136	61,869	47,466	20,143	16,045	18,241	0	163,764
.Orting M	0	25	2	7,355	20,597	7,057	838	6,282	0	42,129
.Puyallup M	3	134	560	278,518	165,276	76,974	27,007	92,072	0	639,847
.Roy M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Ruston M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.South Prairie M	0	8	13	7,868	2,981	319	0	1,834	0	13,002
.Steilacoom M	10	285	230	52,733	16,254	5,521	255	13,302	0	88,065
.Sumner M	3	299	47	33,859	41,811	23,577	1,747	16,250	0	117,244
.Tacoma M	77	2,016	7,485	1,292,210	472,033	364,696	62	373,426	0	2,502,427
.Wilkeson M	0	11	6	5,753	6,439	1,335	75	2,230	0	15,832
Pierce County Total	292	3,089	15,111	4,624,802	1,872,351	868,274	61,512	1,236,568	241,483	8,904,990
San Juan County										
.San Juan D	11	7	16	45,054	55,935	25,977	3,203	18,064	3,173	151,406
.Friday Harbor M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
San Juan County Total	11	7	16	45,054	55,935	25,977	3,203	18,064	3,173	151,406
Skagit County										
.Skagit D	43	163	852	758,865	233,134	138,786	27,324	169,904	43,517	1,371,530
.Anacortes M	3	4	65	60,608	83,444	28,436	0	22,600	0	195,088
.Burlington M	0	2	89	71,227	42,183	31,366	6,747	26,178	0	177,701
.Concrete M	0	0	30	29,889	5,101	2,675	188	6,927	0	44,780
.La Conner M	0	0	19	10,529	1,885	1,866	0	2,005	0	16,285
.Mount Vernon M	28	9	122	87,935	110,596	44,171	10,172	38,111	0	290,985
.Sedro Woolley M	7	19	71	18,038	29,651	32,230	2,966	14,065	0	96,950
Skagit County Total	81	197	1,248	1,037,091	505,994	279,530	47,397	279,790	43,517	2,193,319
Skamania County										
.Skamania D	0	14	98	93,788	48,328	37,014	10,504	29,250	2,331	221,215
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	0	14	98	93,788	48,328	37,014	10,504	29,250	2,331	221,215
Snohomish County										
.Cascade D	46	124	855	493,722	235,973	96,579	5,671	143,621	44,992	1,020,558
...Arlington M	3	3	41	30,758	19,705	14,528	282	11,616	0	76,889
...Darrington M	0	0	0	1,944	1,866	1,077	109	859	0	5,855
...Granite Falls M	0	1	36	13,270	10,238	4,124	541	4,821	0	32,994
...Stanwood M	0	0	28	15,365	4,013	2,732	2	4,142	0	26,254
.Cascade D Total	49	128	960	555,059	271,795	119,040	6,605	165,059	44,992	1,162,550

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Everett D	9,879	19	495	1,312	1,065	242	3,803	836	900	18,551	40	18,591
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Mukilteo M	760	0	31	157	153	0	0	0	0	1,101	24	1,125
Everett D Total	10,639	19	526	1,469	1,218	242	3,803	836	900	19,652	64	19,716
Evergreen D	9,170	16	683	1,265	1,535	140	1,450	378	0	14,637	0	14,637
...Gold Bar M	110	6	2	29	10	0	0	0	0	157	0	157
...Index M	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
...Lake Stevens M	542	2	25	204	165	0	0	0	0	938	0	938
...Monroe M	456	0	21	154	288	0	0	0	0	919	0	919
...Snohomish M	621	1	86	223	336	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	1,267
...Sultan M	317	3	25	96	57	0	0	0	0	498	0	498
Evergreen D Total	11,224	30	842	1,971	2,391	140	1,450	378	0	18,426	0	18,426
South Snohomish D	10,259	5	985	2,330	1,988	250	4,531	1,139	0	21,487	226	21,713
...Brier M	2,036	0	88	550	166	0	0	0	0	2,840	5	2,845
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lynnwood (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Mill Creek M	1,037	0	0	7	42	0	0	0	0	1,086	83	1,169
...Mt Lake Terrace M	2,085	0	81	572	500	0	0	0	0	3,238	5	3,243
...Woodway M	73	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	84	0	84
S. Snohomish D Total	15,490	5	1,155	3,466	2,701	250	4,531	1,139	0	28,737	319	29,056
Edmonds M	4,533	24	149	1,373	795	5	0	0	0	6,879	3,121	10,000
Everett M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lynnwood M	5,262	13	257	1,062	1,775	15	0	0	0	8,384	465	8,849
Marysville M	1,087	0	68	507	634	0	0	0	0	2,296	82	2,378
Arlington TVB	178	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	185
Brier TVB	720	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	730	4	734
Darrington TVB	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
Gold Bar TVB	226	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	0	232
Granite Falls TVB	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	0	144
Lake Stevens TVB	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	233
Mill Creek TVB	933	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	959	412	1,371
Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mukilteo TVB	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	3	248
Snohomish TVB	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	0	679
Stanwood TVB	140	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	142
Sultan TVB	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	0	510
Snohomish Cnty Total	61,118	112	3,545	11,701	11,247	844	11,087	2,658	900	103,212	4,546	107,758
Spokane County												
Spokane D	31,596	967	1,394	6,053	8,271	352	6,676	2,429	1,857	59,595	1,537	61,132
Airway Hts M	304	8	0	47	120	0	0	0	0	479	0	479
Cheney M	423	0	41	422	200	1	0	0	0	1,087	2,241	3,328
Deerpark M	409	0	23	119	71	0	0	0	0	622	8	630
Medical Lk M	525	5	20	90	72	0	0	0	0	712	15	727
Spokane M	32,026	477	2,000	5,784	4,889	0	0	0	0	45,176	82,134	127,310
Spokane County Total	65,283	1,457	3,478	12,515	13,623	353	6,676	2,429	1,857	107,671	85,935	193,606
Stevens County												
Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County												
Thurston D	11,886	23	534	1,844	1,843	184	2,228	804	1	19,347	842	20,189
...Bucoda M	16	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
...Lacey M	473	0	192	668	816	0	0	0	0	2,149	6	2,155
...Olympia Trials M	3	0	20	13	74	0	0	0	0	110	0	110
...Tenino Trials M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Thurston D Total	12,379	23	752	2,532	2,744	184	2,228	804	1	21,647	848	22,495
Olympia M	5,577	4	166	775	1,814	0	0	0	0	8,336	50,119	58,455
Rainier M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tumwater M	675	0	66	239	352	0	0	0	0	1,332	74	1,406
Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lacey TVB	815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	29	844
Thurston County Total	19,446	27	984	3,546	4,910	184	2,228	804	1	32,130	51,070	83,200

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Infractions	Traffic	Misdemeanor	Non-Traffic	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury								
Everett D	38	124	1,268	554,833	226,878	118,551	15,668	150,809	105,584	1,172,323
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	7,084	705	373	527	1,450	0	10,139
...Mukilteo M	0	7	175	26,696	6,481	5,454	1,236	6,787	0	46,654
Everett D Total	38	131	1,443	588,613	234,064	124,378	17,431	159,046	105,584	1,229,116
Evergreen D	40	194	1,287	459,160	228,911	66,075	97,187	115,030	42,146	1,008,509
...Gold Bar M	0	4	28	11,721	1,981	1,485	2,636	2,837	0	20,660
...Index M	0	0	0	139	0	0	9	18	0	166
...Lake Stevens M	0	8	125	39,837	12,137	4,721	14,017	10,266	0	80,978
...Monroe M	3	7	67	22,265	10,005	10,105	15,547	7,494	0	65,416
...Snohomish M	1	24	141	31,866	26,975	13,443	19,457	12,213	0	103,954
...Sultan M	0	6	80	23,861	14,118	3,558	7,948	7,090	0	56,575
Evergreen D Total	44	243	1,728	588,849	294,127	99,387	156,801	154,948	42,146	1,336,258
South Snohomish D	96	131	1,507	595,302	275,439	99,884	12,618	170,033	171,724	1,325,000
...Brier M	6	4	369	88,912	32,093	8,278	14,010	23,427	0	166,720
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	2,872	314	97	747	0	0	4,030
...Lynnwood (w/D.) M	0	6	1	32,231	30,024	16,028	12,410	13,506	0	104,199
...Mill Creek M	0	0	215	50,749	500	4,649	1,238	10,393	0	67,529
...Mt Lake Terrace M	3	8	317	118,244	30,762	17,803	31,880	28,540	0	227,229
...Woodway M	0	0	7	4,327	1,371	39	229	940	0	6,906
S. Snohomish D Total	105	149	2,416	892,637	370,503	146,778	73,132	246,839	171,724	1,901,613
Edmonds M	9	352	504	265,486	132,272	57,513	66,438	79,694	0	601,403
Everett M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lynnwood M	12	116	739	253,585	122,008	139,414	58,789	90,871	20	664,687
Marysville M	6	11	147	84,965	58,095	48,878	9,029	34,920	0	235,887
Arlington TVB	0	0	0	4,866	0	0	0	0	0	4,866
Brier TVB	0	0	0	52,096	0	171	0	9,800	0	62,067
Darrington TVB	0	0	0	632	0	0	0	0	0	632
Gold Bar TVB	0	0	0	5,030	5,030	0	0	942	0	11,002
Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	8,226	0	0	0	0	0	8,226
Lake Stevens TVB	0	0	0	9,143	648	0	0	1,636	0	11,427
Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	21,941	0	280	0	10,737	0	32,958
Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	17,673	0	0	0	9,894	0	27,567
Snohomish TVB	0	0	0	30,015	0	0	0	0	0	30,015
Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	6,250	0	0	0	0	0	6,250
Sultan TVB	0	0	0	13,782	0	0	0	0	0	13,782
Snohomish County Total	263	1,130	7,937	3,398,848	1,488,542	735,839	388,225	964,386	364,466	7,340,306
Spokane County										
Spokane D	91	3,843	3,417	1,412,882	559,682	166,708	30,359	364,541	201,317	2,735,489
Airway Hts M	0	58	19	12,439	2,998	2,299	265	3,537	0	21,538
Cheney M	4	21	30	18,053	15,444	4,482	3,114	5,526	0	46,619
Deerpark M	0	35	38	16,305	5,732	1,548	0	4,430	0	28,015
Medical Lk M	0	123	74	19,869	7,811	5,196	142	7,329	0	40,347
Spokane M	57	691	2,888	1,211,458	587,551	121,095	1,220	321,889	0	2,243,213
Spokane County Total	152	4,771	6,466	2,691,006	1,179,218	301,328	35,100	707,252	201,317	5,115,221
Stevens County										
Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County										
Thurston D	51	102	812	526,135	206,428	99,616	6,643	135,450	62,012	1,036,284
...Bucoda M	0	0	1	1,263	667	425	38	375	0	2,768
...Lacey M	9	17	107	32,608	79,742	45,066	1,571	22,069	0	181,056
...Olympia Trials M	19	0	1	34	5,609	2,375	194	1,083	0	9,295
...Tenino Trials M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Turnwater Trials M	1	0	1	0	308	917	0	231	0	1,456
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	84	243	452	0	56	0	835
Thurston D Total	80	119	922	560,124	292,997	148,851	8,446	159,264	62,012	1,231,694
Olympia M	1	103	751	176,985	259,099	165,993	35,547	107,520	0	745,144
Rainier M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Tenino M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Turnwater M	0	7	49	33,869	65,689	39,068	8,964	19,218	0	166,808
Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lacey TVB	0	0	0	36,319	0	0	0	13,411	0	49,730
Thurston County Total	81	229	1,722	807,297	617,785	353,912	52,957	299,413	62,012	2,193,376

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	—Infractions—		—Misdemeanors—			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub- Total	Parking	Total
	Traffic	Non- Traffic	DWI/Phys Control	Other Traffic	Non- Traffic							
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	555	0	57	131	100	5	29	23	0	900	0	900
.Cathlamet M	28	0	3	8	13	0	0	0	0	52	1	53
Wahkiakum County Total	583	0	60	139	113	5	29	23	0	952	1	953
Walla Walla Cty												
.Walla Walla D	3,587	30	127	539	624	0	1,494	303	0	6,704	0	6,704
.College Place M	671	0	41	139	81	0	0	0	0	932	222	1,154
.Waitsburg M	60	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	2	94
.Walla Walla M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Walla Walla Cty Total	4,318	62	168	678	705	0	1,494	303	0	7,728	224	7,952
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	10,657	124	995	2,869	3,823	119	2,464	1,114	1	22,166	180	22,346
.Bellingham M	4,397	1,715	0	458	1,771	0	0	0	0	8,341	48,916	57,257
.Blaine M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Everson-Nooksack M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Ferndale M	787	202	117	237	309	0	0	0	0	1,652	0	1,652
.Lynden M	557	0	35	137	92	0	0	0	0	821	1,412	2,233
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom County Total	16,398	2,041	1,147	3,701	5,995	119	2,464	1,114	1	32,980	50,508	83,488
Whitman County												
.Whitman D	6,068	52	311	851	1,317	61	160	224	16	9,060	0	9,060
.Albion M	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
.Colfax M	231	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	16	249
.Colton M	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
.Palouse M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	6,328	60	311	851	1,317	61	160	224	16	9,328	16	9,344
Yakima County												
.Yakima D												
..Yakima	8,890	44	676	2,849	2,404	131	6,196	835	0	22,025	123	22,148
...Union Gap M	208	0	47	448	338	0	0	0	0	1,041	3	1,044
...Yakima M	2,381	2	223	3,763	1,976	0	0	0	0	8,345	95	8,440
..Site Total	11,479	46	946	7,060	4,718	131	6,196	835	0	31,411	221	31,632
..Sunnyside	3,206	7	230	943	354	0	425	136	0	5,301	2	5,303
..Toppenish	2,926	1	232	1,100	923	0	13	74	0	5,269	0	5,269
.Yakima D Total	17,611	54	1,408	9,103	5,995	131	6,634	1,045	0	41,981	223	42,204
.Grandview M	311	172	52	295	369	0	0	0	0	1,199	0	1,199
.Granger M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	316	0	69	118	168	0	0	0	0	671	20	691
.Sunnyside M	563	0	95	595	929	0	0	0	0	2,182	104	2,286
.Toppenish M	820	0	48	393	192	0	0	0	0	1,453	64	1,517
.Wapato M	477	5	259	500	519	0	0	0	0	1,760	31	1,791
.Zillah M	150	0	12	67	86	0	0	0	0	315	1	316
.Mabton TVB	58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	59
.Union Gap TVB	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	2	605
.Yakima TVB	7,294	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7,299	0	7,299
Yakima County Total	28,203	232	1,943	11,076	8,258	131	6,634	1,045	0	57,522	445	57,967
Washington State District Courts												
.State/County	448,839	3,296	22,518	83,450	76,439	6,136	91,900	30,509	5,483	768,570	17,552	786,122
.Municipal	91,406	639	4,761	23,518	22,171	14	0	0	0	142,509	3,371	145,880
Municipal Courts	249,538	29,413	11,264	63,454	68,358	210	0	0	0	422,237	792,930	1,215,167
Traf Viol Bureaus	33,771	52	67	229	211	0	0	0	0	34,330	66,800	101,130
State Total	823,554	33,400	38,610	170,651	167,179	6,360	91,900	30,509	5,483	1,367,646	880,653	2,248,299

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1991

County/Court	Contested Proceedings		Contested Infractions	Infractions	Misdemeanor		Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ. Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
	Jury	Non-Jury			Traffic	Non-Traf				
Wahkiakum County										
.Wahkiakum D	0	10	51	33,629	39,547	13,734	16,441	14,393	1,011	118,755
.Cathlamet M	1	2	2	1,449	1,520	1,014	0	666	0	4,649
Wahkiakum County Total	1	12	53	35,078	41,067	14,748	16,441	15,059	1,011	123,404
Walla Walla Cty										
.Walla Walla D	1	319	235	197,393	62,530	40,141	0	0	45,533	345,597
.College Place M	1	205	93	40,306	15,857	2,358	1,157	8,390	0	68,068
.Waitsburg M	0	0	5	4,573	17	8	0	863	0	5,461
.Walla Walla M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Walla Walla Cty Total	2	524	333	242,272	78,404	42,507	1,157	9,253	45,533	419,126
Whatcom County										
.Whatcom D	126	213	589	602,255	350,293	214,463	20,335	183,951	55,119	1,435,416
.Bellingham M	1	297	187	296,743	28,840	217,715	0	80,127	0	623,425
.Blaine M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Everson-Nooksack M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Ferndale M	2	25	4	38,960	33,550	18,281	18,396	10,644	0	119,831
.Lynden M	4	192	16	28,406	13,415	6,723	11,555	9,507	0	69,606
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom County Total	133	727	796	966,364	426,098	457,182	59,286	284,229	55,119	2,248,278
Whitman County										
.Whitman D	10	45	632	333,763	108,710	102,407	24,653	91,938	7,065	668,536
.Albion M	0	0	0	207	8	0	0	39	0	254
.Colfax M	0	0	32	16,498	0	0	0	3,059	0	19,557
.Colton M	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	126	0	396
.Palouse M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	10	45	664	350,738	108,718	102,407	24,653	95,162	7,065	688,743
Yakima County										
.Yakima D										
..Yakima	45	580	645	495,373	417,855	167,184	19,781	164,317	177,709	1,442,219
...Union Gap M	2	26	48	9,834	29,647	21,824	16,538	8,425	0	86,268
...Yakima M	7	104	374	104,721	224,785	83,742	130,631	53,925	0	597,804
..Site Total	54	710	1,067	609,928	672,287	272,750	166,950	226,667	177,709	2,126,291
..Sunnyside	5	90	201	155,739	136,071	17,083	1,019	41,946	13,000	364,858
..Toppenish	8	311	162	143,769	137,278	35,689	1,392	47,364	1,107	366,599
.Yakima D Total	67	1,111	1,430	909,436	945,636	325,522	169,361	315,977	191,816	2,857,748
.Grandview M	3	120	25	16,781	30,188	15,466	9,571	9,258	0	81,264
.Granger M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	18	117	24	19,510	31,862	8,654	2,813	7,848	0	70,687
.Sunnyside M	3	61	48	30,599	92,709	107,274	36,529	35,390	0	302,501
.Toppenish M	0	30	24	38,505	46,686	11,280	0	16,830	0	113,301
.Wapato M	0	0	34	25,980	74,914	12,790	0	50,707	0	164,391
.Zillah M	5	12	3	7,642	6,789	3,918	3,172	2,386	0	23,907
.Mabton TVB	0	0	0	3,056	0	0	0	572	0	3,628
.Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	28,858	0	492	0	4,684	0	34,034
.Yakima TVB	0	0	0	378,619	654	0	0	67,114	0	446,387
Yakima County Total	96	1,451	1,588	1,458,986	1,229,438	485,396	221,446	510,766	191,816	4,097,848
Washington State District Courts										
.State/County	2,143	14,336	39,693	23,710,114	10,285,601	4,236,515	755,708	6,252,128	2,676,311	47,916,377
.Municipal	439	2,700	10,603	4,239,373	2,581,502	1,231,998	522,803	1,310,458	20	9,886,154
Municipal Courts	994	7,800	21,713	10,958,529	5,110,120	2,785,805	917,659	3,238,014	7,909	23,018,036
Traf Viol Bureaus	0	0	0	1,614,100	10,367	4,503	0	311,987	0	1,940,957
State Total	3,576	24,836	72,009	40,522,116	17,987,590	8,258,821	2,196,170	11,112,587	2,684,240	82,761,524

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked by Filings, 1991***

Court	Full Time	Judges Part-Time	FTEs	Commissioner/Magistrate FTEs	Judicial Officer FTEs	Superior Court Comm. FTEs	Administrative FTEs	Work Week Hours
1 Seattle M	10	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	202.5	40.0
2 Pierce 1 D	4	0.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	54.7	37.5
3 Spokane D	9	0.0	9.0	2.0	11.0	0.0	76.9	37.5
4 Clark D	5	0.0	5.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	32.6	40.0
5 Tacoma M	3	0.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	43.4	40.0
6 Spokane M	4	0.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	41.1	40.0
7 Yakima D	4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	37.5	37.5
8 Northeast D	4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	31.8	35.0
9 Seattle D	5	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	33.3	35.0
10 Bellevue D	3	0.0	3.0	0.8	3.8	0.0	23.7	35.0
11 Aukeen D	3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	30.5	35.0
12 Federal Way D	2	0.0	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	21.3	35.0
13 South Snohomish D	3	0.0	3.0	1.3	4.3	0.0	27.7	40.0
14 Kitsap D	3	0.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	23.9	38.8
15 Benton D	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	20.1	40.0
16 Southwest D	3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	25.3	35.0
17 Whatcom D	2	0.0	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.0	14.4	35.0
18 Cowlitz D	2	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	17.1	37.5
19 Thurston D	2	0.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	17.3	40.0
20 Issaquah D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.3	35.0
21 Everett D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	21.8	40.0
22 Renton D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	17.0	35.0
23 Chelan D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	14.0	40.0
24 Evergreen D	1	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	0.0	16.1	40.0
25 Grant D	2	0.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	15.7	40.0
26 Skagit D	2	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	10.0	35.0
27 Lewis D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	10.1	40.0
28 Cascade D	1	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	15.6	40.0
29 Franklin D	0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	8.4	37.5
30 Grays Harbor D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.9	40.0
31 Shoreline D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	11.1	35.0
32 Renton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	13.2	40.0
33 Clallam 1 D	1	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	9.0	40.0
34 SeaTac M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.3	40.0
35 Bremerton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	10.3	40.0
36 Ritzville D	0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	2.6	35.0
37 Okanogan D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.6	8.0	40.0
38 Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	7.3	40.0
39 Lower Kittitas D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	7.1	40.0
40 Whitman D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.7	40.0
41 Douglas D	0	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	8.3	40.0
42 Lynnwood M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.1	37.5
43 Bellingham M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.1	40.0
44 Olympia M	0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.3	40.0
45 Edmonds M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.7	40.0
46 Puyallup M	0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.1	40.0
47 Walla Walla D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	35.0
48 Tukwila M	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.6	40.0
49 Mason D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.9	40.0
50 Upper Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	6.2	40.0
51 Pierce 2 D	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	40.0
52 Jefferson D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.9	35.0
53 E. Klickitat D	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	2.3	40.0
54 Aberdeen M	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.4	40.0
55 Pierce 3 D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	40.0
56 Lincoln D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	40.0
57 Clallam 2 D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.1	37.5
58 Mount Vernon M	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	35.0
59 Winslow M	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	40.0
60 Skamania D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.3	40.0
61 Fife M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	40.0
62 Asotin D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	35.0
63 S. Pacific D	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.3	40.0
64 Burlington M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	40.0
65 N. Pacific D	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	40.0
66 Centralia M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	40.0
67 Des Moines M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	40.0
68 W. Klickitat D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	40.0
69 Marysville M	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	40.0
70 Shelton M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
71 Sunnyside M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	40.0
72 Anacortes M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	40.0
73 Port Orchard M	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.4	40.0
74 Milton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	40.0
75 Wapato M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	40.0
76 Enumclaw M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	40.0
77 Fircrest M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	40.0
78 Ferndale M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	40.0
79 Hoquiam M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	40.0
80 Sumner M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	40.0
Total: 80 Largest	104	20.2	124.2	15.9	140.1	1.1	1,153.2	

* Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour work week to facilitate comparison among courts.
"N" indicates that data are not available for 1991.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

District Court Weighted Caseload Study FTE Estimates Based on 1991 Filings

Court	Current Judge FTEs	Current Commissioner FTEs	Total Current Judicial FTEs	Estimated* Caseload FTE Need	Estimated Supplemental FTE Need	Total Estimated FTE Need	FTE Difference**
Othello ***	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.40	0.32	0.71	0.14
Ritzville	0.57	0.20	0.77	0.71	0.21	0.92	0.15
Asotin	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.33	0.30	0.63	-0.02
Benton	2.00	1.14	3.14	2.95	0.53	3.48	0.34
Chelan	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.03	0.06	2.10	0.10
Clallam # 1	1.23	0.00	1.23	1.39	0.06	1.46	0.23
Clallam # 2	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.51	0.17	0.68	-0.03
Clark	5.00	0.11	5.11	5.84	0.13	5.96	0.85
Columbia	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.08	0.21	0.29	0.06
Cowlitz	2.00	0.11	2.11	3.22	0.05	3.27	1.16
Douglas ****	0.86	0.23	1.09	0.91	0.13	1.04	-0.05
Ferry # 1	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.13	0.19	0.32	0.03
Franklin	0.46	0.07	0.53	1.03	0.17	1.20	0.67
Garfield	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.10	0.05	0.15	-0.08
Grant	2.57	0.00	2.57	2.03	0.75	2.78	0.21
Grays Harbor # 1	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.57	0.01	0.58	-0.42
Grays Harbor # 2	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.04	0.75	-0.25
Island ****	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.97	0.11	1.07	0.07
Jefferson	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.55	0.11	0.66	-0.20
Aukeen	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.02	0.32	4.34	1.34
Bellevue ****	3.00	0.80	3.80	3.10	0.36	3.46	-0.34
Federal Way	2.00	0.60	2.60	2.81	0.00	2.81	0.21
Issaquah	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.61	0.04	1.65	0.65
Northeast	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.12	0.11	4.23	0.23
Renton	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.01	0.21	2.22	0.22
Seattle	5.00	0.00	5.00	4.99	1.58	6.57	1.57
Shoreline	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.48	0.13	1.61	-0.39
Southwest ****	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.87	0.30	3.16	0.16
Kitsap ****	3.00	0.57	3.57	2.60	0.13	2.72	-0.85
Upper Kittitas	0.57	0.29	0.86	0.38	0.63	1.01	0.16
Lower Kittitas	0.88	0.00	0.88	0.91	0.18	1.09	0.21
Klickitat East	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.34	0.33	0.66	-0.11
Klickitat West	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.04	0.30	-0.00
Lewis	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.71	0.45	2.16	0.16
Lincoln	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.37	0.19	0.56	-0.04
Mason	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.74	0.25	0.99	-0.01
Okanogan	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.19	1.03	2.22	0.22
Pacific South	0.71	0.11	0.83	0.32	0.38	0.70	-0.13
Pacific North	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.22	0.04	0.26	0.12
Pend Oreille	0.51	0.00	0.51	N/R	0.27	---	---
Pierce # 1	4.00	2.00	6.00	6.44	0.11	6.55	0.55
Pierce # 2	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.43	0.08	0.52	0.01
Pierce # 3	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.43	0.42	0.85	0.21
Pierce # 4	0.34	0.00	0.34	N/R	0.30	---	---
San Juan	0.57	0.00	0.57	0.22	0.17	-0.39	-0.18
Skagit	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.51	0.27	2.78	-0.22
Skamania	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.40	0.25	0.65	0.37
Cascade	1.00	1.14	2.14	1.63	0.00	1.63	-0.51
Everett	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.01	0.42	2.43	0.43
Evergreen	1.14	1.14	2.29	2.10	0.23	2.33	0.05
Snohomish South	3.00	1.28	4.28	3.35	0.06	3.41	-0.87
Spokane	9.00	2.00	11.00	11.75	0.59	12.34	1.34
Stevens	0.53	0.04	0.57	N/R	0.21	---	---
Thurston	2.00	0.52	2.52	2.46	0.05	2.51	-0.01
Wahkiakum	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.11	0.17	0.28	-0.05
Walla Walla ****	1.03	0.00	1.03	0.70	0.04	0.74	-0.29
Whatcom	2.00	0.57	2.57	2.96	0.38	3.34	0.77
Whitman ****	1.00	0.03	1.03	0.93	0.25	1.18	0.15
Yakima ****	4.00	0.00	4.00	5.83	0.12	5.96	1.96
Statewide	96.03	14.02	110.06	104.75	14.71	119.46	9.40

* Includes both district court and municipal department case filings.

** Positive values indicate FTE need beyond current judicial resources.

*** Estimated caseload need is based on partial reporting of 1991 case filings.

**** FTE estimates for courts with multiple sites may be low due to incomplete reporting of caseload data.

"N" indicates that data are not available for 1991.

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1991**

Court	— Infractions —		— Misdemeanors —			Dom Viol/ Antiharass	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic					
1 Seattle M	88,916	25,042	2,701	22,587	23,649	0	0	0	0	162,895
2 Pierce 1 D	42,106	28	1,739	7,689	4,278	1	8,103	3,203	N	67,147
3 Spokane D	31,596	967	1,394	6,053	8,271	352	6,676	2,429	1,857	59,595
4 Clark D	32,161	14	1,102	7,208	6,681	118	2,988	1,812	0	52,084
5 Tacoma M	31,466	267	743	10,627	8,368	0	0	0	0	51,471
6 Spokane M	32,026	477	2,000	5,784	4,889	0	0	0	0	45,176
7 Yakima D	17,611	54	1,408	9,103	5,995	131	6,634	1,045	0	41,981
8 Northeast D	24,541	32	1,234	4,307	3,845	368	4,208	1,447	1	39,983
9 Seattle D	12,053	16	760	5,966	2,532	501	11,585	3,533	1,367	38,313
10 Bellevue D	27,873	126	960	3,166	2,137	158	2,653	1,190	0	38,263
11 Auker D	20,298	102	1,293	4,856	4,563	771	1,805	1,282	0	34,970
12 Federal Way D	18,460	223	416	2,812	4,104	360	1,873	681	0	28,929
13 South Snohomish D	15,490	5	1,155	3,466	2,701	250	4,531	1,139	0	28,737
14 Kitsap D	18,181	308	1,048	2,212	1,804	273	2,745	905	32	27,508
15 Benton D	16,259	156	874	3,365	3,104	74	2,448	547	544	27,371
16 Southwest D	9,494	89	387	2,986	2,749	385	5,803	1,051	0	22,944
17 Whatcom D	10,657	124	995	2,869	3,823	119	2,464	1,114	1	22,166
18 Cowlitz D	13,860	1	861	2,598	2,787	117	1,293	577	0	22,094
19 Thurston D	12,379	23	752	2,532	2,744	184	2,228	804	1	21,647
20 Issaquah D	16,274	15	352	2,170	1,346	71	712	280	0	21,220
21 Everett D	10,639	19	526	1,469	1,218	242	3,803	836	900	19,652
22 Renton D	11,922	5	614	2,406	1,549	107	2,151	773	0	19,527
23 Chelan D	12,168	102	627	2,272	2,605	47	961	240	83	19,105
24 Evergreen D	11,224	30	842	1,971	2,391	140	1,450	378	0	18,426
25 Grant D	11,267	111	644	2,321	2,493	62	1,154	298	14	18,364
26 Skagit D	10,966	0	464	1,393	1,464	116	1,629	581	200	16,813
27 Lewis D	10,423	7	627	2,087	1,523	76	1,257	315	3	16,318
28 Cascade D	8,862	12	539	1,843	1,710	192	1,303	305	0	14,766
29 Franklin D	10,496	11	59	1,407	732	25	1,224	257	67	14,278
30 Grays Harbor D	7,995	114	280	1,183	1,467	75	1,253	511	123	13,001
31 Shoreline D	7,369	24	531	1,816	1,414	131	1,159	360	0	12,804
32 Renton M	8,430	0	179	2,318	1,795	77	0	0	0	12,799
33 Clallam 1 D	7,661	16	549	1,434	1,765	1	506	291	19	12,242
34 SeaTac M	9,696	19	135	1,310	702	23	0	0	0	11,885
35 Bremerton M	8,255	414	248	1,104	1,677	6	0	0	0	11,704
36 Ritzville D	7,763	3	145	1,113	615	6	63	38	8	9,754
37 Okanogan D	5,780	10	511	1,328	1,456	134	395	88	1	9,703
38 Island D	6,003	68	439	768	988	47	568	320	23	9,224
39 Lower Kittitas D	6,402	12	318	695	1,271	23	420	59	3	9,203
40 Whitman D	6,068	52	311	851	1,317	61	160	224	16	9,060
41 Douglas D	5,794	26	392	972	874	81	331	66	207	8,743
42 Lynnwood M	5,262	13	257	1,062	1,775	15	0	0	0	8,384
43 Bellingham M	4,397	1,715	0	458	1,771	0	0	0	0	8,341
44 Olympia M	5,577	4	166	775	1,814	0	0	0	0	8,336
45 Edmonds M	4,533	24	149	1,373	795	5	0	0	0	6,879
46 Puyallup M	4,397	0	103	1,195	1,038	0	0	0	0	6,733
47 Walla Walla D	3,587	30	127	535	624	0	1,494	303	0	6,704
48 Tukwila M	2,878	0	111	1,468	1,912	21	0	0	0	6,390
49 Mason D	3,574	0	276	630	948	133	477	146	0	6,184
50 Upper Kittitas D	4,724	175	95	463	292	9	90	31	0	5,879
51 Pierce 2 D	3,683	497	200	425	335	4	80	171	0	5,395
52 Jefferson D	3,557	11	220	462	715	64	160	111	4	5,304
53 E. Klickitat D	3,957	0	72	337	359	21	92	48	0	4,886
54 Aberdeen M	1,515	87	165	650	2,308	0	0	0	0	4,725
55 Pierce 3 D	2,849	1	118	540	600	0	39	69	0	4,216
56 Lincoln D	2,889	15	139	490	358	7	51	39	8	3,996
57 Clallam 2 D	1,829	193	160	361	1,061	25	69	24	0	3,722
58 Mount Vernon M	1,367	66	192	812	1,055	0	0	0	0	3,492
59 Winslow M	2,525	308	69	179	191	2	0	0	0	3,274
60 Skamania D	1,941	2	125	390	685	16	63	51	0	3,273
61 Fife M	1,996	0	189	532	538	0	0	0	0	3,255
62 Asotin D	1,570	69	100	366	440	20	184	84	0	2,833
63 S. Pacific D	1,664	1	106	295	440	17	127	108	0	2,758
64 Burlington M	1,699	3	141	319	594	0	0	0	0	2,756
65 N. Pacific D	1,981	0	76	156	226	9	151	33	1	2,633
66 Centralia M	1,582	8	126	387	505	0	0	0	0	2,608
67 Des Moines M	1,023	42	173	396	723	14	0	0	0	2,371
68 W. Klickitat D	1,499	3	100	276	297	14	81	48	0	2,318
69 Marysville M	1,087	0	68	507	634	0	0	0	0	2,296
70 Shelton M	1,385	35	114	221	447	11	0	0	0	2,213
71 Sunnyside M	563	0	95	595	929	0	0	0	0	2,182
72 Anacortes M	1,282	1	218	276	404	0	0	0	0	2,181
73 Port Orchard M	1,141	0	143	219	496	0	0	0	0	1,999
74 Milton M	1,275	1	69	170	318	0	0	0	0	1,833
75 Wapato M	477	5	259	500	519	0	0	0	0	1,760
76 Enumclaw M	865	0	213	338	299	0	0	0	0	1,715
77 Fircrest M	1,423	0	20	204	26	0	0	0	0	1,673
78 Ferndale M	787	202	117	237	309	0	0	0	0	1,652
79 Hoquiam M	674	8	70	264	505	0	0	0	0	1,521
80 Sumner M	654	0	98	263	452	0	0	0	0	1,467
Total: 80 Largest	766,552	32,643	36,393	163,547	159,133	6,312	91,694	30,245	5,483	1,292,002
Total: Remaining	57,002	757	2,217	7,104	8,046	48	206	264	0	75,644
Total: State	823,554	33,400	38,610	170,651	167,179	6,360	91,900	30,509	5,483	1,367,646

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed					Total Disposed	Contested Hearings	Proceedings		
			Com- mitted	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Com- mitted	Dismissed			Mitigation Hearings	Show Cause	Other Hearings
1 Seattle M	88,916	106,919	N	N	N	N	N	N	813	34,519	2,636	0
2 Pierce 1 D	42,106	49,821	3,079	17,255	24,816	772	3,191	49,113	5,340	4,706	0	1,057
5 Spokane D	31,596	37,336	10,935	9,159	11,697	663	2,601	35,055	3,417	10,416	0	4,449
3 Clark D	32,161	37,090	7,594	706	16,276	264	1,860	26,700	2,005	5,458	13	126
6 Tacoma M	31,466	44,946	10,324	17,667	8,634	1,112	7,987	45,724	7,452	4,308	708	4,041
4 Spokane M	32,026	42,183	13,238	12,253	9,564	595	5,830	41,480	2,888	14,157	0	12,172
12 Yakima D	17,611	19,707	3,845	7,112	8,002	94	937	19,990	1,404	3,180	50	1,556
8 Northeast D	24,541	28,829	9,548	8,560	5,157	442	2,940	26,647	3,927	8,932	172	1,501
19 Seattle D	12,053	13,692	1,629	4,762	5,004	129	1,022	12,546	418	3,520	307	797
7 Bellevue D	27,873	32,759	8,609	7,858	4,309	81	3,698	24,565	2,629	15,594	21	8,658
9 Aukene D	20,298	25,765	7,316	12,356	6,458	2,240	1,239	29,609	997	8,799	153	1,631
10 Federal Way D	18,460	21,633	6,344	6,374	7,909	403	909	21,939	2,584	4,361	0	1,313
15 South Snohomish D	15,490	17,641	5,426	2,820	4,694	253	1,069	14,262	2,416	4,133	31	0
11 Kitsap D	18,181	20,856	3,410	3,106	13,473	1,128	881	21,998	2,406	2,685	261	41
14 Benton D	16,259	18,980	4,096	3,836	8,711	129	846	17,618	1,253	3,268	91	224
29 Southwest D	9,494	11,603	3,776	4,247	3,267	90	1,744	13,124	1,773	3,830	176	135
24 Whatcom D	10,657	11,675	3,024	3,217	4,295	50	566	11,152	584	1,936	0	319
16 Cowlitz D	13,860	15,276	4,319	2,953	10,510	241	532	18,555	817	1,751	0	0
17 Thurston D	12,379	13,778	2,313	3,183	7,551	114	509	13,670	922	1,494	179	361
13 Issaquah D	16,274	18,676	3,674	4,933	7,466	213	2,114	18,400	574	3,778	173	2,368
25 Everett D	10,639	12,020	3,195	1,799	5,328	19	1,082	11,423	1,442	1,795	80	635
20 Renton D	11,922	13,950	3,220	4,849	4,393	157	968	13,587	1,102	3,983	6	834
18 Chelan D	12,168	14,079	3,113	2,875	6,582	391	842	13,803	910	1,830	6	670
22 Evergreen D	11,224	13,124	3,459	2,917	5,066	878	311	12,631	1,725	2,476	314	1,993
21 Grant D	11,267	12,782	2,358	3,004	6,287	118	607	12,374	862	2,311	11	179
23 Skagit D	10,966	11,847	2,051	3,507	6,211	43	275	12,087	852	1,168	102	66
27 Lewis D	10,423	11,613	1,649	2,981	6,674	39	626	11,969	825	1,528	1	35
30 Cascade D	8,862	10,249	2,175	2,945	4,089	1	776	9,986	959	1,539	2	2,331
26 Franklin D	10,486	11,825	2,841	2,815	5,686	134	236	11,712	575	1,072	0	213
33 Grays Harbor D	7,995	9,057	1,925	2,017	4,895	85	210	9,132	546	1,296	28	119
36 Shoreline D	7,369	8,938	2,904	2,277	2,440	43	897	8,561	1,078	2,224	172	263
31 Renton M	8,430	9,346	2,353	2,563	2,900	3	1,022	8,841	970	1,992	34	63
35 Clallam 1 D	7,661	8,482	1,832	2,137	4,367	54	360	8,750	402	1,205	7	118
28 SeaTac M	9,696	11,361	1,311	1,492	4,279	66	1,718	8,866	1,011	2,221	3	48
32 Bremerton M	8,255	9,449	1,698	2,464	2,980	209	1,251	8,602	680	1,199	104	293
34 Ritzville D	7,763	8,152	589	1,990	5,012	5	35	7,631	282	361	10	106
41 Okanogan D	5,780	6,205	442	929	4,114	74	163	5,722	200	315	0	26
39 Island D	6,003	6,597	1,404	979	3,360	6	399	6,148	710	1,439	23	26
37 Lower Kittitas D	6,402	6,658	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
38 Whitman D	6,068	6,632	1,704	805	3,252	57	365	6,183	619	1,199	0	32
40 Douglas D	5,794	5,880	2,655	587	2,327	5	671	6,245	385	2,090	8	211
43 Lynnwood M	5,262	6,376	1,957	2,182	4,122	2	234	8,497	739	1,541	0	174
46.5 Bellingham M	4,397	4,759	1,320	953	2,640	1	40	4,954	160	1,238	0	0
42 Olympia M	5,577	6,279	870	653	1,877	285	763	4,448	750	822	2	148
45 Edmonds M	4,533	5,006	1,523	1,896	1,543	10	118	5,090	504	1,070	0	60
46.5 Puyallup M	4,397	5,350	1,217	1,425	1,799	182	295	4,918	560	1,124	0	52
50 Walla Walla D	3,587	4,121	37	1,063	3,957	47	182	5,286	234	834	5	367
54 Tukwila M	2,878	3,697	960	1,130	964	57	387	3,498	371	679	2	20
51 Mason D	3,574	3,958	602	1,027	2,537	9	326	4,501	296	749	0	403
44 Upper Kittitas D	4,724	5,041	701	851	2,994	39	67	4,652	282	397	0	306
49 Pierce 2 D	3,683	4,429	1,361	1,749	1,827	60	607	5,604	765	1,000	25	10
52 Jefferson D	3,557	3,962	1,100	920	2,210	32	185	4,447	430	603	0	4
48 E. Klickitat D	3,957	4,349	568	815	2,895	57	37	4,372	160	461	0	0
65 Aberdeen	1,515	1,728	477	470	1,232	14	84	2,277	202	462	0	7
55 Pierce 3 D	2,849	3,323	0	1,187	0	0	0	1,187	0	0	0	0
53 Lincoln D	2,889	3,095	512	597	2,097	7	64	3,277	209	383	9	1
60 Clallam 2 D	1,829	1,986	356	614	1,266	0	101	2,337	55	56	0	0
69 Mount Vernon M	1,367	1,564	268	458	639	12	59	1,436	117	299	0	43
56 Winslow M	2,525	2,525	1,792	250	1,488	3	4	3,537	292	772	0	0
59 Skamania D	1,941	2,250	622	270	944	1	135	1,972	98	522	10	0
57 Fife M	1,996	2,422	354	682	417	5	906	2,364	265	364	22	25
64 Asotin D	1,570	1,906	654	184	864	2	168	1,872	133	541	0	339
62 S. Pacific D	1,664	1,877	718	500	1,483	19	78	2,798	148	220	0	5
61 Burlington M	1,699	1,864	424	276	981	27	101	1,809	89	187	0	2
58 N. Pacific D	1,981	2,159	314	255	1,320	0	90	1,979	112	239	0	2
63 Centralia M	1,582	2,130	688	506	542	22	68	1,826	185	643	1	40
74 Des Moines M	1,023	1,156	130	263	422	2	271	1,088	203	503	4	88
66 W. Klickitat D	1,499	1,679	439	376	726	19	153	1,713	78	218	0	50
73 Marysville M	1,087	1,321	783	194	318	1	86	1,382	147	453	0	107
68 Shelton M	1,385	1,488	186	264	652	25	263	1,390	73	260	7	113
79 Sunnyside M	563	648	179	169	660	7	37	1,052	48	173	0	4
70 Anacortes M	1,282	1,419	534	259	726	6	123	1,648	65	285	0	0
72 Port Orchard M	1,141	1,262	261	427	554	5	55	1,302	114	190	0	134
71 Milton M	1,275	1,379	192	340	284	0	369	1,185	136	245	0	417
80 Wapato M	477	551	159	0	369	30	0	558	34	148	0	0
75 Enumclaw M	865	985	296	252	441	0	150	1,139	158	302	0	17
67 Fircrest M	1,423	1,686	193	338	401	3	123	1,058	103	550	0	297
76 Ferndale M	787	794	283	8	100	0	5	396	4	126	0	0
77 Hoquiam M	674	807	173	223	516	2	54	968	55	158	0	35
78 Sumner M	654	804	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	155	4	16
Total: 80 Largest	766,552	899,546	178,580	202,325	306,842	12,393	60,077	760,217	69,093	193,040	5,973	52,296
Total: Remaining	57,002	69,426	8,004	8,595	36,329	228	1,697	54,853	2,255	8,116	322	799
Total: State	823,554	968,972	186,584	210,920	343,171	12,621	61,774	815,070	71,348	201,156	6,295	53,095

**The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991**

Court	Citations Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed				Total Disp**	Reduce/ Amend	Proceedings					Defer Pros	Cases Appld
			Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*			Jury	Non- Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign- ment	Other Hrng		
1 Seattle M	2,701	3,457	N	N	N	N	N	N	170	24	0	1,377	0	415	35
3 Pierce 1 D	1,739	2,425	971	6	25	497	1,499	454	92	24	0	1,069	2,992	665	8
5 Spokane D	1,394	2,026	595	0	24	283	902	852	52	311	0	652	5,423	252	51
9 Clark D	1,102	1,453	825	33	9	198	1,065	218	26	20	0	879	1,185	349	1
18 Tacoma M	743	1,057	442	11	8	185	646	91	24	113	294	568	2,746	192	8
2 Spokane M	2,000	2,069	842	0	17	310	1,169	1,087	36	109	0	1,491	5,541	260	12
4 Yakima D	1,408	2,140	1,203	5	12	267	1,487	170	29	173	12	1,510	5,628	367	5
7 Northeast D	1,234	1,519	370	1	20	261	652	275	20	23	333	729	4,446	305	2
16 Seattle D	760	1,078	268	0	11	185	464	277	42	41	52	393	2,521	86	0
12 Bellevue D	960	1,094	166***	0	20	104	290***	155	37	42	137	634	3,548	183	3
6 Auker D	1,293	1,717	371	5	6	243	625	433	57	134	455	946	7,879	40	7
30 Federal Way D	416	598	209	0	5	211	425	172	10	14	50	371	2,252	155	5
8 South Snohomish D	1,155	1,517	304	8	2	95	409	472	39	3	177	871	5,104	196	7
10 Kitsap D	1,048	1,365	464	0	13	183	660	121	50	5	73	758	3,750	253	18
13 Benton D	874	1,098	432	40	3	287	762	171	15	82	4	680	1,626	273	5
32 Southwest D	387	507	133	3	4	162	302	211	6	17	90	360	2,018	120	4
11 Whatcom D	995	1,323	529	0	8	157	694	437	62	21	17	570	2,647	194	37
14 Cowlitz D	861	920	658	348	16	105	1,127	0	18	72	0	1,917	0	403	6
17 Thurston D	752	987	481	4	3	233	721	122	25	4	3	335	3,719	28	56
33 Issaquah D	352	471	118	1	2	75	196	85	3	28	49	200	1,584	80	2
26 Everett D	526	685	284	0	11	193	488	177	23	15	25	491	2,783	147	12
22 Renton D	614	812	159	2	35	90	286	171	64	486	272	427	3,350	152	31
20.5 Chelan D	627	831	587	2	2	96	687	79	10	17	0	502	1,131	130	2
15 Evergreen D	842	1,178	398	0	8	84	490	337	23	21	825	639	2,878	254	13
19 Grant D	644	842	314	0	1	80	395	161	15	7	8	315	1,420	122	3
28 Skagit D	464	594	181	0	7	101	289	85	33	2	14	616	2,372	109	18
20.5 Lewis D	627	841	308	3	2	125	438	142	8	9	5	647	2,334	207	4
24 Cascade D	539	785	240	2	5	163	410	191	17	9	39	563	3,077	185	6
78 Franklin D	59	60	39	0	0	12	51	0	1	11	0	208	448	67	5
36 Grays Harbor D	280	380	158	0	9	63	230	55	17	10	1	213	793	54	0
25 Shoreline D	531	637	133	0	12	89	234	169	35	16	94	359	1,890	72	4
47 Renton M	179	231	101	3	2	62	168	43	4	5	88	146	802	52	2
23 Clallam 1 D	549	726	424	7	4	71	506	129	53	2	0	629	657	133	2
57 SeaTac M	135	170	10	0	0	2	12	5	0	19	15	93	113	9	0
40 Bremerton M	248	335	103	0	1	41	145	21	2	1	0	139	788	43	1
53 Ritzville D	145	145	56	0	0	4	60	27	1	1	11	117	56	24	0
27 Okanogan D	511	614	420	4	4	30	458	124	7	3	0	480	1,327	129	0
29 Island D	439	523	289	6	5	67	367	11	27	19	0	134	511	84	6
34 Lower Kittitas D	318	342	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
35 Whitman D	311	337	134	1	6	15	156	98	6	4	0	179	331	85	3
31 Douglas D	392	392	236	1	1	27	265	10	4	25	22	328	510	18	0
39 Lynnwood M	257	292	119	0	0	8	127	27	2	11	116	220	651	36	1
80 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Olympia M	166	192	150	0	0	63	213	46	0	9	0	223	811	40	0
52 Edmonds M	149	195	71	0	0	20	91	14	3	28	12	102	282	28	0
66 Puyallup M	103	103	66	2	4	28	100	39	0	8	20	87	442	57	0
58 Walla Walla D	127	130	0	0	2	17	19	0	0	39	0	71	42	43	0
64 Tukwila M	111	179	25	0	1	37	63	34	0	6	55	74	321	36	0
37 Mason D	276	285	187	33	9	55	284	87	7	1	0	172	1,511	63	0
70.5 Upper Kittitas D	95	102	46	0	0	9	55	12	1	9	0	70	144	13	0
44 Pierce 2 D	200	202	70	27	0	29	126	24	6	2	8	200	1,392	53	0
41 Jefferson D	220	223	86	0	6	22	114	0	22	4	9	142	542	53	1
73 E. Klickitat D	72	84	34	0	24	18	76	7	3	0	1	72	8	4	0
50 Aberdeen M	165	165	81	6	3	55	145	43	3	5	106	198	543	40	4
61 Pierce 3 D	118	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 Lincoln D	139	143	68	0	0	0	68	20	6	20	0	52	150	27	0
51 Clallam 2 D	160	165	235	0	1	11	247	0	0	1	0	0	363	0	0
45 Mount Vernon M	192	233	119	1	2	18	140	40	13	0	9	112	1,055	54	12
75.5 Winslow M	69	69	51	6	2	0	59	0	13	39	7	69	0	11	1
60 Skamania D	125	141	40	0	18	15	73	33	0	0	1	109	10	11	0
46 Fife M	189	189	36	1	0	33	70	0	0	0	120	127	408	34	0
67.5 Asotin D	100	140	53	0	0	17	70	0	0	5	0	83	176	11	0
65 S. Pacific D	106	120	82	0	6	8	96	12	8	2	1	107	195	16	3
55 Burlington M	141	189	38	0	0	31	69	32	0	0	3	87	321	35	4
72 N. Pacific D	76	96	29	0	0	12	41	11	5	1	0	45	246	21	2
59 Centralia M	126	162	65	0	0	39	104	5	1	0	14	128	144	52	2
48 Das Moines M	173	338	23	1	0	70	94	2	1	34	0	97	643	40	0
67.5 W. Klickitat D	100	134	58	0	0	24	82	19	2	0	0	47	119	6	0
77 Marysville M	68	88	30	0	0	16	46	19	1	0	46	59	227	19	0
63 Shelton M	114	139	29	1	0	4	34	12	0	6	2	92	338	31	0
70.5 Sunnyside M	95	95	56	0	0	10	66	0	2	0	2	78	55	13	4
42 Anacortes M	218	290	77	0	3	47	127	50	3	2	0	135	603	39	0
54 Port Orchard M	143	180	49	0	0	33	82	0	1	1	0	113	498	25	0
75.5 Milton M	69	74	20	4	0	21	45	40	7	0	0	51	346	29	0
73 Wapato M	259	435	422	2	5	6	435	0	0	0	0	435	0	0	0
43 Enumclaw M	213	262	37	0	1	8	46	0	8	39	5	152	391	49	0
79 Fircrest M	20	24	6	0	1	10	17	1	3	0	0	23	55	5	1
62 Ferndale M	117	125	12	34	5	3	54	0	2	1	0	0	0	14	0
74 Hoquiam M	70	81	19	0	0	1	20	0	1	1	0	52	183	9	0
69 Sumner M	98	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	103	75	26	0
Total: 80 Largest	36,393	46,610	16,544	614	416	6,254	23,828	8,467	1,288	2,275	3,702	27,522	105,470	7,935	419
Total: Remaining	2,217	3,051	958	30	21	293	1,302	300	46	267	93	1,787	4,224	489	11
Total: State	38,610	49,661	17,502	644	437	6,547	25,130	8,767	1,334	2,542	3,795	29,309	109,694	8,424	430

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

*** Estimates based on prior year's activity.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed				Total Disp**	Proceedings		Stip. to Rec	Arraignments	Other Hearings	Defer Pros	Cases Appld
			Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*		Jury	Non-Jury					
1 Seattle M	22,587	23,477	N	N	N	N	N	53	83	0	8,254	0	0	40
4 Pierce 1 D	7,689	9,263	1,926	2,851	28	2,385	7,190	9	20	0	5,540	16,814	197	6
6 Spokane D	6,053	7,600	1,702	2,314	16	3,567	7,599	4	1,012	0	2,385	10,272	6	3
5 Clark D	7,208	8,314	5,623	977	20	648	7,268	41	40	0	6,007	1,758	33	1
2 Tacoma M	10,627	13,470	6,430	258	34	2,621	9,343	8	937	1,898	8,041	10,675	94	9
8 Spokane M	5,784	7,678	5,161	288	8	1,551	7,008	4	293	0	5,515	9,900	58	3
3 Yakima D	9,103	10,119	6,711	273	26	784	7,794	12	316	253	7,907	12,945	40	1
10 Northeast D	4,307	4,983	3,315	306	35	621	4,277	7	155	976	3,354	8,669	52	8
7 Seattle D	5,966	6,742	2,807	129	28	1,610	4,574	17	260	113	3,031	8,880	23	0
13 Bellevue D	3,166	3,522	1,257	373	11	493	2,134	10	102	236	3,228	8,406	11	1
9 Aukene D	4,856	5,653	3,208	566	42	1,032	4,848	41	332	1,410	3,848	11,793	2	8
16 Federal Way D	2,812	3,177	1,724	252	18	694	2,688	4	60	122	1,708	6,077	58	0
11 South Snohomish D	3,466	4,108	2,471	445	7	795	3,718	22	31	565	2,953	9,946	22	9
23 Kitsap D	2,212	2,706	1,317	376	8	217	1,918	11	23	273	1,658	3,180	11	1
12 Benton D	3,365	3,782	1,708	367	7	790	2,872	15	170	14	2,779	1,602	33	1
14 Southwest D	2,986	3,433	1,588	179	20	945	2,732	8	187	252	2,802	4,970	42	4
15 Whatcom D	2,869	3,200	2,480	54	7	956	3,497	24	64	4	1,694	2,572	47	4
17 Cowlitz D	2,598	3,032	3,049	807	21	287	4,164	8	121	0	2,839	0	0	0
18 Thurston D	2,532	3,046	1,303	515	7	576	2,401	10	25	0	1,566	4,205	2	3
24 Issaquah D	2,170	2,465	1,087	250	7	444	1,788	6	135	108	1,431	4,038	15	2
29 Everett D	1,469	1,728	1,408	76	15	483	1,982	3	33	63	1,175	3,989	40	4
19 Renton D	2,406	2,732	1,589	118	24	426	2,157	33	860	441	2,102	5,433	18	4
22 Chelan D	2,272	2,591	1,983	115	6	271	2,375	2	76	0	1,933	1,502	5	3
26 Evergreen D	1,971	2,208	1,737	47	9	340	2,133	11	48	809	1,648	3,320	60	2
20 Grant D	2,321	2,661	1,396	127	1	364	1,888	13	21	0	1,424	1,907	1	2
33 Skagit D	1,393	1,579	574	635	4	377	1,590	5	2	35	1,843	2,963	16	2
25 Lewis D	2,087	2,366	1,347	159	2	539	2,047	0	29	2	1,312	1,838	33	1
27 Cascade D	1,843	2,139	1,617	88	7	707	2,419	14	34	49	1,430	5,103	59	10
32 Franklin D	1,407	1,733	475	13	9	212	709	2	3	0	956	1,064	0	0
38 Grays Harbor D	1,183	1,384	952	89	7	164	1,212	9	110	4	888	1,206	7	0
28 Shoreline D	1,816	2,165	910	100	16	479	1,505	20	109	145	1,324	2,978	18	2
21 Renton M	2,318	2,691	1,682	73	5	485	2,245	1	45	454	2,029	3,806	18	1
31 Clallam 1 D	1,434	1,606	1,205	68	0	237	1,510	43	4	0	1,280	924	9	1
36 SeaTac M	1,310	1,489	328	17	7	184	536	0	114	30	945	363	2	0
40 Bremerton M	1,104	1,213	825	2	4	316	1,147	3	13	1	841	2,189	0	1
39 Ritzville D	1,113	1,266	802	9	1	52	864	0	16	70	873	831	9	0
35 Okanogan D	1,328	1,454	858	60	2	143	1,063	3	9	0	1,100	1,202	26	0
46 Island D	768	872	580	110	4	157	851	22	39	0	292	704	6	1
47 Lower Kittitas D	695	735	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
43 Whitman D	851	936	497	70	3	122	692	2	18	0	463	270	10	0
42 Douglas D	972	1,038	592	24	8	99	723	1	46	34	1,136	488	2	0
41 Lynnwood M	1,062	1,299	905	46	0	106	1,057	0	27	675	1,150	2,188	3	0
59 Bellingham M	458	479	251	57	0	11	319	1	14	0	322	0	0	0
45 Olympia M	775	933	607	49	2	274	932	1	20	0	833	983	5	0
34 Edmonds M	1,373	1,623	1,218	39	1	116	1,374	3	148	39	1,168	808	2	1
37 Puyallup M	1,195	1,449	1,280	62	18	75	1,435	2	65	86	1,134	1,545	1	1
52 Walla Walla D	539	640	13	6	8	81	108	0	104	0	404	135	12	0
30 Tukwila M	1,468	1,836	860	12	5	313	1,190	0	94	207	1,147	1,195	8	0
49 Mason D	630	664	477	47	3	97	624	1	10	0	434	1,580	28	0
57 Upper Kittitas D	463	489	296	43	1	27	367	3	80	0	346	187	1	0
60 Pierce 2 D	425	629	243	322	0	131	696	2	7	29	587	1,737	12	0
58 Jefferson D	462	533	281	16	5	154	456	5	17	8	345	883	7	0
67 E. Klickitat D	337	396	187	58	75	39	359	0	1	0	303	12	0	0
48 Aberdeen M	650	799	610	157	10	205	982	0	3	292	977	678	0	0
51 Pierce 3 D	540	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56 Lincoln D	490	569	433	39	1	51	524	4	128	0	350	167	2	1
65 Clallam 2 D	361	461	559	32	0	64	655	0	0	0	0	886	0	0
44 Mount Vernon M	812	903	329	235	2	191	757	3	2	0	515	3,027	4	1
78 Winslow M	179	179	135	12	7	3	157	9	140	7	179	0	0	0
62 Skamania D	390	450	217	26	2	41	286	0	7	0	219	7	0	0
53 Fife M	532	669	234	58	0	198	490	0	3	260	436	502	0	0
64 Asotin D	366	461	266	7	3	144	420	0	19	0	455	742	3	0
69 S. Pacific D	295	339	175	5	11	29	220	3	21	7	317	276	0	1
68 Burlington M	319	361	166	84	0	98	348	0	0	0	223	517	12	0
80 N. Pacific D	156	174	132	5	0	39	176	1	2	0	113	205	1	0
63 Centralia M	387	428	291	8	1	41	341	0	7	2	359	334	4	1
61 Des Moines M	396	437	127	18	0	54	199	3	75	0	298	889	14	0
70.5 W. Klickitat D	276	316	220	25	2	77	324	1	5	0	154	153	0	0
54 Marysville M	507	576	444	19	0	77	540	2	5	132	501	858	6	0
75 Shelton M	221	242	103	25	1	22	151	0	19	0	186	518	3	0
50 Sunnyside M	595	705	489	15	0	37	541	0	7	0	522	224	9	0
70.5 Anacortes M	276	328	111	160	2	143	416	0	1	0	207	582	1	0
76 Port Orchard M	219	239	122	20	2	61	205	0	2	0	191	725	4	1
79 Milton M	170	170	84	1	0	72	157	1	0	0	135	403	2	0
55 Wapato M	500	528	476	33	1	18	528	0	0	0	508	0	0	0
66 Enumclaw M	338	386	193	19	2	70	284	5	56	7	311	231	101	0
77 Fircrest M	204	249	46	0	0	29	75	1	15	0	206	127	0	0
74 Ferndale M	237	250	64	10	51	3	128	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
72 Hoquiam M	264	306	233	3	3	42	281	1	4	0	272	385	2	0
73 Sumner M	263	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	421	182	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	163,547	188,866	89,101	15,353	703	30,406	135,563	553	7,209	10,112	117,762	202,673	1,332	145
Total: Remaining	7,104	8,742	4,619	632	108	1,171	6,530	33	842	137	5,872	6,499	150	2
Total: State	170,651	197,608	93,720	15,985	811	31,577	142,093	586	8,051	10,249	123,634	209,172	1,482	147

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
 ** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Guilty	Violations Disposed			Total Disp**	Jury	Non-Jury	Proceedings			Defer Pros	Cases Appld
				Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss*				Stip. to Rec	Arraignments	Other Hrng		
1 Seattle M	23,649	29,043	N	N	N	N	N	309	119	27	21,158	0	867	118
8 Pierce 1 D	4,278	5,066	1,304	231	58	2,608	4,201	58	30	0	3,154	9,255	65	2
3 Spokane D	8,271	10,308	1,265	1,653	41	7,287	10,246	33	2,334	0	4,242	17,337	7	11
4 Clark D	6,681	7,352	4,652	222	51	1,761	6,686	90	97	0	6,416	2,487	40	1
2 Tacoma M	8,368	9,758	4,121	63	104	4,403	8,691	45	966	1,841	7,190	9,990	24	22
6 Spokane M	4,889	6,487	2,880	30	27	3,212	6,149	17	289	0	4,557	7,980	9	5
5 Yakima D	5,995	6,502	3,552	557	80	1,540	5,729	26	468	41	5,130	9,780	24	7
10 Northeast D	3,845	4,283	1,558	173	83	1,341	3,155	18	233	675	2,843	8,961	40	15
18 Seattle D	2,532	2,877	1,975	164	45	1,404	3,588	28	393	58	919	9,129	10	0
22 Bellevue D	2,137	2,328	575	22	39	614	1,250	24	142	223	2,013	6,185	16	9
7 Aukene D	4,563	5,094	1,601	251	84	1,784	3,720	155	636	1,024	3,932	11,909	3	13
9 Federal Way D	4,104	4,490	1,475	191	101	2,181	3,948	59	166	193	2,667	10,263	10	7
16 South Snohomish D	2,701	3,002	1,256	194	8	988	2,446	36	39	383	2,227	8,196	16	5
25 Kitsap D	1,804	2,280	902	135	26	588	1,651	23	24	172	1,415	3,051	8	1
12 Benton D	3,104	3,591	1,599	200	31	1,496	3,326	41	394	26	3,057	2,480	62	4
14 Southwest D	2,749	3,112	648	17	55	2,061	2,781	29	182	218	2,685	5,990	19	19
11 Whatcom D	3,823	4,413	2,172	201	46	1,470	3,889	38	76	0	1,965	3,354	155	9
13 Cowlitz D	2,787	3,097	2,933	702	76	686	4,397	27	282	0	3,828	0	0	11
15 Thurston D	2,744	3,358	1,424	351	26	1,251	3,052	44	37	0	1,359	7,022	4	17
38 Issaquah D	1,346	1,554	920	67	12	395	1,394	1	101	92	969	2,547	8	3
41 Everett D	1,218	1,391	596	98	20	740	1,454	11	20	48	904	2,781	19	5
32 Renton D	1,549	1,777	682	12	44	554	1,292	51	740	374	1,365	4,714	4	4
17 Chelan D	2,605	3,029	2,078	291	16	530	2,915	9	50	0	2,086	2,251	24	5
20 Evergreen D	2,391	2,714	1,255	115	25	703	2,098	10	83	1,110	1,893	3,907	42	2
19 Grant D	2,493	2,853	1,109	355	3	651	2,118	19	34	0	1,085	1,768	6	1
35 Skagit D	1,464	1,736	520	459	1	637	1,617	5	3	4	2,328	3,209	6	0
33 Lewis D	1,523	1,776	736	154	18	605	1,513	7	35	2	1,194	2,182	30	1
30 Cascade D	1,710	1,963	912	136	10	999	2,057	18	28	44	1,335	4,681	28	3
50 Franklin D	732	742	300	46	4	211	561	3	5	0	270	387	0	0
34 Grays Harbor D	1,467	1,700	699	332	25	320	1,376	33	100	5	852	1,513	5	1
37 Shoreline D	1,414	1,599	541	8	118	633	1,300	83	47	174	1,120	3,231	5	23
26 Renton M	1,795	2,007	1,070	54	89	500	1,713	24	93	524	1,548	4,740	9	5
29 Clallam 1 D	1,765	1,996	870	133	3	502	1,508	52	13	0	1,453	796	14	1
53 SeaTac M	702	765	118	0	4	155	277	1	117	59	505	322	1	0
31 Bremerton M	1,677	1,983	679	1	29	1,197	1,906	18	39	1	1,354	4,455	1	2
57 Ritzville D	615	754	882	14	2	110	1,008	2	10	52	1,050	442	5	2
36 Okanogan D	1,456	1,597	692	196	2	185	1,075	3	4	0	1,027	1,390	64	0
45 Island D	988	1,052	605	161	4	292	1,062	15	61	0	365	717	4	3
40 Lower Kittitas D	1,271	1,324	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
39 Whitman D	1,317	1,460	875	156	2	312	1,345	2	21	0	923	488	12	4
48 Douglas D	874	888	471	128	5	207	811	0	34	0	747	485	0	0
27 Lynnwood M	1,775	2,090	1,440	10	0	465	1,915	10	78	1,152	1,986	3,263	1	0
28 Bellingham M	1,771	1,842	1,074	159	13	107	1,353	0	283	0	968	0	64	0
24 Olympia M	1,814	2,009	736	86	7	842	1,671	0	74	0	1,760	1,944	6	0
49 Edmonds M	795	920	408	63	1	102	574	3	176	47	653	633	1	0
44 Puyallup M	1,038	1,174	717	16	22	220	975	1	61	98	956	826	1	0
56 Walla Walla D	624	733	3	16	10	113	142	1	107	0	393	81	6	0
23 Tukwila M	1,912	2,206	806	76	3	654	1,539	1	88	349	1,332	2,006	5	0
46 Mason D	948	1,048	430	224	19	209	882	6	14	0	554	1,559	34	0
77 Upper Kittitas D	292	304	122	79	0	13	214	0	34	0	144	92	4	0
72 Pierce 2 D	335	444	88	126	2	154	370	2	4	42	377	1,187	7	1
52 Jefferson D	715	823	208	105	4	220	537	5	19	0	440	762	2	0
70 E. Klickitat D	359	416	168	44	121	78	411	0	4	0	359	31	0	0
21 Aberdeen M	2,308	2,510	1,341	223	11	840	2,415	1	24	288	2,364	1,126	0	0
58 Pierce 3 D	600	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71 Lincoln D	358	395	157	99	0	84	340	0	78	0	139	135	0	1
42 Clallam 2 D	1,061	1,164	789	305	8	200	1,302	2	1	0	0	1,528	0	0
43 Mount Vernon M	1,055	1,146	298	166	3	455	922	12	7	1	449	3,111	1	1
79 Winslow M	191	191	127	23	2	2	154	10	115	31	191	0	0	0
54 Skamania D	685	773	197	104	0	64	365	0	3	0	349	5	0	0
60 Fife M	538	641	206	11	0	385	602	0	4	289	386	585	1	0
67.5 Asotin D	440	514	239	56	7	220	522	1	16	0	546	824	0	0
67.5 S. Pacific D	440	486	157	123	17	45	342	7	6	16	296	221	0	1
59 Burlington M	594	614	211	56	0	238	505	0	2	0	300	512	2	0
78 N. Pacific D	226	260	100	24	0	62	186	2	3	0	120	320	9	0
62.5 Centralia M	505	572	322	7	5	173	507	0	18	8	490	479	4	0
51 Des Moines M	723	807	140	0	3	188	331	3	135	0	351	1,056	3	0
76 W. Klickitat D	297	338	171	41	5	177	394	0	10	0	135	235	0	0
55 Marysville M	634	729	440	11	5	119	575	3	6	241	547	1,027	2	0
66 Shelton M	447	513	213	29	0	151	393	1	19	1	343	889	6	0
47 Sunnyside M	929	1,068	617	53	7	93	770	1	54	0	764	356	25	2
69 Anacortes M	404	463	113	139	8	259	519	0	1	0	240	512	0	0
64 Port Orchard M	496	567	146	2	3	168	319	3	3	0	396	1,143	7	0
73 Milton M	318	321	77	3	0	230	310	3	0	0	216	599	2	0
61 Wapato M	519	588	497	32	13	52	594	0	0	0	575	0	0	0
75 Enumclaw M	299	351	63	8	2	146	219	5	52	2	310	263	116	0
80 Fircrest M	26	31	3	0	1	10	14	1	5	0	24	36	0	0
74 Ferndale M	309	314	56	11	55	8	130	0	5	0	0	0	3	0
62.5 Hoquiam M	505	625	284	5	16	155	460	8	8	0	463	857	1	0
65 Sumner M	452	490	0	0	0	0	0	2	153	1	305	87	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	159,133	184,285	65,666	10,808	1,790	54,814	133,078	1,561	10,215	9,936	125,351	208,665	1,979	347
Total: Remaining	8,046	9,463	3,927	820	256	1,907	6,910	56	934	169	5,871	6,402	119	7
Total: State	167,179	193,748	69,593	11,628	2,046	56,721	139,988	1,617	11,149	10,105	131,222	215,067	2,098	354

* Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

** Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Filings	Default Judgment	Dispositions		Total Disposed	Jury Trial	Proceedings		Other Hearing	Post Judgment Writs	Appeals to Superior Ct
			Other Pretrial Judgment	Judgment After Trial			Non-Jury Trial				
65 Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	8,103	4,365	1,059	1,774	7,198	3	149	856	3,733	8	8
3 Spokane D	6,676	4,329	429	172	4,930	2	186	931	4,274	9	9
9 Clark D	2,988	1,591	239	45	1,875	4	108	271	432	0	0
65 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Yakima D	6,634	3,692	1,714	164	5,570	0	154	554	3,453	4	4
7 Northeast D	4,208	2,107	301	199	2,607	0	258	801	1,552	3	3
1 Seattle D	11,585	6,295	413	328	7,036	6	289	1,447	5,178	5	5
11 Bellevue D	2,653	1,138	112	92	1,342	0	110	497	795	7	7
17 Aukene D	1,805	799	95	79	973	0	196	319	1,189	9	9
16 Federal Way D	1,873	1,137	65	58	1,260	0	26	2,128	897	3	3
6 South Snohomish D	4,531	2,357	862	71	3,290	8	76	467	2,288	5	5
10 Kitsap D	2,745	941	266	64	1,271	2	65	1,077	1,522	4	4
13 Benton D	2,448	1,478	233	89	1,800	1	94	589	1,182	1	1
5 Southwest D	5,803	3,294	201	65	3,560	0	64	734	2,799	3	3
12 Whatcom D	2,464	976	170	44	1,190	2	52	285	421	0	0
22 Cowlitz D	1,293	681	0	4	685	1	44	89	699	3	3
14 Thurston D	2,228	1,189	74	46	1,309	1	53	504	874	2	2
29 Issaquah D	712	368	18	123	509	0	36	289	337	3	3
8 Everett D	3,803	1,991	502	75	2,568	1	63	601	1,921	1	1
15 Renton D	2,151	1,247	764	88	2,099	2	238	701	1,373	3	3
28 Chelan D	961	532	46	20	598	0	19	136	422	0	0
20 Evergreen D	1,450	828	354	46	1,228	0	91	289	891	1	1
27 Grant D	1,154	729	63	36	828	0	39	47	983	1	1
18 Skagit D	1,629	633	219	75	927	0	156	516	893	3	3
23 Lewis D	1,257	595	26	14	635	0	27	99	684	1	1
21 Cascade D	1,303	761	78	33	872	0	57	148	755	1	1
25 Franklin D	1,224	506	1	0	507	0	55	151	1,033	0	0
24 Grays Harbor D	1,253	726	116	37	879	1	39	71	653	0	0
26 Shoreline D	1,159	675	18	118	811	0	151	158	421	0	0
65 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Clallam 1 D	506	209	31	7	247	0	15	37	231	0	0
65 SeaTac M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.5 Ritzville D	63	6	4	0	10	0	0	2	40	0	0
34 Okanogan D	395	147	7	39	193	0	32	50	188	0	0
30 Island D	568	134	26	11	171	0	0	69	111	0	0
33 Lower Kittitas D	420	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
37.5 Whitman D	160	97	5	3	105	0	2	8	165	0	0
35 Douglas D	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0
65 Lynnwood M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Walla Walla D	1,494	0	0	69	69	0	69	5	0	0	0
65 Tukwila M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Mason D	477	10	35	13	58	0	46	6	220	0	0
42 Upper Kittitas D	90	44	9	1	54	0	1	28	80	0	0
44 Pierce 2 D	80	15	1	0	16	0	6	12	32	1	1
37.5 Jefferson D	160	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	12	0	0
41 E. Klickitat D	92	33	15	4	52	0	3	0	67	0	0
65 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Pierce 3 D	39	12	5	4	21	1	3	8	8	0	0
48 Lincoln D	51	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	20	0	0
45 Clallam 2 D	69	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	23	0	0
65 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.5 Skamania D	63	48	0	1	49	0	4	0	56	0	0
65 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36 Asotin D	184	178	1	3	182	0	5	13	137	4	4
40 S. Pacific D	127	72	5	1	78	2	4	0	67	0	0
65 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 N. Pacific D	151	100	9	0	109	2	0	11	109	0	0
65 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Des Moines M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 W. Klickitat D	81	53	14	5	72	0	4	3	86	0	0
65 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sumner M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	91,694	47,152	8,605	4,120	59,877	39	3,089	15,014	43,443	85	85
Total: Remaining	206	104	25	8	137	0	5	19	114	2	2
Total: State	91,900	47,256	8,630	4,128	60,014	39	3,094	15,033	43,557	87	87

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Filings	Dispositions				Transfer to Civil	Proceedings		Appeals to Superior Ct
		Default Judgment	Other Judgment	Pretrial Judgment After Trial	Total Disposed		Contested Hearings	Other Hearings	
65 Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Pierce 1 D	3,203	717	1,045	349	2,111	313	581	2,236	9
3 Spokane D	2,429	684	749	874	2,307	97	841	62	34
4 Clark D	1,812	552	103	499	1,154	15	531	53	1
65 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Yakima D	1,045	276	192	368	836	151	562	13	2
5 Northeast D	1,447	360	169	347	876	375	707	570	16
1 Seattle D	3,533	717	419	1,007	2,143	572	1,888	76	4
7 Bellevue D	1,190	167	194	322	683	223	495	596	19
6 Auker D	1,282	250	73	300	623	328	489	73	10
16 Federal Way D	681	209	45	235	489	164	352	673	8
8 South Snohomish D	1,139	337	587	192	1,116	284	191	780	6
12 Kitsap D	905	232	91	382	705	194	380	320	7
19 Benton D	547	88	60	250	398	29	306	20	2
10 Southwest D	1,051	241	215	246	702	82	705	131	3
9 Whatcom D	1,114	351	166	291	808	239	609	10	0
18 Cowlitz D	577	136	0	15	151	180	216	31	12
14 Thurston D	804	188	60	242	490	46	553	89	5
29 Issaquah D	280	49	4	109	162	59	144	15	1
13 Everett D	836	188	136	188	512	158	252	387	2
15 Renton D	773	163	223	350	736	161	668	105	5
31 Chelan D	240	54	44	85	183	30	100	72	2
21 Evergreen D	378	97	423	63	583	71	107	161	7
27 Grant D	298	56	70	87	213	35	153	2	1
17 Skagit D	581	174	178	94	446	114	108	485	7
24 Lewis D	315	101	16	45	162	80	113	341	2
25 Cascade D	305	77	14	115	206	58	149	0	1
30 Franklin D	257	91	22	0	113	27	269	0	14
20 Grays Harbor D	511	149	49	84	282	32	165	200	2
22 Shoreline D	360	69	8	104	181	38	275	28	2
65 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 Clallam 1 D	291	57	53	106	216	16	191	0	2
65 SeaTac M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Ritzville D	38	6	5	15	26	2	15	9	0
37 Okanogan D	88	29	3	41	73	0	53	15	0
23 Island D	320	30	40	30	100	15	39	63	0
41 Lower Kittitas D	59	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
32 Whitman D	224	30	81	62	173	6	76	17	2
40 Douglas D	66	8	17	31	56	0	29	2	0
65 Lynnwood M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Edmonds M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Walla Walla D	303	0	0	121	121	0	121	2	0
65 Tukwila M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Mason D	146	31	0	76	107	13	77	38	0
48 Upper Kittitas D	31	7	5	18	30	2	23	6	0
33 Pierce 2 D	171	53	1	4	58	18	122	8	2
35 Jefferson D	111	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
43.5 E. Klickitat D	48	19	14	17	50	5	18	0	0
65 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39 Pierce 3 D	69	7	3	36	46	4	36	6	0
45 Lincoln D	39	9	2	16	27	0	15	8	0
49 Clallam 2 D	24	14	0	6	20	1	2	0	0
65 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 Skamania D	51	33	0	8	41	9	10	0	0
65 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Asotin D	84	25	8	48	81	1	54	26	0
36 S. Pacific D	108	25	18	33	76	4	64	3	1
65 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 N. Pacific D	33	11	7	11	29	1	15	10	0
65 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Des Moines M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.5 W. Klickitat D	48	17	11	12	40	2	5	5	0
65 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Shelton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Fircrest M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Hoquiam M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sumner M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	30,245	7,184	5,623	7,934	20,741	4,254	12,887	7,747	191
Total: Remaining	264	53	44	57	154	31	62	21	2
Total: State	30,509	7,237	5,667	7,991	20,895	4,285	12,949	7,768	193

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1991

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed				Dis- missed	Total Disposed	Contest Hearing	Proceedings			Other Hrgs	Receipts
			Com- mitted	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Com- mitted				Mitig Hearing	Show Cause			
1 Seattle M	501,639	511,658	N	N	N	N	N	N	223	18,811	1,504		0	8,355,196
72.5 Pierce 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
13 Spokane D	1,537	1,545	648	0	871	36	88	1,643	0	0	0		0	10,803
21 Clark D	697	701	408	0	137	22	219	786	134	101	0		0	3,935
3 Tacoma M	51,995	53,730	24,816	0	25,507	69	4,471	54,863	1,228	1,696	197		51	490,789
2 Spokane M	82,134	82,134	622	36,997	43,673	106	957	82,355	300	481	0		729	530,191
37 Yakima D	223	223	48	13	96	5	18	180	19	18	0		13	2,664
15 Northeast D	1,112	1,133	520	0	426	20	87	1,053	111	356	4		71	9,666
33 Seattle D	242	242	192	0	57	0	2	251	1	6	0		0	1,860
16 Bellevue D	994	1,026	364	0	271	0	54	689	14	94	0		16	7,998
19 Auker D	853	1,137	291	0	265	99	67	722	6	178	0		1	5,984
31 Federal Way D	289	290	153	0	139	5	71	368	15	18	0		3	2,994
28 South Snohomish D	319	328	0	0	158	0	0	158	0	0	0		0	3,863
24 Kitsap D	488	489	12	56	313	3	8	392	18	11	0		0	7,036
51 Benton D	61	61	6	7	8	0	63	84	8	3	0		3	1,957
8 Southwest D	6,133	6,137	2,871	1	3,356	4	107	6,339	116	104	7		4	40,241
39 Whatcom D	180	183	79	0	86	2	4	171	8	5	0		2	2,811
35 Cowlitz D	226	242	19	0	108	6	10	143	0	0	0		0	2,185
20 Thurston D	848	930	326	0	369	0	45	740	9	11	0		1	2,839
22 Issaquah D	565	645	223	1	228	5	30	487	5	59	1		48	4,908
50 Everett D	64	65	29	0	27	0	11	67	4	6	0		0	824
34 Renton D	229	239	53	0	130	0	12	195	1	7	0		2	2,244
30 Chelan D	295	242	157	0	40	0	25	222	8	9	0		0	2,457
72.5 Evergreen D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
40 Grant D	161	161	84	0	67	0	6	157	0	5	0		0	2,517
72.5 Skagit D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
58 Lewis D	30	31	21	0	18	0	3	42	0	0	0		0	614
47 Cascade D	76	76	22	0	48	0	9	79	2	2	0		1	1,229
59 Franklin D	25	25	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	1	0		0	190
63.5 Grays Harbor D	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0		2	60
27 Shoreline D	391	415	133	1	248	2	24	408	13	29	1		6	3,294
7 Renton M	7,999	7,999	279	0	6,047	0	217	6,543	141	281	0		84	97,504
52.5 Clallam 1 D	58	58	39	0	14	0	4	57	4	16	0		4	830
49 Sea Tac M	72	73	1	0	59	1	22	83	6	5	0		16	1,023
6 Bremerton M	22,502	22,502	422	0	14,610	178	1,090	16,300	245	306	11		2	243,133
72.5 Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
56.5 Okanogan D	31	31	12	0	13	0	3	28	1	2	0		0	249
48 Island D	73	73	11	0	22	0	5	38	2	0	0		0	1,143
36 Lower Kittitas D	224	224	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N
72.5 Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
45 Douglas D	93	93	3	2	34	0	1	40	10	8	0		0	1,225
26 Lynnwood M	465	477	35	0	395	0	19	449	25	51	0		2	8,799
5 Bellingham M	48,916	48,916	300	0	37,233	0	4,946	42,479	633	0	0		0	302,633
4 Olympia M	50,119	50,120	25,207	20	12,096	5	594	37,922	149	157	0		0	123,529
10 Edmonds M	3,121	3,224	1,005	0	1,776	1	16	2,798	20	22	0		2	15,746
17 Puyallup M	981	981	22	1	681	9	10	723	25	15	0		0	7,043
72.5 Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
25 Tukwila M	487	490	250	0	131	4	26	411	27	31	0		0	4,101
72.5 Mason D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
29 Upper Kittitas D	316	323	6	75	278	1	10	370	4	12	0		0	6,311
55 Pierce 2 D	43	43	8	3	28	1	4	44	1	3	0		0	801
60 Jefferson D	13	13	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	0		0	214
72.5 E. Klickitat D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
12 Aberdeen M	1,640	1,640	14	0	1,320	0	11	1,345	6	15	2		10	12,173
72.5 Pierce 3 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
72.5 Lincoln D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
72.5 Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
14 Mount Vernon M	1,533	1,533	15	1	1,103	1	15	1,135	11	15	0		2	14,726
11 Winslow M	2,870	2,870	0	0	2,748	12	21	2,781	57	65	0		0	20,203
72.5 Skamania D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
52.5 Fife M	58	59	3	1	15	0	9	28	3	14	1		2	965
54 Asotin D	48	51	6	0	29	1	2	38	3	4	0		4	1,158
63.5 S. Pacific D	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0		0	85
72.5 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
72.5 N. Pacific D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
41 Centralia M	158	159	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0		0	624
38 Des Moines M	181	182	0	6	109	0	32	147	25	23	0		0	1,823
62 W. Klickitat D	5	5	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0		0	90
46 Marysville M	82	85	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	0		0	735
23 Shelton M	552	559	5	0	387	1	44	437	4	16	0		1	2,805
44 Sunnyside M	104	104	1	0	67	0	1	69	2	0	0		0	1,289
43 Anacortes M	107	107	0	0	62	0	7	69	1	3	0		0	783
9 Port Orchard M	4,692	4,692	12	19	3,203	0	80	3,314	55	50	0		23	21,347
72.5 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
56.5 Wapato M	31	31	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	0		0	448
18 Enumclaw M	887	892	6	9	761	0	29	805	7	21	65		0	9,295
61 Fircrest M	10	10	0	1	8	0	2	11	0	3	0		0	205
72.5 Ferndale M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
42 Hoquiam M	123	132	4	0	64	0	1	69	1	3	0		0	650
32 Sumner M	246	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		1	698
Total: 80 Largest	800,650	813,089	59,764	37,215	160,065	599	13,614	271,257	3,713	23,154	1,793		1,106	10,405,735
Total: Remaining	80,003	80,527	455	504	63,245	26	1,118	65,348	167	448	198		24	586,445
Total: State	880,653	893,616	60,219	37,719	223,310	625	14,732	336,605	3,880	23,602	1,991		1,130	10,992,180

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

ESTIMATED JUDICIAL STAFFING

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) - For all judicial officer personnel other than full time resident judges, the total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a commissioner who works 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. A part-time judge working a 20-hour week, and a commissioner working a 10-hour week are equivalent to .56 FTEs.

Current Judge FTEs - The number of full time and part-time judge FTEs in court at year-end. This includes the number of full time resident judges and the FTEs computed from part-time judges, excluding visiting and pro tempore judges.

Current Commissioner FTEs - The number of full time and part-time commissioner FTEs in court at year-end, excluding visiting and pro tempore hours.

Total Current Judicial FTEs - The FTEs for full time judges, part-time judges, full time commissioners, and part-time commissioners, excluding visiting and pro tempore hours. Court magistrates are excluded from this value.

Estimated Caseload FTE Need - Judicial FTE needs estimated from the weighted caseload system based solely on district court and municipal department case filings.

Estimated Supplemental FTE Need - Judicial FTE needs estimated from semiannual surveys. This value includes time spent by judicial officers on (1) pre-filing hearings (e.g., bail hearings, probable cause hearings, and preliminary appearances), (2) district court travel between district court locations or contracting municipalities on district court matters, (3) municipal department travel on municipal department matters, and (4) as a commissioner for the superior court.

Total Estimated FTE Need - The FTE needs from estimated caseload and supplemental category needs.

FTE Difference - The difference between current judicial FTEs and total estimated FTE needs in a court; a positive value indicates the number of additional judicial FTEs needed to meet the existing court workload.

CURRENT COURT STAFFING

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) - For all court personnel other than full time resident judges, the total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a person who is scheduled to work 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. Two people, each working a 35-

hour week, and one person working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Judges Full Time - The number of resident full time judges in court at year-end. This judicial staffing value is not computed using a 35-hour workweek.

Judges Part-Time - The FTEs for part-time judges, excluding visiting and pro tempore judges.

Judge FTEs - The FTEs for both full time and part-time judges, excluding visiting and pro tempore judges.

Commissioner/Magistrate FTEs - The FTEs for full time and part-time commissioners and magistrates, excluding visiting and pro tempore hours.

Judicial Officer FTEs - The FTEs for full time judges, part-time judges, full time commissioner/magistrates, and part-time commissioner/magistrates, excluding visiting and pro tempore hours.

Superior Court Commissioner FTEs - The judicial FTEs expended in a court as a commissioner for the superior court.

Administrative FTEs - The FTEs for all full time, part-time, and temporary administrative staff including the administrator, administrative assistants, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries.

Workweek - The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one workweek for each court.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions - Cases that pertain to (1) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (2) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions - Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under municipal code, such as dog leash violations in some municipalities.

Parking Infraction - Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed - Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTAs) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged - All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in "open court" if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is "in session." Hearings outside the courtroom, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing - A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing - A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing - A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record - Any hearing, other than those above, that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the onset of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case and the names of the attorneys for the parties who are represented. Second, records of proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid - An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction offense without an appearance in court by himself or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/ Failure To Appear - An instance when the defendant failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent actions or payments.

Committed - A decision by the court that a defendant committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed - A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed - An infraction charged against the defendant and rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All monies received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control - Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor - All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor - Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed - Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged - All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For

DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling and rescheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set - Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set - The setting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment - A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record - A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of "not guilty," but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts in record.

Other Hearing on the Record - Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed. Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

Bail Forfeiture - Charges for which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty - Charges for which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty - Charges for which the offender has been found not guilty of the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed - Charges for which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/ Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment, including final disposition, is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred - Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a "probationary period" (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial.

Prosecution Resumed - Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Successful Completion Rate - An estimate of the success rate for defendants placed on deferred prosecution/diversion. The estimate is calculated as: $\{(\text{deferred prosecutions}) - (\text{resumed prosecutions})\} / \text{deferred prosecutions}$. Due to the time lag between deferral and completion (generally two years), this is an approximation only.

Misdemeanors--Appeals

All misdemeanor cases that have been appealed to superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Monies received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the

original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does not include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (The 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is not included).

PSEA (Public Safety and Education Assessment)

All monies received during the year that were based on the 30 percent state assessment. This includes assessments received from both infractions and criminal citations.

Domestic Violence/Antiharassment Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner. Antiharassment petitions included in this category began to be processed by district courts July 1, 1991.

Domestic Violence/Antiharassment Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing - A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing - A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence/Antiharassment - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted - The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed - Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court - Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed \$25,000 (effective July 1, 1991). In addition, these filings include

small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling and rescheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set - Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set - The setting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Other Participatory Hearing - A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment - An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition - Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial - Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those

preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All monies received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing. Anti-harassment filing fees are included in this category (effective July 1, 1991).

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed \$2500, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial - A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing - A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment - A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition - A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial - A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced.

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was \$100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All monies received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints. Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance - A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing - A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing - A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing - Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

Dismissed - All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court - Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

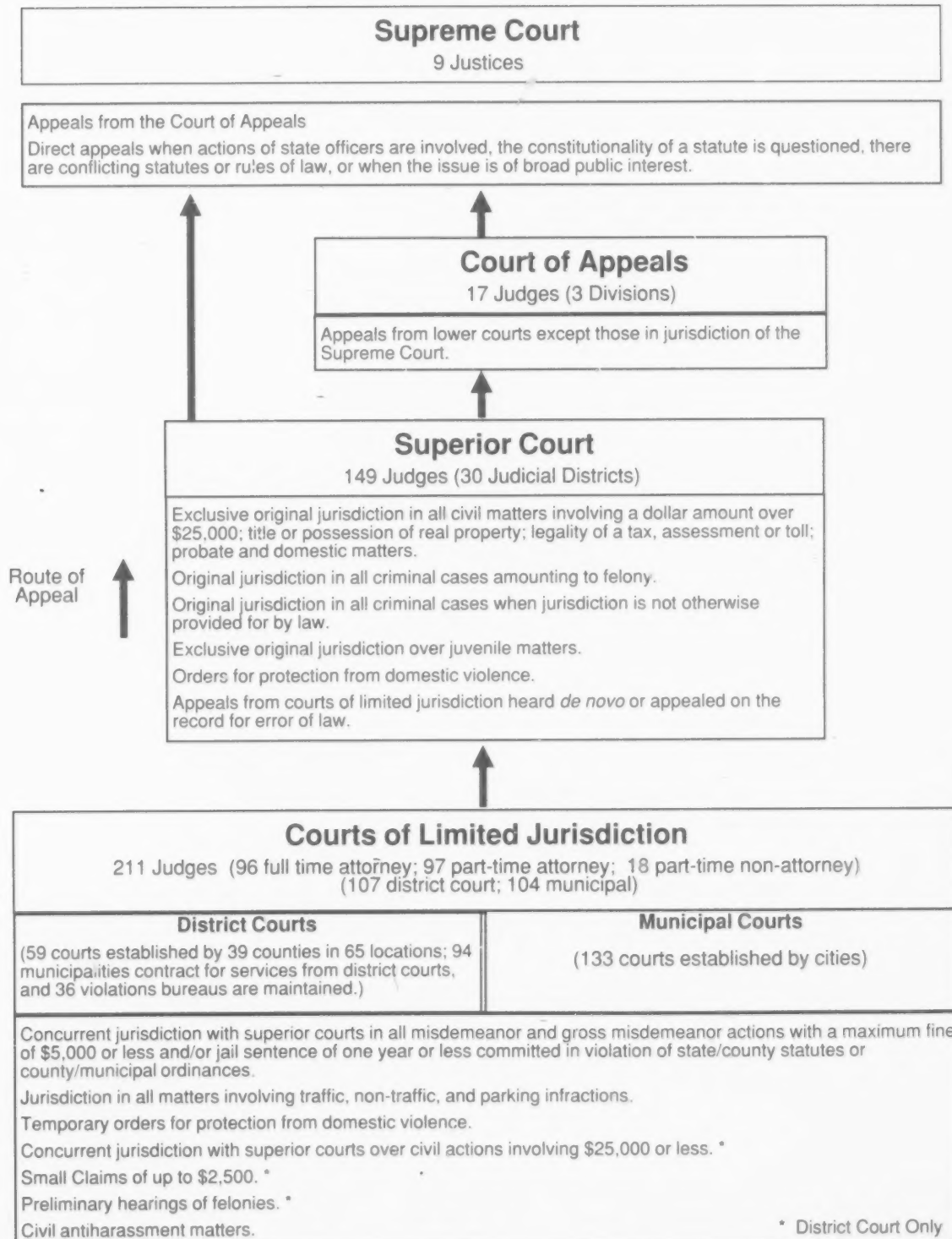
Reduced to Misdemeanor - An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been refiled as a misdemeanor.

Reference Section

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Washington Court System, 1991



Associations

Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators

Superior court judges rely on their administrators to perform numerous tasks to promote smooth court operations. Administrators' responsibilities include caseload management, personnel, facilities, jury, arbitration and mediation, budget, and other administrative functions. The Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall to receive education to improve administration of justice in Washington State. Each administrator is committed to professional and personal development to attain this goal.

Madelyn Botta
President 8/90-8/92
Kitsap County Superior Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to continuously study and survey the operation of the courts served by its members, and to make recommendations to the Legislature and/or the Supreme Court for needed changes.

The committees of the association are Advisor-Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Court Rules, Courts and Community, Court Improvement, Department of Licensing Liaison, Education, Judicial Assistance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Long-Range Planning, Nominating, Rural Courts, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Peter D. Jarvis
President 6/90-6/91
King County District Court,
Issaquah Division

Larry E. Moller
President 6/91-6/92
Skagit County District Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for the supervision of misdemeanor probationers. They also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks.

The Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State represents over 100 misdemeanor corrections staffers in nearly 30 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanor probation departments include Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pend Oreille, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal courts served by misdemeanor probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Deborah M. Yonaka
President 6/90-6/91
Chelan County Probation Services

Debra Hunter
President 6/91-6/92
Snohomish County Probation Services

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Superior Court Judges' Association was created under RCW 2.16.010 to improve the administration of justice. The Association's instructive programs help equip superior court judges of Washington to perform their duties in the most efficient and excellent manner. The Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes interchange of ideas, and encourages cooperation and contacts among members of the judiciary. It promotes statutes which potentially improve justice in the superior courts and promotes better relations with the public and other branches of government.

The association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The committees of the association are Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

James D. McCutcheon, Jr.
President-Judge 8/90-8/91
King County Superior Court

Ted Kolbaba
President-Judge 8/91-8/92
Skamania/Klickitat County Superior Court

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

The mission of the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators is to support and educate its members, to facilitate communication among them, and to influence change in the juvenile justice system.

The association has expanded its involvement in the legislative arena and has representation from each county juvenile court on at least one of 26 standing committees. The association maintains liaison position interaction with the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation and other statewide associations which impact juvenile justice in Washington. Members receive consultative research and education through the association to address identified needs and changing demands of the juvenile population in Washington.

Richard A. DeVany
President 9/90-9/91
Lewis County Juvenile Court

Rod Herling
President 9/91-9/92
Grays Harbor County Juvenile Court

Washington State Association of County Clerks

The association is a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate county clerks' efforts to address problems of mutual concern. It holds county clerk and deputy clerk workshops and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to, and use

of, personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

Donna Karvia
President 7/90-7/91
King County

Pat Swartos
President 7/91-7/92
Mason County

Washington State Association for Court Administration

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, improve court administration, and cooperate with other organizations dedicated to improving court procedures. The membership consists of those employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as court clerk, court administrator, or in an administrative capacity.

The association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, the OAC, and Association of County Clerks. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information Systems Committee.

Jill Koepp
President 9/90-9/91
Seattle District Court

Jackie Roberts
President 9/91-9/92
King County District Court,
Issaquah Division

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets regularly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The ten-member board is comprised of the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, the President-Judge and President-Elect of the Superior Court Judges' and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations, and two representatives of the Washington State Bar Association.

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair, 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and support personnel at the trial court level. The 13 members of the board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district, and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association, and the OAC. The board sponsors programs which have provided educational opportunities to well over 1,000 individuals.

James M. Murphy
Chair, 9/91-9/92
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A 1986 constitutional amendment changed the name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission to the Commission on Judicial Conduct and expanded membership of the commission from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being non-attorneys. The

commission holds public hearings to determine if further action is necessary in cases of probable judicial misconduct. If the commission recommends that the Supreme Court remove a judge from the bench, the judge is suspended with salary until the Supreme Court makes the final determination on the case.

Steven Reisler
Chair 6/90-6/92
Attorney at Law

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises publication of the Washington Reports and the Washington Appellate Reports. By statute, the commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the court of appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair, 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Court Management Council

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts; providing, by majority vote, direction to the OAC on matters affecting the administration of the courts; and fostering communication among the various entities involved in court administration.

Court Management Council membership consists of the president and one executive board member from the Association of County Clerks, the Association for Court Administration, the Association for Superior Court Administrators, and the Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from the Administrator's office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between council meetings, subject to ratification of the council. Standing and ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

Mary Campbell McQueen
Chair
Administrator for the Courts

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since then more than 1,000 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of continuing education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the QAC.

The committees within the Limited Practice Board are Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review.

John Schumacher
Chair 12/91-12/94
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Washington's State/Federal Judicial Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, promote harmonious relationships between state and federal justice levels within Washington State, and provide a way for both to explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership consists of representatives from the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; the U.S. District Court in Washington; the Washington

State Supreme Court; the Washington Superior Court Judges' Association; and the Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair, 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Washington State Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination between the Legislature, the Washington State Bar Association, and the bench, the Legislature in 1987 reconvened the Judicial Council, which had been inactive for the previous six years. Council membership was reduced to four legislative members, four judges, four bar members, and the Attorney General. The council is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The council provides a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action.

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair, 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Founded in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington was one of many such groups organized in the wake of national concern over media attention surrounding the Cleveland, Ohio murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard. The Sheppard case was in the legal process until 1966, when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Dr. Sheppard's conviction, calling news coverage of the trial a major threat to Sheppard's right to a fair trial. "Legal rights are not like elections, to be won through the use of the meeting hall, the radio and the newspaper," the Court said.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee is an informal and unofficial body, made up of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who gather annually to focus on the group's principal area of interest: real and potential conflicts

between the constitutional guarantees of free press and fair trial.

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair, 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups, plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

Chief Justice Fred H. Dore
Chair 1/91-1/93
Supreme Court

Ethics Advisory Committee

In 1982, at the request of the Superior Court Judges' Association and with the approval of the Supreme Court and the BJA, a task force was formed to review the Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC). The task force recommended to the Supreme Court that a committee be established to give ethics advisory opinions to judges. The recommendation resulted in the promulgation of GR 10 in 1983, establishing the Ethics Advisory Committee. The committee is authorized to give advisory opinions to judges on the application of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and to suggest amendments to the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Since 1984 the Ethics Advisory Committee has issued 124 opinions which serve as a reference tool for members of the judiciary. These opinions concern conduct covered by the seven canons of the CJC. However, the areas which consistently evoke the most questions are off-the-bench activities and campaign conduct.

In 1991 the committee issued 28 opinions. One opinion drew national attention as the first comprehensive opinion addressing potential conflicts of interest when one spouse is an attorney and the other a judicial officer. Other opinions dealt with conflicts arising from former employment, attendance at bar association functions, part-time judicial officers contracting with governmental entities to provide legal services, pro tem judges, and campaign conduct.

Judge Philip J. Thompson
Chair
Court of Appeals, Division III

Judicial Information Systems Committee

The Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two-year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules affecting the operation of the Judicial Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the appellate level, four members from the superior court level, four members from the limited jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom is a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee, and SCOMIS User Advisory Committee. Project committees monitor specific projects, resolve project-related issues, report to the JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan.

Justice Robert F. Utter
Chair
Supreme Court

Judicial Officer Examination Committee

Supreme Court General Rule (GR) 8 and state statutes require that examinations for non-attorney judges and commissioners be given twice a year, in March and September. The Judicial Officer Examination Committee oversees exams, which cover topics such as traffic infractions, criminal law, evidence, and judicial conduct. District court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters.

Mary Campbell McQueen
Chair
Administrator for the Courts

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving

forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The committee's objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. Committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Judge David E. Foscue
Chair
Grays Harbor Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are as straightforward as possible. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. Committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Judge Patricia H. Aitken
Chair
King County Superior Court

Supreme Court Rules Committee

The rule-making process for the courts is governed by GR 9, which prescribes a cycle for the adoption of statewide court rules. The cycle calls for the proposed court rule changes to be published for comment in January, with the comment period running until April 30. Adopted rules are then published in July and become effective September 1. The rules committee may also entertain requests for emergency rules to be adopted at other times of the year.

In January 1991 the Supreme Court Rules Committee published 38 proposed changes to the court rules. Twenty-five were published for adoption and became effective September 1, 1991. One new rule was adopted under the emergency provisions.

Acting Chief Justice James A. Andersen
Chair
Supreme Court

Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

OAC is organized into the following divisions and sections: Administration - Personnel, and Fiscal; Information Services Division - Applications Support, Client Services, New Development, Production Services, and Software/PC-Lan Group; Judicial Services Division - Court Services, Education, Legal Services, Public Information, Research and Information Services, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

The office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court is of constitutional origin. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court, and is the Court's record keeper, caseload manager, and administrative manager.

As record keeper, the clerk keeps records of all proceedings of the Court and also maintains historical and informational materials.

As caseload manager, the clerk schedules the perfection of the record, the briefing, and the hearing of all cases. The clerk maintains operational contact with the parties and attorneys for all cases. The clerk is authorized by the Rules of Appellate Procedure to rule on motions and routinely rules on motions which affect caseload. After the Court decides a case, the clerk determines the amount of court costs to be awarded the prevailing party. Once the decision comes final, the clerk by mandate officially notifies the trial court of the Court's decision and the clerk's determination of costs.

As administrative manager, the clerk coordinates with other agencies to provide

fiscal, personnel, security, and facilities support for the Court. The clerk administers the Indigent Defense Fund, which provides compensation to court appointed attorneys in the court of appeals and the Supreme Court. The clerk also administers proceedings in the Supreme Court for admission of attorneys to practice law and discipline of attorneys.

The clerk is assisted by a deputy clerk and support staff. Both the clerk and deputy clerk are attorneys.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegates certain decisionmaking functions to the commissioner subject to the Court's review. The commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the Washington Reports and the Washington Appellate Reports. These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions of the state's Supreme Court and court of appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is distributed free of charge to subscribers of the Washington Reports advance sheets. Bound volumes of reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions. The reporter and the reporter's staff draft legal headnotes detailing the nature of each case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statements of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The reporter publishes the Washington Reports Style Manual which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to

conform to the rules in the manual. The reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

The Reporter also publishes a cumulative subject index each May, which is distributed at no extra charge to subscribers of the Washington Reports advance sheets. The index compiles all the index catchwords that precede the opinion headnotes and is a valuable tool for researching case law.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Law library service is also available statewide to attorneys, local governments, other libraries, and the general public. The library's collection of more than 300,000 volumes makes it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 500 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through CD-ROM and microfiche catalogs.

A quarterly publication, *Books Recently Cataloged*, is currently distributed to more than 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the *Washington State Bar News*.

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. The Board for Trial Court Education developed the A-V

Library in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the OAC.

Benchbooks

Criminal Caselaw Notebook

The Criminal Caselaw Notebook is a compilation of criminal cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and the state Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The cases are arranged alphabetically by topic and contain a brief synopsis of the holding and the facts. Due to the often rapid changes in criminal law, updates are published quarterly, with a complete revision published once each year. 1991, 358 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Search and Seizure Notebook

A compendium of cases interpreting the law of search and seizure in areas such as the scope of the Fourth Amendment, exclusionary rule, warrantless search and seizure, "stop and frisk," automobile exceptions, search with warrant, and judicial review/suppression hearings. 1991, 2,040 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms Benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This benchbook focuses on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. In

addition to updates resulting from recent changes in the law, an expanded section on search and seizure was included in 1990. This volume is referenced to the Superior Court Criminal Procedure Benchbook. 1990, 400 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This volume is a source of statutes, court rules, case law, and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Civil Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CRLJ), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections. A complete revision was published in 1990 to reflect recent changes in the law, and to include the new topics of replevin and involuntary commitment for alcoholics. 1990, 335 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1986, 340 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms Benchbook.

1988, 323 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Formbooks

Washington Pattern Forms - Forms for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This compilation of forms, developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee for courts of limited jurisdiction, consists of forms for criminal, civil, and garnishment proceedings. The formbook also contains forms for appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction, and other miscellaneous forms. 1989, 100 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Uniform Judgment and Sentence Form

This is a uniform judgment and sentence form developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee for felony sentencing under the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA). The form consists of three standard pages, which contain general sentencing information and findings, and four alternative pages, which track the four types of sentences courts may impose under the SRA (i.e., confinement over one year, confinement one year or less, the first-time offender waiver of presumptive sentence, and the special sexual offender sentencing alternative). The form was updated in 1990 by the Pattern Forms Committee with assistance from the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Washington Public Defenders Association, the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Corrections, the Superior Court Judges' Association, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Washington State Association of County Clerks.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules. Forms for the following proceedings are included: shelter care proceedings, dependency proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential

placement, juvenile-offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. In 1990 the shelter care proceeding, dependency proceeding, termination proceeding, and alternative residential placement proceeding forms were updated. 1983, 190 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes the types of cases heard at each court level, the operation of various court levels, and the general judicial process. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1987, 42 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of various manuals written for the clerk of superior court and the clerk's employees. It provides an overview of the clerk's duties, including financial matters and record keeping, and contains appropriate cross-references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1991, 435 pp., 1 vol., 3rd Ed.

Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration

The Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration was initially published in 1987. There are currently 350 copies in circulation. The success of the manual has resulted in its continued expansion. For this reason, the Board for Trial Court Education has approved the juvenile court administrators' request that the publication be divided into a two-volume set to make it less bulky and easier to use. In 1990 a second notebook was distributed to holders of the desk manual so the materials in the original volume could be divided between the two. 1988, 300 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general

administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language those foreign language interpreters who serve superior, district, and municipal courts. It also includes names and addresses of agencies offering information and referral services for the hearing impaired. 1989, 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts to implement electronic recording procedures and determine the financial impact of implementation. It also provides updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform more effectively. It provides information about the trial process, the juror's role in the process, and the dos and don'ts of jury service. It also contains a glossary of legal terms a juror might encounter. This edition reflects changes made to the Jury Selection and Summoning Act. 1988, 14 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, which follow the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations." The standards are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1988, 55 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited jurisdiction. It provides specific "how to" information to help judicial officers and support personnel perform

their jobs successfully. 1988, 1,012 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Pro Tem Handbook

This is an introductory reference for pro tem judges which includes legal information on their role in the court system as well as practical tips to assist in judicial tasks. 1986, 21 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions

This volume contains advisory opinions on judicial conduct rendered by the Ethics Advisory Committee from 1984 to the present, a copy of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and information on the ethics advisory opinion process. 1987, 68 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

6 Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Civil

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in personal injury cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for the use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues related to the instruction.

The third edition, published in 1989, features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, consortium, medical malpractice, worker's compensation, and product liability. The new edition also contains a series of verdict forms which implement the joint and several liability provisions of the 1986 Tort Reform Act. In 1990 the Pattern Instructions Committee published a pocket part to the third edition of civil instructions. The pocket part updates instructions in the main volume and includes additional instructions for medical malpractice actions and worker's compensation cases.

11 Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Criminal

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in criminal cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues related to the instruction. The instructions in this publication cover most

of the crimes and defenses set forth in the Washington criminal codes.

Pattern Jury Instruction Diskettes

The drafting of jury instructions can consume much of a judge's time. Use of pattern jury instructions helps alleviate this problem. However, even if pattern instructions are used, there is still the problem of typing and arranging the instructions so they are presentable to the jury. A suggested solution to this problem was to make the pattern instructions available on computer diskette.

In 1989 West Publishing Company (publisher and copyright holder of the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions) granted permission to the OAC to distribute diskettes containing the pattern jury instructions to superior court judges. (The agreement with West Publishing Co. prohibits the distribution of the diskettes to anyone other than judges and prohibits recipients of the diskettes from copying or selling them.) Diskettes in WordPerfect 5.0 format, with both pattern criminal and pattern civil instructions, were distributed in December 1989 to judges desiring them.

The availability of computerized pattern instructions will help reduce the amount of judicial time required to prepare jury instructions, and will enable judges to make modifications to jury instructions without having to delay proceedings.

Expenditures

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local government. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local governments are based on the calendar year.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state-supported functions listed in the State Court Expenditures section below, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to

Local Government Expenditures (in millions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Expenditures for Judicial Services					
Superior, District Courts & Cty Clerks	\$74.5	\$77.4	\$88.8	\$97.6	\$140.5
Municipal Courts/Violations Bureaus	\$22.4	\$22.9	\$24.8	\$26.8	\$33.5
Total Expenditures	\$96.9	\$100.3	\$113.6	\$124.4	\$174.0
Other Expenditures					
Juvenile Services	\$38.4	\$37.7	\$39.3	\$37.9	\$46.0
Total Local Government Expenditures	\$135.3	\$138.0	\$152.9	\$162.3	\$220.0

Source: WA State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) data.

municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violations bureaus are funded by the cities they serve. Local governments are responsible for funding the following:

- Half the salaries of superior court judges and pro tem arbitrators; salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators;
- Indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations;
- All other expenses such as court-rooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc.

Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judge's salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

The accompanying table of local court operating expenditures is based as follows on the BARS coding system:

- Superior Court BARS 512.00, 512.10, 512.20, 512.21 and 512.22;
- County Clerk BARS 512.30 and 512.70;
- District Court BARS 512.40;
- Municipal Court BARS 512.50 and 512.60; and
- Juvenile Court BARS 527.00 through 527.90.

State Court Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses:

- Half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges;
- Half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and all criminal witness fees (except experts).

Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by the

state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

During fiscal year 1991 the state expended approximately \$49.6 million, as shown in the table below.

State Appropriations

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for the following:

- Training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;
- Programs to assist victims of crime;
- Support for driver education in local school districts;
- Administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- Other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Of the \$39.3 million fiscal year 1991 PSEA revenues, \$13.1 million (25.7 percent) is for the OAC program to support the courts. JIS receives \$10.9 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system, court education receives \$1.8 million, and special projects receive \$.4 million.

State Expenditures (in millions)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Judicial Operations^a					
Supreme Court	\$5.1	\$5.2	\$6.5	\$6.6	\$7.8
Court of Appeals	\$5.5	\$5.7	\$7.0	\$6.8	\$7.5
Superior Court Judges	\$6.0	\$6.6	\$7.6	\$8.3	\$9.2
State Law Library	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.5	\$1.5
Comm. on Judicial Conduct	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4
Administrator for the Courts	\$10.5	\$12.2	\$18.7	\$16.0	\$20.5
Total Operating Expenditures	\$28.5	\$31.2	\$41.8	\$39.6	\$46.9
Judicial Retirement^b					
Judges' Retirement Fund	\$0	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.3	\$0.3
Judicial Retirement System	\$0	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$2.4	\$2.4
Total Retirement Expenditures	\$0	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$2.7	\$2.7
Total Judicial Ops./Retirement	\$28.5	\$33.4	\$43.7	\$42.3	\$49.6

^a Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.

^b Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Revenues

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from these general sources:

- Fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- Fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Public Safety and Education Assessments.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges and assessments, and provisions for recoupment of costs, while the Supreme Court sets infraction penalties and bail schedules. Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties including the crime victims penalty assessment, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues. This division of revenue was intended to be revenue-neutral, that is, neither increasing nor decreasing revenue.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 50 percent of the original PSEA. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state. This surcharge is often referenced as the 30 percent surcharge because it is 50 percent of the 60 percent assessment. Following are the statutory provisions relating to court revenue distributions.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts:

- RCW 3.46.120 - Revenue disposition municipal court departments
- RCW 3.50.100 - Revenue disposition independent municipal courts

Trial Court Revenue (in millions)

Superior Courts	\$ 3.6
District Courts	\$19.4 = \$13.5 1984 PSEA + \$ 5.9 1986 PSEA
Municipal Courts	\$16.3 = \$10.3 1984 PSEA + \$ 6.0 1986 PSEA
District & Municipal Courts	\$35.7 = \$23.8 1984 PSEA + \$11.9 1986 PSEA

- RCW 35.20.220 - Revenue disposition Seattle Municipal Court
- RCW 3.62.020 - Revenue disposition district courts
- RCW 3.62.040 - Revenue disposition district courts for contracting municipalities
- RCW 3.62.090 - Public Safety and Education Assessment amounts

Superior Courts:

- RCW 10.82.070 - Disposition of costs, fines, fees, penalties, and forfeitures
- RCW 36.18.020 - Clerks fees
- RCW 36.18.0 - Portion of filing fees to be remitted to state treasurer
- RCW 7.68.035 - Crime victims penalty assessments

Public Safety and Education Assessment:

- RCW 43.08.0 - Public Safety and Education Account creation and use.

and fall, with lower revenues in the winter. Since traffic-related revenues account for the major portion of the PSEA, this seasonal pattern corresponds to that for automotive travel.

Legislative Impacts on Revenue

During any legislative session there are laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account in an indirect manner. The impact of the more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case-by-case basis. It cannot be over-emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement, and judicial response.

Seasonality in PSEA

Time series analysis revealed a distinct seasonal pattern to PSEA received by the state. Typically, the months of higher revenue include July through November, while lower revenues are generally reported for December through March. The months of April, May, and June fluctuate between these relatively high and low periods. This pattern corresponds to higher revenues during the summer

Chronology of Legislation Directly Affecting Revenues

1984 - Court Improvement Act.

1985 - Provisions of Court Improvement Act effective July 1985.

1985 - Crime victims penalty assessment increased from \$50 to \$70 for felony/gross misdemeanor and from \$25 to \$45 for misdemeanor, effective July 1985.

State Revenues from Trial Courts (in millions)

	1987	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg	1991	% Chg
Superior Courts	3.3	3.4	03.0%	3.1	-8.8%	3.2	3.2%	3.6	12.5%
District Courts	14.3	16.1	12.6%	18.0	15.5%	19.5	8.3%	19.4	-.1%
Municipal Courts	10.2	12.1	18.6%	13.4	17.4%	15.0	11.9%	16.3	8.7%
Total Revenues	27.8	31.6	13.7%	34.5	13.6%	37.7	9.3%	39.3	4.2%

1986 - State dedicated 50 percent surcharge added to PSEA for limited jurisdiction courts effective May 1986.

1987 - Filing fee increases and fee added to modification of dissolution decrees.

1988 - Court cost recouped 100 percent locally retained.

State Revenue Growth

The table on the previous page demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1987. The implementation of the 30 percent state assessment just prior to fiscal 1987 caused a 16.1 percent and 12.1 percent increase in state revenues from district and municipal courts, respectively. The 50 percent increase in superior court revenue during fiscal 1987 is partially the result of \$0.4 million in filing fees associated with the 1986 Tort Reform Act that was implemented in July 1986 and increased filing fee revenues. The 1988 superior court revenue of \$3.4 million must be attributed to filing fees for civil cases and crime victim compensation penalties for criminal convictions.

1991 State Revenue

State revenues from trial courts for fiscal year 1991 were \$39.3 million.

Glossary of Justice System Acronyms

ACORDS: Appellate Court Record and Data System

AWSCA: Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators

BJA: Board for Judicial Administration

BTCE: Board for Trial Court Education

CJC: Commission on Judicial Conduct

CLJ: Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (District and Municipal Courts)

CMC: Court Management Council

CR: Supreme Court Civil Rules

CrR: Supreme Court Criminal Rules

CrRLJ: Criminal Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

CSLR: Commission on State Law Reports

DIS: Department of Information Services

DISCIS: District and Municipal Court Information System

DOC: Department of Corrections

DOL: Department of Licensing

DOT: Department of Transportation

DJR: Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation

DMCJA: District and Municipal Court Judges Association

DR: Rules for Attorney Discipline

ER: Evidence Rules

FCCRB: Foster Care Citizen Review Board

GR: Supreme Court General Rule

ICM: Institute for Court Management

IRLJ: Infraction Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

JASS: Judicial Accounting Sub-System

JISC: Judicial Information Systems Committee

JUVIS: Juvenile Court Information System

LECS: Law Enforcement Court Scheduling

LPB: Limited Practice Board

MCA: Misdemeanant Corrections Association

NCSC: National Center for State Courts

OAC: Office of the Administrator for the Courts

PSEA: Public Safety and Education Assessment

RAP: Rules of Appellate Procedure

RCW: Revised Code of Washington

SCJA: Superior Court Judges' Association

SCOMIS: Superior Court Management Information System

SKBA: Seattle-King County Bar Association

SSODA: Special Sex Offender Disposition Alternative

TCPS: Trial Court Performance Standards

WAC: Washington Administrative Code

WAJCA: Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

WSACA: Washington State Association for Court Administration

WSACC: Washington State Association of County Clerks

WSTLA: Washington State Trial Lawyers Association

WTSC: Washington Traffic Safety Commission